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ABSTRACT

The global situation of children is reported in light of the U.N. General Assembly's November, 1989 adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, an international treaty for the protection of children. The report is divided into three parts, the first of which includes an overview of the U.N. Convention, and essays on the debt crisis and its effect on children; children and human rights in the 1990s; and children's rights advocate Janusz Korczak. Part 2 presents excerpts from international law, including the U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child; Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction; Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice; and principles related to foster placement and adoption. The third and by far the longest part of the document consists of a series of database abstracts organized in the following categories: abuse; adoption; armed conflict; child labor; detention; disappearance; discrimination; education; environment; family; freedom of expression; health; homeless and abandoned; housing; hunger; juvenile justice; narcotics; political protest, repression, and violence; pornography; prostitution; poverty; refugees; torture; and trafficking. Three appendices contain an index by geography, a list of countries by region, and database sources. (LB)

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Children's Rights: Crisis and Challenge

A Global Report on the Situation of Children in View of the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child

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A Global Report on the Situation of Children in View of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Edited by Dennis Nurkse and Kay Castelle

Defense for Children International-USA ▪ 210 Forsyth Street ▪ New York, NY 10002

This volume is dedicated to the memory of Mike Jupp, Executive Director of Defense for Children International-USA from 1984 until his death in November of 1989. His vision, creativity and unrelenting energy were the driving forces behind the establishment of the Children's Clarion Rights Project.

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Cover Photograph by Marcus Halevi
Child in a refugee camp on the Thai-Cambodian border (1988)

Note: The points of view expressed in this book are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of those individuals and organizations who have supported its publication.

The basic premise of this book is that the rights of the child are universally violated: the fact that a country is, or is not, represented in this database, or the fact that one country is represented more frequently than another, is not intended to reflect its overall achievements in regard to the implementation and protection of children's fundamental rights.

Defense for Children International-USA
210 Forsyth Street
New York, NY 10002

"I left home so my mother wouldn't suffer so much. She washes clothes and doesn't charge much. There's hardly enough to pay for anything. So I left and now there's one less problem."

—Edwin, age 10, Ecuador

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The Members of DCI-USA

Preface

Children's Rights: Crisis and Challenge presents an overview of the condition of children worldwide, set within the framework of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This volume contains four introductory essays, the texts of five key pieces of international legislation relating to children and a compendium of abstracts from the DCI-USA computerized database.

In 1986, Defense for Children International-USA initiated a database on violations of the rights of children, in response to the need for a centralized source in the U.S. of both national and international information on these issues. Data covering all aspects of children's rights is collected, indexed, analyzed and entered onto a computerized database on an ongoing basis. Primary sources include field reports, grassroots groups in the third world, human rights reports and the international press of record.

In 1989, the worldwide children's rights movement reached a new stage of activism with the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. To meet the increased demand for monitoring of the worldwide crisis facing children, DCI-USA expanded its database and correlated each abstract to the relevant Convention articles.

Children's Rights: Crisis and Challenge is one of the many publications produced by Defense for Children International-USA's **Children's Clarion Rights Project**, which works to promote and defend the human rights of children worldwide, through human rights monitoring, advocacy campaigns and public education.

Specific reports from **The Children's Clarion Rights Project Database** are available for $1.00 per page, plus postage. This service is offered at no charge to DCI-USA members.

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Introduction

On November 20, 1989 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, a new international treaty for the protection of children. This new piece of international law contains 54 articles that detail the civil and political rights of children, as well as their social, economic and cultural rights. Included in these provisions, for the first time, will be the establishment of an international panel of experts who will be responsible for assessing the condition of children worldwide, publicizing their plight and recommending action on their behalf.

The power and strength of this document, however, will be dependent on the support that it receives from the concerned people of the world. It is vital, therefore, that the text of this treaty be carefully studied and that people form their own opinions as to the significance of this document – and evaluate its importance not only to the children of their own country, but of the world.

No international treaty should be seen as a panacea for solving all the ills that beset children. Consideration should be given to the potential of this convention as the clarion of a worldwide movement that will grow stronger and louder: a grassroots movement of adults demanding that children receive the standards of care and protection to which they are entitled.

For all of those dedicated to the pursuit of peace and justice, the passage of the Convention on the Rights of the Child marks the pinnacle of an international effort to promote the basic needs of children as fundamental human rights. It provides the legal framework for advocates to demand that social investment be raised to support the services necessary for the well-being of all children – and especially the children of the poor.

From another perspective, the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a major landmark in a century-long struggle for social reform, a struggle that began with such pioneers as Charles Dickens, Bramwell Booth, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Janusz Korczak, Heinrich Pestalozzi and Eglantyne Jebb.

The Need for Protection

The need for more protection for children is beyond doubt. For more than a decade we have been faced with the unfortunate reality that while politicians pay lip service to the condition of children in the rhetoric of public debate, an analysis of the global balance sheet indicates that the situation of children has deteriorated.

The evidence is overwhelming: children, as a sub-class, have experienced a devastating downturn in social mobility. Poor children have become poorer, and many children of the lower-middle class have become poor. Even more disappointing is that this development has been greeted with a stunning degree of apathy on the part of many of those responsible for framing social policy. For others, such developments have been welcomed and deliberately used as a means of social control.

The Situation in the United States

An essential feature of this treaty is that it applies to both the industrialized and developing world. Indeed, there is no country that has survived the past decade unscathed. There is overwhelming evidence over the past ten years to show that the situation of children in the United States has worsened, and disturbing social, demographic and economic changes have transformed U.S. families.

The reality is that while federal government spending has never been higher, with an increase of 8.6% in arms spending for the period 1982 through 1985, income security programs were cut by 15.3%, federal higher education programs were cut by 18.2%, and grants to state and local governments declined by an estimated 17.4%. Despite the fact that it is single mothers and their children who make up the bulk of the social welfare rolls, food stamps were cut by $2 billion, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children were cut by $1.5 billion. Since 1980, housing costs have escalated, while incomes for many of the working poor have dropped. Between 1984 and 1988, the proportion of children in the homeless population doubled.

Children have now replaced older persons as the poorest age group in the U.S., with a higher percentage of children in poverty than in either Western Europe or Canada. In 1987, one out of five American children lived in poverty—a 24% increase over 1979— compared to one out of nine adults.

This avalanche into poverty is much more, however, than a "disturbing trend". For many children it is a life-threatening reality. In 1986, over 12 million U.S. children had neither public nor private health insurance. Despite having one of the highest per-capita spending rates on health care in the world, the U.S. lags behind twenty-one other industrialized countries in its infant mortality rate.

Individual incidents of child abuse, such as the New York City case of Lisa Steinberg, continue to shock the public. Nearly 1.6 million children were reported abused or neglected in 1986, an increase of 160% since 1980. Perhaps even more disturbing is the growing realization that a significant proportion of abused children who have died were under the supervision of the local or state government child protective system at the time of their deaths.

Even the public education system, which at one time was seen as the show-piece of U.S. social investment, is failing. Between 1980 and 1988, the federal government's actual spending for all education decreased, in real terms, by 12%. About a quarter of U.S. high school students now leave public school without graduating.

Not only does narcotic use among children remain a matter of the gravest concern, but forty-nine cities nationwide have reported youth street gangs dealing in drugs. And in many of these cities there have been reports of children killing children in the desperate competition for economic control of the neighborhood crack franchise.

Faced with such evidence, it is difficult not to draw the conclusion that the United States has abandoned its will to live up to the standards for care and protection that our children deserve.

The Global Situation

Outside the United States the situation is just as grim; much of the progress predicted during the International Year of the Child failed to materialize, and many of the poorer countries actually experienced negative growth. In 1984, 5 million children died in Africa from hunger-related causes.

Francisco Pilotti has drawn attention to the fact that while 26 million children under the age of six years old lived in absolute poverty in Latin America in 1970, by 1980 the total had risen to 35.5 million, and the projection for the year 2,000 is 51 million. In Mexico, poor children's diets have deteriorated as a direct result of the economic crisis, to the extent that poor families spend 63% of their income on food. The price of a kilo of beans, for example, equalled 8.6% of the minimum daily wage in 1977, but rose to 20.8% of the minimum daily wage in 1985.

According to the International Labour Organization, 88 million children are working under conditions detrimental to their health and welfare. Some commentators, however, argue that this figure is far too low and that as many as 150 million children may be working under unacceptable conditions in Asia alone. In extreme cases, a family may sell or indenture one or more of their children for the greater good of the whole family. The child may work under horrendous conditions as a bonded laborer in the quarries of India, as a peon in the fields of Latin America or as a prostitute in the brothels of Southeast Asia.

Child-service professionals everywhere report that child abandonment has increased over the past decade. Street children are now a common phenomenon throughout the world's cities; estimates vary from 30 million to 100 million, depending on the definition used. Juvenile crime rates are still perceived by the general public to have increased in both the developed and the developing countries (despite hard evidence to the contrary), and this has led to governments adopting a more hardened attitude toward youthful offenders. Since 1986, four young people have been executed in the United States for crimes they committed before their eighteenth birthdays. These executions are contrary to international law.

There appears to be little doubt that governments become vulnerable in times of economic crisis. For many in power, the mere threat of change is sufficient to result in a banning of political activity, detention without trial, torture, political assassination, curfews, restrictions on movement, restrictions on the practice of religion and other infringements of civil and political rights. In many parts of the world it is children and youth who have borne the brunt of many of these restrictions. Children are still being detained without trial, daily, in South Africa, and the governmental abuse of children continues. Just because South African press censorship has intruded into our living rooms, and daily scenes of police violence are no longer shown on our televisions, it does not follow that we should forget the children of the townships. Between July 1985 and June 1987, the South African government admitted that its police force and security services shot and killed more than 300 children and injured a further 950 by gunfire. During the same period, an estimated 10,000 children were detained without trial, and many of them recount horrendous tales of assaults and torture.

South Africa is not alone in its targeting of children as the deliberate victims of torture, assassination and political disappearance. Similar, authenticated allegations on file from almost every region of the world have been received by DCI-USA. In Argentina, between 1975 and 1983, more than 150 children "disappeared", either kidnapped with their parents by the authorities or born in captivity to imprisoned women and then forcibly separated from their mothers. Other cases of this nature have been reported in Chile, Guatemala and Peru. There is still an outstanding allegation that 300 children were taken from Afghanistan, against their parents' wishes, to be educated in the U.S.S.R.

An Exercise in Consensus-Building

In recognition of these reports of the abuse, neglect and exploitation of children, the international community has decided to act.

The concept of a binding Convention on the Rights of the Child was first proposed to the United Nations by the Government of Poland in 1978 as one of the suggested initiatives for celebrating the 1979 International Year of the Child. The original draft for this document drew upon the contents of the existing 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child and expanded it to include some of the provisions applicable to children under other human rights conventions. Some of the countries represented at the United Nations, however, felt that the Polish proposal was incomplete and did not necessarily reflect the needs of the developing countries.

The United Nations response was to refer the Polish draft to an open-ended working group of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights for re-drafting. The present Convention is the culmination of ten years of work by this group, representing countries of every religious, cultural, ideological, racial and ethnic composition. One criticism has been that the drafting period has taken too long; indeed, the child who was nine years old when the Convention was first proposed, if still alive, has reached adulthood.

What is astounding, however, is that countries which might otherwise be at considerable variance with each other have been able to reach a consensus on the rights that should be afforded to children. To some extent this consensus building has been made possible by the leadership of Nigel Cantwell and a group of non-governmental organizations such as Defence for Children International, which, according to UNICEF, "have played an unprecedented role in expediting this treaty." The drafting of this treaty has been an exemplary exercise in international consensus-building and demonstrates that the values associated with childhood are, indeed, universal.

Rights Contained in the Convention

The Convention on the Rights of the Child touches on just about every aspect of the lives of children imaginable. It offers an agreed, international definition of child. It provides for the right to a name and a nationality. It sets three, basic underlying principles: first, that all children are entitled to these rights irrespective of their race, color, religion, sex, language, political opinion or national, ethnic or social origin; second, that in all actions concerning children it is the best interests of the child that must prevail; and third, that when a child is capable of forming his or her own views, due weight must be given to them.

Under the provisions of the Convention, governments agree to respect the rights and responsibilities of the family, to offer support to families when their means are insufficient to provide an adequate standard of living, and to help with family reunification when a family is separated. Provisions are also made with regard to: health care; day care; education; abuse, neglect and exploitation; adoption and foster care; custody disputes and the prevention and treatment of narcotics abuse.

The document does not, however, examine children's rights in social and economic terms only. The Convention recognizes that children should have identical rights to adults to be free from torture, political assassination and kidnapping, and arbitrary arrest and detention. It prohibits the death penalty for minors and directs that rehabilitation must take precedence over punishment in the disposition of a child convicted of a crime. It also recognizes that children should have special protection in times of war and armed conflict.

How the Convention Will Help Children

In the first instance, the Convention, once ratified by a minimum of twenty nations, will become the definitive body of international law on children's rights. Ratifying countries signify their determination to ensure that their domestic laws meet the standards set in the Convention, to enforce these laws and to establish the recommended services. Depending on the constitution of the ratifying country, the Convention itself may become part of the national law and be cited in the courts by judges and attorneys. As more countries ratify the Convention, it will become more authoritative as a guide to interpreting law in those countries that do not ratify it.

Second, the Convention creates a permanent international forum that will force a protracted discussion on the rights of the child. A monitoring system written into the Convention provides for the appointment of a committee of ten experts, to be elected by the ratifying countries. This committee will review the obligatory progress reports from ratifying nations on their compliance with the Convention. To help with this review, the opinions of specialized organizations may be sought. The committee will report to the U.N. General Assembly on countries' compliance and make recommendations for improving performance and obtaining assistance. This information may be relayed to UNICEF, other U.N. agencies, or donor countries, with a view to promoting international cooperation in the resolution of acknowledged problems.

Third, the Convention is a vehicle for mobilization. The Convention will be used for teaching children about their own rights and about the rights of children in other lands; it will be used by grassroots organizations to demand justice for children; and it will unite people everywhere, mobilizing them for action in a worldwide movement for the rights of the child.

The Need for Public Support

The U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child promises to be a milestone in a global strategy aimed at changing our attitudes towards the needs of children. The thrust of this document is to move away from the old, paternalistic attitude that blames the children of the poor as the creators of their own situation, toward an approach which recognizes the basic needs of every child as fundamental human rights – rights recognized under international law.

The Convention in itself will solve nothing. It is, however, a tool that can be effectively used by parents, members of the extended family, child service professionals and advocates on behalf of any child who has suffered an injustice. Its merit lies in the fact that the standards it contains are common to each of the cultures, societies and ideologies that make up the nations of the world. If any government says that these standards are too high, it runs the risk of abandoning its legitimacy to rule.

Human rights law is made to be in the service of the public, and a restriction on the license of governments. It follows, therefore, that the strength of the Convention will lie in the support it has among ordinary people.

This introduction has been adapted from the writings of Mike Jupp, Executive Director of DCI-USA from 1984 until his death on November 18, 1989.

Commentary

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: Overview

by Cynthia Price Cohen

On November 20, 1989, the United Nations General Assembly adopted, without a vote, the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This act brought to fruition a sixty-five year push for formal international legal recognition of the human rights of children. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is a unique human rights treaty in that it not only protects the child's civil and political rights, but it also extends protection to the child's economic, social, cultural and humanitarian rights. It will go into force after the twentieth instrument of ratification is deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Background

While the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a direct outgrowth of the 1979 International Year of the Child, its roots can be traced to the Declaration of Geneva, which was the first international legal instrument recognizing that children are entitled to special care and protection. This Declaration stated that "mankind owes to the child the best that it has to give." It was drafted by the Save the Children International Union, a non-governmental organization established by Eglantyne Jebb to respond to the needs of children during the aftermath of World War I. The Declaration was adopted by the League of Nations in 1924. While it is true that there were a few early treaties protecting children, such as those aimed at stamping out child labor and trafficking, the Declaration of Geneva was the first step toward protecting children's rights in the broadest sense.

In 1959 the United Nations gave official recognition to the human rights of children by adopting the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, a ten-principle document inspired by and expanding on the rights put forth in the 1924 Declaration. It was in commemoration of the twentieth anniversary of the United Nations Declaration that 1979 was designated the International Year of the Child (IYC). As part of this celebration, Poland proposed that an international treaty be drafted which would put into legally-binding language the principles set forth in the 1959 Declaration. Responsibility for drafting the Convention on the Rights of the Child was given to the Commission on Human Rights. The Working Group established by the Commission in 1979 completed its first draft of the Convention in February of 1988.

Meetings of the Working Group were held each year from 1979 to 1987 for one week just prior to the annual session of the Commission. In the hope that the Convention might be completed in time for the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration (and the tenth anniversary of IYC), a loosely-formed alliance of non-governmental organizations and various United Nations bodies began to push toward this goal under a plan designated as "Target 1989". Their concerted, combined effort resulted in an additional drafting week during the 1988 session of the Commission. The efficiency and productivity of this extra week was increased by a two-day pre-Working Group discussion, hosted by UNICEF, aimed at pinpointing and laying to rest possible controversies which might emerge during the drafting process.

Following the completion of the first draft, known as the "first reading", the Working Group requested that the Secretary-General conduct a "technical review" of the Convention, which would then be distributed to delegations prior to the second reading meetings of the Working Group. This document contained the comments and recommendations for textual alterations submitted by various branches of the United Nations. To accommodate the goal of "Target 1989", the second reading was scheduled for two weeks in the fall of 1988. This was done to ensure that the Centre for Human Rights would be able to process the complicated reports in the various languages needed for the Convention on the Rights of the Child to be adopted at the 1989 session of the Commission. As in the case of the two-week first reading Working Group meetings, UNICEF again hosted a two day pre-Working Group discussion period for delegations. Comments from the "technical review", such as the switch to gender-free language, coupled with recommendations from delegations and non-governmental organizations, resulted in extensive alterations of the first reading text.

Interest in the Convention on the Rights of the Child did not develop quickly. Some Western nations, the United States in particular, may have viewed the Convention as an Eastern Bloc project focusing mostly on economic, social and cultural rights—rights which are considered by many governments as not being rights at all but merely "good social policy". However, beginning in 1983 these prejudices were modified to a large extent, primarily because the original Polish model convention was slowly being expanded by the Working Group to incorporate more and more civil and political rights. Simultaneously, the quality and detail of the Convention's text began to be subjected to the scrutiny of the newly formed NGO Ad Hoc Group on the Drafting of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (NGO Group). The NGO Group was an informal association of approximately thirty international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Cooperation between this group and government delegations during the drafting of the Convention provided a unique model of international legislative drafting.

During their twice-yearly meetings at UNICEF headquarters in Geneva, members of the NGO Group analyzed the proposed text of various articles of the Convention, critiqued previously adopted articles and drafted models of articles protecting rights which the NGO Group felt had been wrongly omitted from the draft Convention. NGO Group recommendations were distributed in printed form to delegations prior to the annual meetings of the Working Group. These recommendations were often utilized by delegations as a tool for diminishing political tensions within the Working Group. Some of the rights included in the Convention which can be directly traced to NGO Group activities are: protection against "traditional practices" (i.e., female circumcision) and sexual exploitation; protection of rights of indigenous children; standards for the administration of school discipline; and rehabilitation for victims of various types of abuse and exploitation.

Controversial Issues, Omissions and New Rights

From the outset there were those who argued against the drafting of a separate treaty protecting the rights of children. Most of the objections were supported by the assertion that children were already protected by existing human rights treaties and that it was unnecessary, repetitive and harmful to the human rights treaty-making process to encourage the proliferation of a series of special constituency treaties. Counter-arguments asserted that existing treaties were too general to adequately protect the special needs of children. The final product of the Working Group would appear to justify the claims of those supporting a children's rights treaty.

Drafting of the Convention was originally based on a model text submitted by Poland to the Commission on Human Rights in 1979. In its final form the Convention had been expanded from the original Polish model of twenty substantive rights to a comprehensive treaty containing more than forty rights and covering the full spectrum of human rights protections. By thus incorporating so many of the child's enumerated basic rights, the drafters not only gave legal force to the principles of the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child, but also lent support to the idea of a totality of rights, as expounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

While it is true that many of the rights protected by the Convention on the Rights of the Child are also protected by other human rights treaties, applicability of these rights to children was enhanced by their reiteration in the Convention. Rights which were previously protected only as general concepts were clearly spelled out as to their applicability to children. Among the issues addressed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child which have been given greater clarification are: juvenile justice standards; the relationship between the individual child, the family and the state; the child's right to privacy; and the extent to which other civil and political rights belong to children. Implementation of the entire Convention is to be governed by the theory of the "best interests of the child".

During the second reading, four areas emerged as what might be called "hot topics", or highly controversial issues. These were the rights of the unborn child, the right to foster care and adoption, freedom of religion and the minimum age for participation in armed combat. The rights of the unborn child were an issue from the moment drafting began on the article 1 definition of the word "child" right through to the end of the second reading. There were delegations and NGO's which argued that the rights of the unborn were protected to some degree by the law of every State, regardless of its national laws relating to abortion, and that to ignore these protections by omitting reference to them in the Convention was patently disingenuous. The carefully-worded compromise language of article 1, which defines a child simply as "every human being...," and leaves it to the States Parties to give their own meaning to the words "human being" according to their national legislation, was not specific enough to satisfy some delegations. A further compromise was finally hammered out during the second reading, when the Preamble to the Convention was expanded to include a paragraph quoting the 1959 Declaration which refers to "appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth." At no time was the issue of abortion *per se* discussed by the Working Group, since the focus of the Convention is on the rights of the child, born or unborn, and not on the right of the mother to choose whether to have a child. It would be wrong to characterize debates over the rights of the unborn child as centering around the issue of abortion. While it is true that the fact that abortion is legal in many countries was a factor in arguing for the vague language of article 1, actual discussion of the rights of the unborn extended far beyond the narrow issue of abortion and included the right of the child to pre-natal maternal health care and to protection from fetal experimentation.

Objections to freedom of religion and to adoption and foster care were launched by the Islamic delegations, which found the first reading versions of these articles to be in conflict with the Koran and with their national legislation. According to their view, it is not possible for a child to be able to choose a religion or to change his or her religious faith. This is a privilege available only to adults. Similarly, the Islamic religion does not recognize the right to adoption. In part, this position is based on a concept of consanguinity and inheritance within the inter-related extended family, which cannot and should not be altered by or affected by the act of bringing an outsider into the family structure. Instead, Islamic countries substitute the concept of *Kafala* as a method of caring for abandoned or orphaned children. Under *Kafala*, a family may take a child to live with them on a permanent, legal basis, but that child is not entitled to use the family's name or to inherit from the family. The practice of *Kafala* would seem to be somewhat akin to permanent foster care. The final text of the articles guaranteeing freedom of religion and the right to adoption and foster care are the result of very difficult and delicate negotiations.

Finally, the one article which remained a bone of contention, even during final discussions before the Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee of the General Assembly, was the article dealing with children in armed conflict. Paragraph two of that article defines the minimum age at which a child may participate in armed combat. The overwhelming majority of Working Group members supported raising this minimum age for combat to eighteen years from the minimum age of fiften years as set forth in the 1977 Geneva Protocols. The United States, the lone dissenter, took the procedural position that this Working Group was not the proper forum in which to alter the existing standards of international humanitarian law. Since the drafting of the Convention was done on the basis of consensus rather than by vote, the United States' steadfast refusal to alter its position prevented consensus from being attained in support of the higher minimum age of eighteen years.

While the final text of the Convention on the Rights of the Child is generally considered to be a very good one, there are some rights which might have well been included, but for the rush to meet the deadline of "Target 1989". As mentioned earlier, interest in the Convention grew slowly, increasing with each passing year. Consequently, some recommendations for possible rights protections were simply recognized too late in the drafting process to be adequately proposed and discussed before the Working Group. For example, although the juvenile justice provisions were radically improved during the second reading, in order to bring them into line with the penal protections of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Working Group still failed to include protection against what is known in this country as "double jeopardy". Similarly omitted, as a result of the last minute rush, were human rights protections for alien children, protection for children who are victims of forced internal migration and protection against medical experimentation.

It should be noted that, in addition to some of the NGO Group initiatives mentioned above, the Convention contains a number of human rights which have never before been protected in an international treaty. Of these, perhaps the most unusual is the protection of the child's "identity". This Argentinian-sponsored article has its roots in that country's tragic experience with children who "disappeared" during a repressive political regime.

Implementation

The implementation mechanism of the Convention on the Rights of the Child calls for States Parties to submit regular reports to the ten-member Committee on the rights of the Child. The first of these reports is due two years following entry into force for the State Party and every five years thereafter. Due to general dissatisfaction with the Torture Convention model, which provides for the monitoring committee to be funded solely by States Parties, the General Assembly voted to fund the Committee on the Rights of the Child from the general United Nations budget.

While the implementation section of the Convention on the Rights of the Child follows a fairly straightforward standard reporting mechanism/monitoring committee model, it does have minor innovations. First of all, the primary aim of the reporting procedure has been couched in terms of assisting States Parties with their treaty compliance, rather than penalizing or pressuring States Parties that fail to comply. To this end, provision has been made for the monitoring committee to refer States Parties' requests for technical assistance to United Nations "specialized agencies, UNICEF and other competent bodies." Other innovations have been the inclusion of a specific supporting role for UNICEF in the monitoring process and for participation by non-governmental organizations, which are meant to be included within the meaning of the words, "other competent bodies."

To a certain extent, "Target 1989" also played a role in limiting possible innovations in the implementation mechanism of the Convention. Because of time pressure, novel suggestions, such as the establishment of an International Ombudsman on the Rights of the Child, were never given serious contemplation; neither were proposals for establishment of national monitoring committees. Given the pressure to complete the Convention on schedule, delegates preferred to stick closely to language and formulas carrying the stamp of approval of previous human rights treaty drafters. While in some ways this is unfortunate, the final text and implementation procedures of the Convention are sufficiently satisfactory to outweigh the desirability of any innovations which might also have required additional years of treaty drafting. The one major shortcoming of the Convention's implementation mechanism is its omission of a method for reviewing the individual complaints of children whose rights have been violated. It is possible that this will one day be rectified by an Optional Protocol or by the addition of an amendment to the Convention's present text.

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The Debt Crisis and Children: Beyond the 'Lost Decade'

by Richard Jolly

As a contribution to the present overview of the rights of children, I would like to offer a perspective which is not always directly associated with the human rights movement, but which is surely valid and of great potential – both for understanding the realities underlying the anecdotal data, and for effecting positive change. This perspective concerns the human consequences of debt and economic crisis: particularly, the tragic impact on children in many Latin American and African countries during the 1980's – a period often referred to as the 'lost decade' for development. But I would also like to stress a more hopeful perspective: the experience of some countries shows that it is possible to combine measures to cope with debt and economic crises with measures to protect and improve the human situation. UNICEF calls this approach "Adjustment with a Human Face".

The Debt Burden: Looking Beyond the Numbers

The 1988-89 *World Debt Tables* of the World Bank provide an analysis of the external debt situation of developing countries. The report notes that by December 1988, third world debt had climbed to US$1.3 billion, and the net transfers of both public and private long-term debt from developing to developed countries had reached US$43 billion. Although the World Bank states that "the threat to the international banking system has abated" and that "some progress has been made by the debtor countries in restructuring and reforming their economies," it concludes that "most of the indebted countries are still no better off than in 1982 – when the debt crisis erupted." It is UNICEF's conviction that a solution to the debt problem should become a powerful instrument of foreign assistance in the near future.

The viewpoint I present in no way underestimates the economic and financial issues – but I stress that they are not the only issues of concern, and by themselves are not an adequate base from which to develop a solution. Any analysis must be viewed in the context of its *impact on people*, especially children and other vulnerable groups. After all, it is their well-being and future which are the ultimate objectives of development.

The Consequences For Children

In UNICEF's report entitled *State of the World's Children 1989*, the present situation is summarized as follows:

> *For almost nine hundred million people, approximately one-sixth of mankind, the march of human progress has now become a retreat. In many nations,*

development is being thrown into reverse. And after decades of steady economic advance, large areas of the world are sliding backwards into poverty.

Throughout most of Africa and much of Latin America, average incomes have fallen by 10% to 25% in the 1980's. The average weight-for-age of young children, a vital indicator of normal growth, is falling in many of the countries for which figures are available. In the 37 poorest nations, spending per head on health has been reduced by 50%, and on education by 25%, over the last few years. And in almost half of the 103 developing countries from which recent information is available, the proportion of 6-to-11 year-olds enrolled in primary school is now falling.

In other words, it is children who are bearing the heaviest burden of debt and recession in the 1980's. And in tragic summary, it can be estimated that at least half a million young children have died in the last twelve months as a result of the slowing down or the reversal of progress in the developing world.

A Disinvestment in Human Capital

In addition to having a serious humanitarian impact, these human setbacks imply significant economic consequences for the future. In analyzing the economic implications of the debt crisis, a recent World Bank report (World Bank Tables 1988-9) underlines the serious impact on national savings and investment. In the highly indebted countries, investment in 1988 was barely two-thirds of the average during the 1970's, and in low-income Africa, per capita investment was around 50 percent of that during the previous decade.

The decrease in investment is roughly equal to the amount of net resource transfers from developing to developed countries. The World Bank concludes that unless the means are rapidly found to restore the levels of net investment, the prospects for sustained recovery and long-term growth will remain unpromising.

The decline in the health, nutritional status and education of children in the third world represents a decline in human investment far more serious than the decline in physical investment. It surpasses the gravity of the severe declines in savings and physical investment, so clearly put in the World Bank report of last December on debt in developing countries. This is so for two reasons:

1. Human capital is a more important factor for achieving economic growth than physical capital, as has been established in many economic studies;

2. Investment in human capital in the form of nutrition, basic education and health cannot be postponed: it either takes place at an appropriate age when the need is present – or it does not. For the young child, there is no second chance. The underemphasized tragedy of the disinvestment in human capital in the 1980's is that the results will be carried forward in the stunted bodies and deficient educations well into the 21st century. History will judge us very badly for these factors.

When investment in human capital is lacking, economic growth will be reduced at the cost of slowing future development in the countries affected. But I would also stress the importance of growth in developing countries for the health of the world economy, including for the future markets of American products.

In the first half of the 1980's, the annual value of exports from the United States to developing countries fell from $88 billion to $77 billion. If exports had continued to rise at the same rate as during the 1970's, their value would have doubled to approximately $150 billion by 1985. Based on this, the recession in the third world is estimated to have cost the United States tens of billions of dollars a year in lost exports, or the equivalent of more than 1 million American jobs. The impact on the economies of Japan and Western Europe are comparable in scale. Allowing the debt crisis to continue and forcing developing countries to repay at the expense of investing in people, is to threaten the future export possibilities of the industrialized countries.

Factors Behind the Setbacks

It is not possible to isolate a single cause of the economic and human setbacks: they are numerous and reinforcing. In essence, national and international factors have compounded one another, as occurred in industrial countries during the 'Great Depression' of the 1930's.

For Africa and Latin America in the 1980's, the problem of servicing a growing debt has been exacerbated by rising real interest rates, the decline in primary product prices, the limitations of export markets due to growing protectionism and the competition from the rapidly growing export economies of Asia. Professor Mike Faber of the Institute of Development Studies put the problem graphically:

> *Most will be familiar with the myth of Sisyphus, who was condemned for some uncertain crime to roll a block of marble forever up a mountain without ever being able to get it to the top. The third world debtor is the Sisyphus of the Modern Age, but with this difference from the hero of antiquity. Every time his block of marble rolls back down to the bottom of the mountain, Sisyphus finds it has become heavier. And each time he looks up at the peak of the mountain, behold it has become higher!*
>
> *You think I exaggerate? Not so. The mountain was estimated at $243 billion in 1975, at $755 billion in 1981, and —on a slightly different basis—at $1.2 trillion at the end of 1987. The World Bank debt tables estimate it had reached $1.3 trillion by the end of 1988.*

The result has been the decline in per capita incomes mentioned earlier, leading in turn to the need for national adjustment programs. Agreeing that some form of adjustment is inevitable, my view is that the adjustment policies which are often adopted and which at most give only marginal attention to human concerns, have had less satisfactory results than if full attention had been given to human factors from the beginning. To be a more effective tool for development, the conventional process of adjustment requires major changes to ensure that the poor and vulnerable are protected while adjustment is taking place.

Priorities and Solutions

I believe that to change the tragic human situation, a fundamental reorientation is required at three levels.

First, a change in perspective is needed to one which recognizes that priority must be placed on the *development of people* as the basis for long-term economic progress, and as the basis for a more stable and democratic world. To achieve this requires not only broader perspectives, but clear statements of policy by the major bilateral and international agencies, including the World Bank and the IMF. Significantly, the Managing Director of the IMF and the President of the World Bank have clearly recognized that the human needs of development should be given priority.

While there is a role to play for commercial banks in assuming a share of the burden of debt relief, this must happen together with an increase in the quantity of aid. Such an increase is essential, as debt relief alone will not put the poorest countries back on the track to economic growth. Specifically, official aid for development needs to move towards the agreed target of 0.7% of donor country GNP (the 1987 average was 0.34%), with a significant proportion directed toward programs to improve the productivity of the poorest sections of society.

To meet this target will require an extra US$50 billion a year – equivalent to the military expenditures of industrialized countries every four weeks.

To move toward such a proposal will require vision and leadership of an unusually high order. Perhaps the closest precedent is the Marshall Plan, through which the United States helped to restore economic growth to European countries following World War II. In the current situation, the United States can play a greater role, and has much to gain from working towards a return to economic growth in developing countries. However, a modern equivalent to the Marshall Plan must also involve significant increases in development aid from other industrialized nations, particularly from Japan and West Germany, which are expected to accumulate trade surpluses of, respectively, $80 billion and $40 billion in 1988-89.

A number of smaller-scale alternatives also exist. One possibility is a scheme which UNICEF calls "Debt Relief for Child Survival", in which banks or donor governments are invited to "swap their debt" in exchange for domestically-financed child development programmes implemented in cooperation with UNICEF. A recent example of this in Sudan will give a number of villages access to clean drinking water and will provide support for health and re-afforestation.

Second, developing countries themselves need to more actively promote human development. Essentially, the specifics of human-oriented action need to be incorporated into national development plans, as well as into programs of international assistance and debt relief. In a study entitled *Adjustment with a Human Face*, UNICEF has outlined five areas where action is needed to give priority to human development and the protection of basic human needs in the course of adjustment:

1. More expansionary fiscal and monetary macro-economic policies aimed at sustaining levels of production, employment and general human needs satisfaction over the adjustment period;

2. The use of meso and targeted policies to ensure that a fair share of the input for economic growth (i.e., foreign exchange, credit, land, water, skills, scarce materials, etc.)

is channelled to the poor in an equitable way. Meso policies determine the impact of policies towards taxation, government expenditure, foreign exchange and credit (among others) on distribution of income and resources;

3. A restructuring of production to give greater emphasis to generating income and productive employment for the poorer sections of the population – especially to benefit small-scale farmers and the landless, urban informal workers and women. Any meaningful poverty alleviation strategy has to aim at increasing the incomes, employment and productivity of these groups if it is to succeed;

4. A restructuring of government expenditure both between and within sectors and, in particular, away from high-cost areas and toward low-cost basic services for the poor. This would entail, for instance, restraining expenditures on high-cost urban hospitals while expanding expenditures on primary health care and such basic health needs as immunization;

5. Special support programs – often of limited duration – to protect the basic health and nutrition of the most vulnerable low-income groups during adjustment. Public works employment schemes and food subsidies are examples of such policies.

Eventually, these priorities must give way to the longer-term priorities of "Development with a Human Face".

Third, the process of monitoring recovery and development needs to give more attention to human indicators in addition to the conventional range of financial and economic indicators. We must be concerned with nutrition levels, as well as with rates of inflation; with imbalances and not merely balance of payments; with the provision of shelter for the human population, and not merely the provision of reserves to cover future import needs.

It must be stressed again that these needs are not only humanitarian priorities, but are fundamental for restoring rapid and solid economic growth. Progress in health and basic human welfare is also a vital condition for slowing excessive population growth rates over the long term. It is only after there have been substantial reductions in infant and child mortality rates and an improvement in maternal and child health that people gain the confidence and capacity to choose to have smaller families. This has been well-demonstrated by the experiences of countries such as China, Sri Lanka, Costa Rica and Thailand. If all countries had the mortality rates of the above, the number of children under five dying each year would be reduced from 14 to 5 million. At the same time, the number of children being born each year would decline by 22 million.

In sum, the time has come when not only aid but also debt reduction and trade agreements should form part of a *real development pact* by which participating industrialized nations would make a corresponding commitment to a pattern of real development which unequivocally puts the poor first. After all, the ultimate aim and measure of that real development is the enhancement of the capacities of the poorest, their health and nutrition, their education and skills, their abilities to control their own lives and their opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labors. This is the kind of development which the majority of people in the poor world seek, and this is the kind of development which the majority of people in the industrialized world would support. Bending development in this direction is, therefore, the opportunity which now arises from the present economic crisis.

Conclusions for Action

Based on the above, three conclusions can be drawn that have tremendous importance to the lives of children:

1. There is a need to develop broader perspectives on the current debt and economic problems, especially in regard to Latin America and Africa. The human impact of economic crises need to be incorporated as an integral part of economic and financial analysis, not merely as a residual concern for humanitarian agencies;

2. International action to tackle debt and adjustment needs to be combined with measures for the protection and development of human resources while economic adjustment and recovery are underway. There has been welcome recognition of this by the main international financial institutions and by a number of donor countries. But support and practical action at the country level still lag far behind declarations of commitment – and need to be greatly accelerated. This process can be assisted by "Debt Relief for Child Survival". The idea of swapping or forgiving debt for humanitarian causes is gaining momentum both with creditors – banks and governments – as well as with debtor countries. Vision and leadership to make such schemes feasible by carefully interpreting or changing administrative procedures is now called for;

3. A focus on "Adjustment with a Human Face" must gradually give way to "Development with a Human Face" in terms of additional international support through finance and technical assistance. Support for human investment – nutrition, health and basic education – must become a priority, with national and international action mobilizing around 'human' goals. Long-term international commitment to the social and economic rights of the children of the poor is an essential step towards realizing the human rights of all children.

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Children and Human Rights in the 1990's

By Stephen P. Marks

People across the nation and the world who read or heard the words of President/playwright Vaclav Havel at the joint session of Congress on February 21, 1990 could not remain unmoved by this unwavering voice of conscience. Three aspects of his immensely symbolic visit are pertinent to a discussion of Children and Human Rights in the 1990's. One relates to the historical significance of the revolutionary changes we are witnessing. The second has to do with support for victims of human rights abuses. Third, a series of reflections, also drawing on Havel's insights, concerns the use and abuse of words – in this case, those of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Human Rights in the Multi-Polar World of the 1990's

Havel articulated, in succinct and powerful words, the end of the bipolar system.

> *The main thing is that these revolutionary changes will enable us to escape from the rather antiquated strait-jacket of this bipolar view of the world, and to enter at last into an era of multi-polarity; that is, into an era in which all of us, large and small, former slaves and former masters, will be able to create what your great President Lincoln calls the family of man.*

Without Stalinist totalitarianism as the brunt of our moral outrage in international affairs (at least for a considerable segment of the foreign policy community), we can now take up Havel's challenge to achieve "a global revolution in the sphere of human consciousness."

> *We still don't know how to put morality ahead of politics, science and economy. We are still incapable of understanding that the only backbone of all our actions, if they are to be moral, is responsibility – responsibility to something higher than my family, my country, my company, my success.*

This sense of responsibility in international affairs is inseparable from an even-handed, genuine, vigorous human rights policy. It was not too long ago that the officially-expressed view of that policy was that the U.S. government should use human rights to fight communism and dispute criticism of our "friends" and allies. The fast pace of history over the last six months has demonstrated that the aspiration of people for human rights inside Central Europe, Central America, China and South Africa is a more effective source of change than decades of covert military support and ideological posturing.

The United States Congress has courageously broken new ground by establishing, through legislation such as the Foreign Assistance Act and the Trade Act, the legal basis for a vigorous human rights policy. Nearly two hundred Congress members belong to Congressional Friends of Human Rights Monitors, one of the best examples of the even-handed, vigorous approach to human rights that Vaclav Havel, Nelson Mandela, the students at Tiananmen Square and thousands of other people on the front lines of human rights action around the world should be able to expect from a free country. The Congressional Human Rights Caucus (now the Congressional Human Rights Foundation) is another example.

Anthony Lewis (*The New York Times*, 2/23/90) said it very well:

> *In United States foreign policy, the essential requirement of a human rights policy is that we speak the truth. There are evils universally recognized: killing by governments, torture, arbitrary imprisonment, political repression. We must point to those evils wherever they are committed, by friend or foe.*
>
> *Consistency is difficult. In Washington, there are always reasons to turn a blind eye to human rights violations, to soften criticism. It is done by Presidents and Congress, Republicans and Democrats. But in the end, such inconsistency hurts both American interests and the real interests of the country criticized.*

The first idea I would like to stress from Havel's speech is that the breakdown of the bipolar system offers a new beginning for reinvigorating the human rights component of our foreign policy. This means that we can expect from policy-makers in Washington a greater openness to the international perspective on human rights, a willingness to listen to the experience of other countries and consideration of international human rights standards, especially those of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, not as the outcome of foreign thinking but as a call to exercise the moral responsibility Havel set as the highest political challenge.

A Tribute to Human Rights Organizations

The second thought from Havel's visit to the U.S. is closely related to the first. He made a point during his visit of paying public tribute to the human rights organizations that rendered moral and other forms of support during difficult moments of imprisonment, harassment and worse. The experience of Amnesty International, the Human Rights Watch Committees, the International League and the International Federation of Human Rights, the Lawyers Committee, the Law Group and every other human rights group that has stood behind monitors and let them and their oppressors know they are not forgotten provides daily proof how important this work is. He told Helsinki Watch, "I know very well what you did for us, and perhaps without you, our revolution could not be."

UNICEF and relief organizations perform invaluable services to children whose health, dignity and survival are in jeopardy. Alongside service delivery organizations and investigative groups, including Children's Rights International, Defence for Children International provides the activist voice for the rights of children. Havel and countless survivors of repression acknowledge the critical role international human rights NGO's play in monitoring conditions of abuse and making them bearable, because the victims know they are not alone.

The renewed importance of a vigorous, evenhanded human rights policy, and the critical importance of NGO support for victims are guiding principles for DCI. The principal interest an organization like DCI represents for members of Congress and other children's welfare organizations is what it does for children worldwide and what it can do for U.S. policy and children's welfare in this country. Being part of a network of national sections—autonomous, yet linked to an International Secretariat in Geneva—has obvious advantages in an age when reliable information is required instantaneously from all parts of the world. DCI has applied this advantage to its advocacy for the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child: Application in the United States

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted on November 20, 1989 by the U.N. General Assembly. At a signing ceremony at the U.N. on January 26, 1990, sixty-one countries signed the text, thereby committing their governments to seek ratification in accordance with their respective constitutions. The United States was not among those countries.

Consisting of some 54 articles and approximately 6,000 words, the Convention is one more text in the corpus of international human rights law. Six thousand words. Words, including those taking on the form of an international treaty, mean different things in different contexts. Again, Havel, this time in his speech accepting the Peace Prize of the German Booksellers Association [*New York Review of Books*, January 18, 1990, pp. 5-8] on October 15, 1989, spoke of "the mysteriously ambiguous power of words," the power to liberate a people, to symbolize truth, to "mesmerize, deceive, inflame, madden, beguile." A human rights text does not escape that ambiguity. The most significant antecedent to all the human rights texts of today, along with our less systematic Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights, is the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen of 1789. In its own time, the French Declaration was a double-edged sword. As Havel recalls:

> *That declaration was signed by a gentleman who was later among the first to be executed in the name of that superbly humane text. And hundreds and possibly thousands followed him. Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité—what superb words! And how terrifying their meaning can be. Freedom: the shirt unbuttoned before the execution. Equality: the constant speed of the guillotine's fall on different necks. Fraternity: some dubious paradise ruled by a Supreme Being!*

In our time, virtually no government denies its adherence to human rights. Many sign and ratify international human rights treaties. If those formal, binding legal commitments were taken seriously, human rights violations would be truly exceptional aberrations in the steady march towards equal justice for all human beings. The annual reports of Amnesty International, the DOS Country Reports, the annual list of attacks on human rights monitors issued by Human Rights Watch, the complaints filed with the Human Rights Commissions of the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States and the United Nations, and the myriad of other reliable indicators of the harsh reality of human rights violations belie the words with which governments have made solemn human rights commitments.

So what is the value of the words in the Convention on the Rights of the Child? First of all, in our legal tradition, words that have legal significance *are* taken seriously. With all the faults, injustices, insensitivity to human needs, greed and inequalities that debase the image the United States tries to have of itself as the beacon of freedom and democracy, the peoples of Central and Eastern Europe, South Africa, China, Latin America and elsewhere see us as a model for the application of the Rule of Law. Even on this score, our record is blemished, as our recent handling of flagrant violations of the law by people in high places shows. However, few countries can boast the same meticulous attention to due process and rigorous application of legal texts that distinguish our institutions. This attention to legality is perhaps the justifiable side of our dismal record of ratification of human rights treaties. The reasons why we lag behind the rest of the world in the enactment of treaties which we have played a key role in drafting in the international system of human rights protection are complex and have occupied numerous Congressional committees and filled thousands of pages of scholarly books and journals. While I disagree with most of the reasoning that causes us to remain outside of this treaty system, I applaud our concern for strict compliance.

Words, therefore, mean a great deal to Americans when they become "the supreme Law of the Land" under article VI of the Constitution. In the case of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, I can only see an advantage in taking every article seriously and distinguishing ourselves from the hypocrisy of those countries whose commitments to words are not followed by deeds.

The Content of the Convention

In her various published articles, the *Independent Commentary* and the introductory note to the publication of the final text of the Convention in *International Legal Materials* [28 I.L.M. 1448 (1989)], Cynthia Price Cohen has outlined what the Convention covers, what it did not include and its points of controversy.

Four principles of the rights of the child underlie the entire Convention: the first is non-discrimination in ensuring all rights of children; the second is that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children; the third is the right of the child to express his or her own views to the extent the child is capable of forming such views; the fourth is that provisions of domestic or international law more favorable than those of the Convention shall prevail where they exist.

Other provisions set standards relating to non-discrimination, rights and duties of parents, right to identity, separation from parents, family reunifications, children's freedom of expression, freedom of religion and association, privacy, protection from abuse, adoption, disabled children, social security, adequate standard of living, labor, protection from narcotic drugs, pornography, abduction and trafficking of children, protection from exploitation, torture and inhuman treatment, recruitment into armed forces and participation in hostilities.

Implementation of the Convention – Without Ratification

Obviously, an international text dealing with such a range of complex matters could frighten federal, state and municipal legislators, constrained as they are to balance innumerable local considerations of which the international text could not take account.

Try to imagine, for example, a major metropolitan center in this country calling on "all city agencies – especially those concerned with the housing, nutrition, education, protection, medical care, recreation and economic opportunity for children – to ensure that their activities and funding processes comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child"? To make it even more extraordinary, try to contemplate such a position being adopted by the City of New York.

In fact, the day after the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child – on November 21, 1989 – the City Council of the City of New York, by a resolution, affirmed its support of the Convention and further resolved the exact words just quoted – namely that all city agencies ensure that their activities comply with the Convention.

We, therefore, have an almost unprecedented situation: a major human rights treaty which the U.S. has not even signed, is, for all intents and purposes, the law at the level at which it counts the most. In a statement of November 20, the then Manhattan Borough President and Mayor-Elect David Dinkins celebrated the adoption of the Convention. Addressing himself to "the children of the world," he said:

> *Some of you may be wondering how this document is going to change your lives. I know that when you're young it's hard to imagine any piece of paper making a big difference in your life. But I would like to tell you that this document is really extremely important for you.*

He then pledged, as the next Mayor, "I will do my best to uphold the provisions of this Convention."

DCI-USA will work with New York City agencies to assist in the implementation of the City Council's resolution and the Mayor's pledge. With the help of local chapters developing around the country, DCI-USA will encourage other municipalities to follow the example of New York City.

This immediate local application of the Convention, prior even to U.S. signing, holds tremendous potential to bring human rights home, where they really count. In one of her most significant statements about human rights, Eleanor Roosevelt asked, "Where, after all, do human rights begin?" She answered:

> *In small places, close to home – so close and so small they cannot be seen on any maps of the world. Yet they are the world of the individual person; the neighborhood he lives in; the school or college he attends; the factory, farm or office where he works. Such are the places where every man, woman and child seek equal justice, equal opportunity, equal dignity without discrimination. Unless these rights have meaning there, they have little meaning anywhere. Without concerned citizen action to uphold them close to home, we shall look in vain for progress in the larger world* [Eleanor Roosevelt, *The Great Question* (United Nations, 1958, quoted in Joseph P. Lash, *Eleanor: The Years Alone*, 1972, p. 72]

DCI-USA and other complementary organizations can only make a lasting contribution to promoting the rights of the child if they take the Convention to "small places, close to home."

The Road Ahead

1989 was a year of triumph for human rights in several parts of the world. It was also one of great loss of a few individuals whose voices echoed the conscience of human rights and whose energy moved the cause of human rights forward by measurable degrees. Andrei Sakharov was such a person. For DCI-USA, Michael Jupp was another. His commitment knew no limits, and his creative energy was remarkable. Tragically, his heart gave out two days before the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. *The Children's Clarion Database on the Rights of the Child: 1987* opened with an essay that Mike wrote. It is a fitting homage to Mike to conclude with a passage from that essay and share his vision of our future tasks for children's rights:

> *Children should not be dependent on the charity of adults for their protection. Justice demands that as human beings they are entitled to a basic degree of protection as a fundamental human right. A commitment by adults to establish and guarantee the Rights of the Child should be paramount in the agenda of the 21st century.*

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The Man Who Loved Children

by Betty Jean Lifton

> *The child—a skilled actor with a hundred masks: a different one for his mother, grandmother or grandfather, for a stern or lenient teacher, for the cook or maid, for his own friends, for the rich and poor. Naive and cunning, humble and haughty, gentle and vengeful, well behaved and willful, he disguises himself so well that he can lead us by the nose.*
>
> **How to Love a Child**

It seems such a simple thing to love a child, but Janusz Korczak, one of the world's first children's rights advocates, knew how few people have the talent. "It is not enough to love just your own child," he wrote in his classic book, *How to Love a Child*. "You must love all children." For Korczak, children could not be divided by race, religion or nationality—children were children. And all children should be valued equally.

Janusz Korczak was the pen name of Henryk Goldszmit (1878-1942), a Polish-Jewish doctor, writer and educator who spent his life trying to improve the lives of the poor Jewish and Catholic orphans of Warsaw. He set up Children's Republics for them, modelled as just communities in which the young citizens ran their own parliament, court of peers and newspaper, and learned, in the process, that there could be justice in an unjust world. They also learned to respect each other, which Korczak believed was the first step towards gaining their own self-respect.

Korczak knew that children need an advocate, and so he appointed himself. He never married or had children of his own, but devoted himself to serving the "idea" of the child. The basic tenet in his pedagogic writing was that children are not the people of tomorrow, but people today. They are entitled to be taken seriously. They have a right to be treated by adults with tenderness and respect, as equals, not as masters and slaves. They should be allowed to grow into whomever they were meant to: the "unknown person" inside each of them is the hope for the future.

A pioneer in what we now call "moral education", Korczak was not concerned with teaching children their ABC's—they could go to public school for that—but the grammar of ethics. "A child with a vice feels it as a burden, but is at a loss what to do," he wrote. "Unless he has guidance, he will make a few disastrous attempt to change, and, after failing, will give up." Korczak tried to help children win the battle with themselves in ways that would not undermine their pride.

Anticipating the field of juvenile justice, he spent one day a week defending street urchins, who were often given long jail terms. "The delinquent child is still a child," he would explain to the judge. "He is a child who has not given up yet, but does not know who he is. A punitive sentence could adversely influence his future sense of himself and his behavior. Because it is society that has failed him and made him behave this way, the court should condemn not the criminal but the social structure."

Korczak spoke of the need for a Declaration of Children's Rights long before the one adopted by the League of Nations in 1924. The lofty words drafted in Geneva did not satisfy him. "Those lawgivers confuse duties with rights," he said. "Their Declaration appeals to goodwill, when it should insist. It pleads for kindness, when it should demand."

He hated war because of what it did to children. He saw the suffering of children when he served as a medical doctor in the Russo-Japanese War, in the First World War and in the Polish-Soviet war of 1920. In a journal dispatch in 1905, he observed: "War is an abomination. Especially because no one reports how many children are hungry, ill-treated and left without protection. Before a nation goes to war, it should stop to think of the innocent children who will be injured, killed or orphaned. No cause, no war, is worth depriving children of their natural right to happiness. Children should come before politics of any kind."

By the time the United Nations General Assembly issued its Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1959, Janusz Korczak was no longer alive. He had died with the Jewish children of the Warsaw Ghetto in the ovens of Treblinka in 1942. Offered many chances to escape this fate, he refused to abandon the children in his care. He died the way he had lived, trying to protect children from the harsh fate inflicted upon them by the dark forces in the adult world.

When the United Nations declared 1979 the "Year of the Child", it also named it "The Year of Janusz Korczak", to mark the centenary of his birth. So many children were suffering then, as now: the children of Hiroshima, the children of Vietnam, the children of Cambodia, the children of Bangladesh, the children of Africa, the children of Nicaragua – children of every country. The statistics are staggering: each day over 38,000 children die from a lack of food, shelter or primary health care; more than 80 million homeless children live on the streets of the world's cities.

I thought of Korczak when the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child in November 1989. It took the countries ten years to hammer out the rights that Korczak had laid out in his books, stressing, as he always did, the psychological, as well as the humane, reasons why they were the children's due.

First, and foremost, for Korczak was the child's right to love. And Korczak's admonition: "You cannot possibly love a child – your own, or another's – until you achieve self-knowledge. You, yourself, are the child whom you must learn to know, rear and, above all, enlighten."

The child's right to respect. "Let us demand respect for shining eyes, smooth foreheads, youthful effort and confidence. Why should dulled eyes, a wrinkled brow, untidy gray hair or tired resignation command greater respect?"

The child's right to optimal conditions in which to grow and develop. "We demand: do away with hunger, cold, dampness, stench, overcrowding, overpopulation."

The child's right to be himself, not who his parents want him to be. "A child is not a lottery ticket marked to win the main prize."

The child's right to make mistakes. "There are no more fools among children than among adults."

The child's right to be appreciated for what he is. "The child, being small, has little market value."

The child's right to respect for his grief. "Even if it be for the loss of a pebble."

The child's right to a Children's Court where he can judge and be judged by his peers. "We are the sole judges of the child's actions, movements, thought and plans...I know that a Children's Court is essential, that in fifty years there will not be a single school or institution without one."

The child's right to be defended in a juvenile justice court system. "Unfortunately, suffering bred of poverty spreads like lice: sadism, crime, uncouthness and brutality are nurtured on it."

The child's right to die prematurely. "The mother's profound love for her child must give him the right to premature death, to ending his life cycle in only one or two springs...Not every bush grows into a tree."

On and on the list goes in this vein – the child has the right to fail; the child has the right to be taken seriously for what he is; the child has the right to protest an injustice; the child has the right to education.

Korczak would have approved of the majority of the U.N. Convention's list of children's rights, but he would have had the same complaint he had with the Declaration – how will it be enforced? He would have demanded that all of the nations of the world ratify it, because, as he so fervently believed, children are civilization's future.

Korczak has been compared to Socrates, Gandhi and Martin Luther King, who also put the welfare of others before their own lives. I think one could liken him to Tolstoy, who once was described as: "A queer combination of the brain of an English chemist with the soul of an Indian Buddhist." There was also within Korczak the nurturing impulse of Saint Francis.

Korczak's dream was to be a reformer who would succeed, even though he knew that he probably would not. "Reformers come to a bad end," he wrote in his ironic way in his famed children's book, *King Matt the First*. "Only after their death do people see that they were right and erect monuments in their honor." Yet, we know now, by remaining true to his principles and not abandoning the children to save himself, Janusz Korczak achieved his own kind of victory.

The Korczak legend has grown over the years as poets, playwrights, film makers and musicians recreate that last march Korczak took with the children through the Warsaw ghetto to the train that carried them off to the death camp Treblinka. Schools, hospitals and streets have been named after him in many countries. Pope John Paul II expressed his "special support" for the Janusz Korczak Literary Competition, sponsored jointly by Polish and Jewish Americans to give awards to outstanding books about children. There is now an international Janusz Korczak Association, made up of an increasing number of nations, many of them separated by the very political and religious ideologies that Korczak hoped to bridge in his lifetime, but all of them deeply involved in rediscovering Korczak as writer, psychologist and moral educator.

I think the best tribute to give Korczak would be for all nations to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. And to find a way to enforce it. Janusz Korczak was not only a writer and an educator, but a man of action. He showed us the way with his dream for a better life for children – we, all of us, have to continue the work where he left off.

Betty Jean Lifton is an author, lecturer and adoption counselor. She has won many international awards, both for her books on children's rights and for her children's fiction. Her most recent book, **The King of Children: A Biography of Janusz Korczak**, *has been translated into French, German and Japanese.*

International Law

The international legal instruments relating to the rights of the child which have been reproduced here have been chosen for their relevance to the DCI-USA database. They represent only a small portion of the existing international legal instruments which either directly or indirectly protect children.

For the sake of clarity, it should be noted that 'declarations', such as the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, or 'rules', such as the Beijing Rules, have no legally-binding effect. Even those governments which have participated most vigorously in their drafting are not expected to adhere to these standards. On the other hand, treaties (i.e., conventions, covenants) are legally binding. All nations which ratify treaties are bound to uphold their obligations under their treaties, even though the only international sanction is that of public opinion.

The first treaties protecting the rights of children were those drafted in the early part of this century outlawing the "white slave trade" and traffic in women and children. The next wave of children's rights treaties were those of the International Labor Organization, which, beginning in the 1930's, set international standards for child labor.

The first children's rights declaration was known as the Declaration of Geneva. It was adopted by the League of Nations in 1924 and was the inspiration for the 1959 United Nations Declaration.

While there are close to one hundred international legal instruments relating to the rights of the child, the single most important instrument protecting children is the recently-adopted United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child. Although many of the rights it protects can be found in other international treaties and declarations, it also includes many rights which were not previously covered.

Declaration of the Rights of the Child

Proclaimed by the U.N. General Assembly
on 20 November 1959
Resolution 1386 (XIV)

Preamble

- *WHEREAS the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,*

- *WHEREAS the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,*

- *WHEREAS the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth,*

- *WHEREAS the need for such special safeguards has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924, and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the statutes of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,*

- *WHEREAS MANKIND owes to the child the best it has to give,*

Now therefore,

The General Assembly

Proclaims this Declaration of the Rights of the Child to the end that he may have a happy childhood and enjoy for his own good and for the good of society the rights and freedoms herein set forth, and calls upon parents, upon men and women as individuals and upon voluntary organizations, local authorities and national Governments to recognize these rights and strive for their observance by legislative and other measures progressively taken in accordance with the following principles:

PRINCIPLE 1

The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration. All children, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to these rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his family.

PRINCIPLE 2

The child shall enjoy special protection, and shall be given opportunities and facilities, by law and by other means, to enable him to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially in a healthy and normal manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity. In the enactment of laws for this purpose the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration.

PRINCIPLE 3

The child shall be entitled from his birth to a name and a nationality.

PRINCIPLE 4

The child shall enjoy the benefits of social security. He shall be entitled to grow and develop in health; to this end special care and protection shall be provided both to him and to his mother, including adequate pre-natal and post-natal care. The child shall have the right to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation and medical services.

PRINCIPLE 5

The child who is physically, mentally or socially handicapped shall be given the special treatment, education and care required by his particular condition.

PRINCIPLE 6

The child, for the full and harmonious development of his personality, needs love and understanding. He shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents, and in any case in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security; a child of tender years shall not, save in exceptional circumstances, be separated from his mother. Society and the public authorities shall have the duty to extend particular care to children without a family and to those without adequate means of support. Payment of State and other assistance towards the maintenance of children of large families is desirable.

PRINCIPLE 7

The child is entitled to receive education, which shall be free and compulsory, at least in the elementary stages. He shall be given an education which will promote his general culture, and enable him on a basis of equal opportunity to develop his abilities, his individual judgement, and his sense of moral and social responsibility, and to become a useful member of society.

The best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his education and guidance; that responsibility lies in the first place with his parents.

The child shall have full opportunity for play and recreation, which should be directed to the same purposes as education; society and the public authorities shall endeavour to promote the enjoyment of this right.

PRINCIPLE 8

The child shall in all circumstances be among the first to receive protection and relief.

PRINCIPLE 9

The child shall be protected against all forms of neglect, cruelty and exploitation. He shall not be the subject of traffic, in any form.

The child shall not be admitted to employment before an appropriate minimum age; he shall in no case be caused or permitted to engage in any occupation or employment which would prejudice his health or education, or interfere with his physical, mental or moral development.

PRINCIPLE 10

The child shall be protected from practices which may foster racial, religious and any other form of discrimination. He shall be brought up in a spirit of understanding, tolerance, friendship among peoples, peace and universal brotherhood and in full consciousness that his energy and talents should be devoted to the service of his fellow men.

Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Hague Convention)

The States signatory of the present Convention,

Firmly convinced that the interests of children are of paramount importance in matters relating to their custody,

Desiring to protect children internationally from the harmful effects of their wrongful removal or retention and to establish procedures to ensure their prompt return to the State of their habitual residence, as well as to secure protection for rights of access,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have agreed upon the following provisions:

CHAPTER 1

Scope of the Convention

ARTICLE 1

The objects of the present Convention are –

a) to secure the prompt return of children wrongfully removed to or retained in any Contracting State; and

b) to ensure that rights of custody and of access under the law of one Contracting State are effectively respected in the other Contracting States.

ARTICLE 2

Contracting States shall take all appropriate measures to secure within their territories the implementation of the objects of the Convention. For this purpose they shall use the most expeditious procedures available.

ARTICLE 3

The removal or the retention of a child is to be considered wrongful where –

a) it is in breach of rights of custody attributed to a person, an institution or any other body, either jointly or alone, under the law of the State in which the child was habitually resident immediately before the removal or retention; and

b) at the time of removal or retention those rights were actually exercised, either jointly or alone, or would have been so exercised but for the removal or retention.

The rights of custody mentioned in sub-paragraph *a* above, may arise in particular by operation of law or by reason of a judicial or administrative decision, or by reason of an agreement having legal effect under the law of that State.

ARTICLE 4

The Convention shall apply to any child who was habitually resident in a Contracting State immediately before any breach of custody or access rights. The Convention shall cease to apply when the child attains the age of 16 years.

ARTICLE 5

For the purposes of this Convention –

a) 'rights of custody' shall include rights relating to the care of the person of the child and, in particular, the right to determine the child's place of residence;

b) 'rights of access' shall include the right to take a child for a limited period of time to a place other than the child's habitual residence.

CHAPTER II

Central Authorities

ARTICLE 6

A Contracting State shall designate a Central Authority to discharge the duties which are imposed by the Convention upon such authorities.

Federal States, States with more than one system of law or States having autonomous territorial organizations shall be free to appoint more than one Central Authority and to specify the territorial extent of their powers. Where a State has appointed more than one Central Authority, it shall designate the Central Authority to which applications may be addressed for transmission to the appropriate Central Authority within that State.

ARTICLE 7

Central Authorities shall co-operate with each other and promote co-operation amongst the competent authorities in their respective States to secure the prompt return of children and to achieve the other objects of this Convention.

In particular, either directly, or through any intermediary, they shall take appropriate measures –

a) to discover the whereabouts of a child who has been wrongfully removed or retained;

b) to prevent further harm to the child or prejudice to interested parties by taking or causing to be taken provisional measures;

c) to secure the voluntary return of the child or to bring about an amicable resolution of the issues;

d) to exchange, where desirable, information relating to the social background of the child;

e) to provide information of a general character as to the law of their State in connection with the application of the Convention;

f) to initiate or facilitate the institution of judicial or administrative proceedings with a view to obtaining the return of the child and, in a proper case, to make arrangements for organizing or securing the effective exercise of rights of access;

g) where the circumstances so require, to provide or facilitate the provision of legal aid and advice, including the participation of legal counsel and advisers;

h) to provide such administrative arrangements as may be necessary and appropriate to secure the safe return of the child;

i) to keep each other informed with respect to the operation of this Convention and, as far as possible, to eliminate any obstacles to its application.

CHAPTER III

Return of Children

ARTICLE 8

Any person, institution or other body claiming that a child has been removed or retained in breach of custody rights may apply either to the Central Authority of the child's habitual residence or to the Central Authority of any other contracting State for assistance in securing the return of the child.

The application shall contain –

a) information concerning the identity of the applicant, of the child and of the person alleged to have remove or retained the child;

b) where available, the date of birth of the child;

c) the grounds on which the applicant's claim for return of the child is based;

d) all available information relating to the whereabouts of the child and the identity of the person with whom the child is presumed to be.

The application may be accompanied or supplemented by –

e) an authenticated copy of any relevant decision or agreement;

f) a certificate or an affidavit emanating from a Central Authority, or other competent authority of the State of the child's habitual residence, or from a qualified person, concerning the relevant law of that State;

g) any other relevant document.

ARTICLE 9

If the Central Authority which receives an application referred to in Article 8 has reason to believe that the child is in another Contracting State, it shall directly and without delay transmit the application to the Central Authority of that Contracting State and inform the requesting Central Authority, or the applicant, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 10

The Central Authority of the State where the child is shall take or cause to be taken all appropriate measures in order to obtain the voluntary return of the child.

Article 11

The judicial or administrative authorities of Contracting States shall act expeditiously in proceedings for the return of children.

If the judicial or administrative authority concerned has not reached a decision within six weeks from the date of commencement of the proceedings, the applicant or the Central Authority of the requested State, on its own initiative or if asked by the Central Authority of the requesting State, shall have the right to request a statement of the reasons for the delay. If a reply is received by the Central Authority of the requested State, that Authority shall transmit the reply to the Central Authority of the requesting State, or to the applicant, as the case may be.

ARTICLE 12

Where a child has been wrongfully removed or retained in terms of Article 3 and, at the date of the commencement of the proceedings before the judicial or administrative authority of the Contracting State where the child is, a period of less than one year has elapsed from the date of the wrongful removal or retention, the authority concerned shall order the return of the child forthwith.

The judicial or administrative authority, even where the proceedings have been commenced after the expiration of the period of one year referred to in the preceding paragraph, shall also order the return of the child, unless it is demonstrated that the child is now settled in its new environment.

Where the judicial or administrative authority in the requested State has reason to believe that the child has been taken to another State, it may stay the proceedings or dismiss the application for the return of the child.

ARTICLE 13

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, the judicial or administrative authority of the requested State is not bound to order the return of the child if the person, institution or other body which opposes its return establishes that –

a) the person, institution or other body having the care of the person of the child was not actually exercising the custody rights at the time of removal or retention, or had consented to or subsequently acquiesced in the removal or retention; or

b) there is grave risk that his or her return would expose the child to physical or psychological harm or otherwise place the child in an intolerable situation.

The judicial or administrative authority may also refuse to order the return of the child if it finds that the child objects to being returned and has attained an age and degree of maturity at which it is appropriate to take account of its views.

In considering the circumstances referred to in this Article, the judicial and administrative authorities shall take into account the information relating to the social background of the child provided by the Central Authority or other competent authority of the child's habitual residence.

ARTICLE 14

In ascertaining whether there has been a wrongful removal or retention within the meaning of Article 3, the judicial or administrative authorities of the requested State may take notice directly of the law of, and of judicial or administrative decisions, formally recognized or not in the State of the habitual residence of the child, without recourse to the specific procedures for the proof of that law or for the recognition of foreign decisions which would otherwise be applicable.

ARTICLE 15

The judicial or administrative authorities of a Contracting State may, prior to the making of an order for the return of the child, request that the applicant obtain from the authorities of the State of the habitual residence of the child a decision or other determination that the removal or retention was wrongful within the meaning of Article 3 of the Convention, where such a decision or determination may be obtained in that State. The Central Authorities of the Contracting States shall so far as practicable assist applicants to obtain such a decision or determination.

ARTICLE 16

After receiving notice of a wrongful removal or retention of a child in the sense of Article 3, the judicial or administrative authorities of the Contracting State to which the child has been removed or in which it has been retained shall not decide on the merits of rights of custody until it has been determined that the child is not to be returned under this Convention or unless an application under this Convention is not lodged within a reasonable time following receipt of the notice.

ARTICLE 17

The sole fact that a decision relating to custody has been given in or is entitled to recognition in the requested State shall not be a ground for refusing to return a child under this Convention, but the judicial or administrative authorities of the requested State may take account of the reasons for that decision in applying this Convention.

ARTICLE 18

The provisions of this Chapter do not limit the power of a judicial or administrative authority to order the return of the child at any time.

ARTICLE 19

A decision under this Convention concerning the return of the child shall not be taken to be a determination on the merits of any custody issue.

ARTICLE 20

The return of the child under the provisions of Article 12 may be refused if this would not be permitted by the fundamental principles of the requested State relating to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

CHAPTER IV

Rights of Access

ARTICLE 21

An application to make arrangements for organizing or securing the effective exercise of rights of access may be presented to the Central Authorities of the Contracting States in the same way as an application for the return of a child.

The Central Authorities are bound by the obligations of co-operation which are set forth in Article 7 to promote the peaceful enjoyment of access rights and the fulfilment of any conditions to which the exercise of those rights may be subject. The Central Authorities shall take steps to remove, as far as possible, all obstacles to the exercise of such rights. The Central Authorities, either directly or through intermediaries, may initiate or assist in the institution of proceedings with a view to organizing or protecting these rights and securing respect for the conditions to which the exercise of these rights may be subject.

CHAPTER V

General Provisions

ARTICLE 22

No security, bond or deposit, however described, shall be required to guarantee the payment of costs and expenses in the judicial or administrative proceedings falling within the scope of this Convention.

ARTICLE 23

No legalization or similar formality may be required in the context of this Convention.

ARTICLE 24

Any application, communication or other document sent to the Central Authority of the requested State shall be in the original language, and shall be accompanied by a translation into the official language or one of the official languages of the requested State or, where that is not feasible, a translation into French or English.

However, a Contracting State may, by making a reservation in accordance with Article 42, object to the use of either French or English, but not both, in any application, communication or other document sent to its Central Authority.

ARTICLE 25

Nationals of the Contracting States and persons who are habitually resident within those States shall be entitled in matters concerned with the application of this Convention to legal aid and advice in any other contracting State on the same conditions as if they themselves where nationals of and habitually resident in that State.

ARTICLE 26

Each Central Authority shall bear its own costs in applying this Convention.

Central Authorities and other public services of Contracting States shall not impose any charges in relation to applications submitted under this Convention. In particular, they may not require any payment from the applicant towards the costs and expenses of the proceedings or, where applicable, those arising from the participation of legal counsel or advisers. However, they may require the payment of the expenses incurred or to be incurred in implementing the return of the child.

However, a Contracting State may, by making a reservation in accordance with Article 42, declare that it shall not be bound to assume any costs referred to in the preceding paragraph resulting from the participation of legal counsel or advisers or from court proceedings, except insofar as those costs may be covered by its system of legal aid and advice.

Upon ordering the return of a child or issuing an order concerning rights of access under this Convention, the judicial or administrative authorities may, where appropriate, direct the person who removed or retained the child, or who prevented the exercise of rights of access, to pay necessary expenses incurred by or on behalf of the applicant, including travel expenses, any costs incurred or payments made for locating the child, the costs of legal representation of the applicant, and those of returning the child.

ARTICLE 27

When it is manifest that the requirements of this Convention are not fulfilled or that the application is otherwise not well founded, a Central Authority is not bound to accept the application. In that case, the Central Authority shall forthwith inform the applicant or the Central Authority through which the application was submitted, as the case may be, of its reasons.

ARTICLE 28

A Central Authority may require that the application be accompanied by a written authorization empowering it to act on behalf of the applicant, or to designate a representative so to act.

ARTICLE 29

This Convention shall not preclude any person, institution or body who claims that there has been a breach of custody or access rights within the meaning of Article 3 or 21 from applying directly to the judicial or administrative authorities of a contracting State, whether or not under the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 30

Any application submitted to the Central Authorities or directly to the judicial or administrative authorities of a Contracting State in accordance with the terms of this Convention, together with documents and any other information appended thereto or provided by a Central Authority, shall be admissible in the courts or administrative authorities of the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 31

In relation to a State in which matters of custody of children has two or more systems of law applicable in different territorial units –

a) any reference to habitual residence in that State shall be construed as referring to habitual residence in a territorial unit of that State;

b) any reference to the law of the State of habitual residence shall be construed as referring to the law of the territorial unit in that State where the child habitually resides.

ARTICLE 32

In relation to a State which in matters of custody of children has two or more systems of law applicable to different categories of persons, any reference to the law of that State shall be construed as referring to the legal system specified by the law of that State.

ARTICLE 33

A State within which different territorial units have their own rules of law in respect of custody of children shall not be bound to apply this Convention where a State with a unified system of law would not be bound to do so.

ARTICLE 34

This Convention shall take priority in matters within its scope over the *Convention of 5 October 1961 concerning the powers of authorities and the law applicable in respect of the protection of minors*, as between Parties to both Conventions. Otherwise the present Convention shall not restrict the application of an international instrument in force between the State of origin and the State addressed or other law of the State addressed for the purposes of obtaining the return of a child who has been wrongfully removed or retained or of organizing access rights.

ARTICLE 35

This Convention shall apply as between Contracting States only to wrongful removals or retentions occurring after its entry into force in those States.

Where a declaration has been made under Article 39 or 40, the reference in the preceding paragraph to a Contracting State shall be taken to refer to the territorial unit or units in relation to which this Convention applies.

ARTICLE 36

Nothing in this Convention shall prevent two or more Contracting States, in order to limit the restrictions to which the return of the child may be subject, from agreeing among themselves to derogate from any provisions of this Convention which may imply such a restriction.

CHAPTER VI

Final Clauses

ARTICLE 37

The Convention shall be open for signature by the States which were Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the time of its Fourteenth Session. It shall be ratified, accepted or approved and the instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE 38

Any other State may accede to the Convention.

The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Convention shall enter into force for a State acceding to it on the first day of the third calendar month after the deposit of its instrument of accession.

The accession will have effect only as regards the relations between the acceding State and such Contracting States as will have declared their acceptance of the accession. Such a declaration will also have to be made by any Member State ratifying, accepting or approving the Convention after an accession. Such declaration shall be deposited at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands; this Ministry shall forward, through diplomatic channels, a certified copy to each of the Contracting States.

This Convention will enter into force as between the acceding State and the State that has declared its acceptance of the accession on the first day of the third calendar month after the deposit of the declaration of acceptance.

ARTICLE 39

Any State may, at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that the Convention shall extend to all the territories for the international relations of which it is responsible, or to one or more of them. Such a declaration shall take effect at the time the Convention enters into force for that state.

Such declaration, as well as any subsequent extension, shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

ARTICLE 40

If a Contracting State has two or more territorial units in which different systems of law are applicable in relation to matters dealt with in this Convention, it may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession declare that this Convention shall extend to all of its territorial units or only to one or more of them and may modify this declaration by submitting another declaration at any time.

Any such Declaration shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and shall state expressly the territorial units to which the Convention applies.

Article 41

Where a Contracting State has a system of government under which executive, judicial and legislative powers are distributed between central and other authorities within that State, its signature or ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to this Convention, or its making of any declaration in terms of Article 40 shall carry no implication as to the internal distribution of powers within that State.

ARTICLE 42

Any State may, not later than the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, or at the time of making a declaration in terms of Article 39 or 40, make one or both of the reservations provided for in Article 24 and Article 26, third paragraph. No other reservation shall be permitted.

Any State may at any time withdraw a reservation it has made. The withdrawal shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of he Netherlands.

The reservation shall cease to have effect on the first day of the third calendar month after the notification referred to in the preceding paragraph.

ARTICLE 43

The Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the third calendar month after the deposit of the third instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession referred to in Articles 37 and 38.

Thereafter, the Convention shall enter into force –

1. for each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to it subsequently, on the first day of third calendar month after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession;
2. for any territory or territorial unit to which the Convention has been extended in conformity with Article 39 or 40, on the first day of the third calendar month after the notification referred to in that Article.

ARTICLE 44

The Convention shall remain in force for five years from the date of its entry into force in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 43 even for States which subsequently have ratified, accepted, approved it or acceded to it.

If there has been no denunciation, it shall be renewed tacitly every five years.

Any denunciation shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands at least six months before the expiry of the five year period. It may be limited to certain of the territories or territorial units to which the Convention applies.

The denunciation shall have effect only as regards the State which has notified it. The Convention shall remain in force for the other Contracting States.

ARTICLE 45

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall notify the States Members of the Conference, and the States which have acceded in accordance with Article 38, of the following –

1. the signatures and ratifications, acceptances and approvals referred to in Article 37;

2. the accessions referred to in Article 38;

3. the date on which the Convention enters into force in accordance with Article 43;

4. the extensions referred to in Articles 39;

5. the declarations referred to in Articles 38 and 40;

6. the reservations referred to Article 24 and Article 26, third paragraph, and the withdrawals referred to in Article 42;

6. the denunciations referred to in Article 44.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto, have signed this Convention.

Done at The Hague, on the 25th day of October, 1980, in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic, in a single copy which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and of which a certified copy shall be sent, through diplomatic channels, to each of the States Members of the Hague Conference on Private International Law at the date of its Fourteenth Session.

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules)

Introduction

In 1980, the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, meeting in Caracas, Venezuela, set out several basic principles that it felt should be reflected in a set of rules to be developed for the administration of juvenile justice in order to protect the fundamental human rights of juveniles in trouble with the law. The rules could then serve as a model for United Nations Member States in the treatment of juvenile offenders. The Congress recommended that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council, be requested to develop such rules.

During the years that followed, the Committee formulated the draft rules in collaboration with the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute, the United Nations regional institutes and the United Nations Secretariat. They were endorsed, in principle, by regional preparatory meetings for the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and amended and agreed upon at an Interregional Preparatory Meeting held at Beijing, China, from 14 to 18 May 1984.

Presented by the Economic and Social Council to the Seventh Congress, held at Milan, Italy, in August and September 1985, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (known as "the Beijing Rules") were approved on 6 September 1985 by the Seventh Congress, which recommended them to the General Assembly for adoption. The Assembly adopted the Rules on 29 November, annexing them to its resolution 40/33.

The Rules, adapted to the aims and spirit of juvenile justice systems in all parts of the world – i.e. systems within diverse national settings and legal structures – set out what was accepted to be good general principle and practice in the administration of justice for juveniles. They represent the minimum conditions which are accepted as suitable by the United Nations for the handling of juvenile offenders under any system of dealing with such persons. Commentaries accompanying the text were intended to be read as an essential part of the document.

General Assembly Resolution 40/33

The General Assembly,

- *BEARING IN MIND the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as other international human rights instruments pertaining to the rights of young persons,*

- *ALSO BEARING IN MIND that 1985 was designated the International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace and that the international community has placed importance on the protection and promotion of the rights of the young, as witnessed by the significance attached to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child,*

- *RECALLING resolution 4 adopted by the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which called for the development of standard minimum rules for the administration of juvenile justice and the care of juveniles, which could serve as a model for Member States,*

- *RECALLING ALSO Economic and Social Council decision 1984/153 of 25 May 1984, by which the draft rules were forwarded to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held at Milan, Italy from 26 August to 6 September 1985, through the Interregional Preparatory Meeting, held at Beijing from 14 to 18 May 1984,*

- *RECOGNIZING that the young, owing to their early stage of human development, require particular care and assistance with regard to physical, mental and social development, and require legal protection in conditions of peace, freedom, dignity and security,*

- *CONSIDERING that existing national legislation, policies and practices may well require review and amendment in view of the standards contained in the rules,*

- *CONSIDERING FURTHER that, although such standards may seem difficult to achieve at present in view of existing social, economic, cultural, political and legal conditions, they are nevertheless intended to be attainable as a policy minimum,*

- *1. NOTES WITH APPRECIATION the work carried out by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the Secretary-General, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders and other United Nations institutes in the development of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice;*

- *2. TAKES NOTE WITH APPRECIATION of the report of the Secretary-General on the draft Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice;*

- *3. COMMENDS the Interregional Preparatory Meeting held at Beijing for having finalized the text of the rules submitted to the Seventh United Nations Congress on the prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for consideration and final action;*

- *4. ADOPTS the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice recommended by the Seventh Congress, contained in the annex to the present resolution, and approves the recommendation of the Seventh Congress that the Rules should be known as "the Beijing Rules";*

- *5. INVITES Member States to adapt, wherever this is necessary, their national legislation, policies and practices, particularly in training juvenile justice personnel, to the Beijing Rules and to bring the Rules to the attention of relevant authorities and the public in general;*

- *6. CALLS UPON the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to formulate measures for the effective implementation of the Beijing*

Rules, with the assistance of the United Nations institutes on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders;

- *7. INVITES Member States to inform the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Beijing Rules and to report regularly to the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control on the results achieved;*
- *8. REQUESTS Member States and the Secretary-General to undertake research and to develop a data base with respect to effective policies and practices in the administration of juvenile justice;*
- *9. REQUESTS the Secretary-General and invites Member States to ensure the widest possible dissemination of the text of the Beijing Rules in all of the official languages of the United Nations, including the intensification of information activities in the field of juvenile justice;*
- *10. REQUESTS the Secretary-General to develop pilot projects on the implementation of the Beijing Rules;*
- *11. REQUESTS the Secretary-General and Member States to provide the necessary resources to ensure the successful implementation of the Beijing Rules, in particular in the areas of recruitment, training and exchange of personnel, research and evaluation, and the development of new alternatives to institutionalization;*
- *12. REQUESTS the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to review the progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Rules and of the recommendations contained in the present resolution, under a separate agenda item on juvenile justice;*
- *13. URGES all relevant organs of the United Nations system, in particular the regional commissions and specialized agencies, the United Nations institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the Secretariat and to take the necessary measures to ensure a concerted and sustained effort, within their respective fields of technical competence, to implement the principles contained in the Beijing Rules.*

Adopted by the General Assembly on 29 November 1985

PART ONE

General Principles

1. Fundamental Perspectives

1.1 Member States shall seek, in conformity with their respective general interests, to further the well-being of the juvenile and her or his family.

1.2 Member States shall endeavour to develop conditions that will ensure for the juvenile a meaningful life in the community, which, during that period in life when he or she is most susceptible to deviant behaviour, will foster a process of personal development and education that is as free from crime and delinquency as possible.

1.3 Sufficient attention shall be given to positive measures that involve the full mobilization of all possible resources, including the family, volunteers and other community groups, as well as schools and other community institutions, for the purpose of promoting the well-being of the juvenile, with a view to reducing the need for intervention under the law, and of effectively, fairly and humanely dealing with the juvenile in conflict with the law.

1.4 Juvenile justice shall be conceived as an integral part of the national development process of each country, within a comprehensive framework of social justice for all juveniles, thus, at the same time, contributing to the protection of the young and the maintenance of a peaceful order in society.

1.5 These Rules shall be implemented in the context of economic, social and cultural conditions prevailing in each Member State.

1.6 Juvenile justice services shall be systematically developed and co-ordinated with a view to improving and sustaining the competence of personnel involved in the services, including their methods, approaches and attitudes.

Commentary

These broad fundamental perspectives refer to comprehensive social policy in general and aim at promoting juvenile welfare to the greatest possible extent, which will minimize the necessity of intervention by the juvenile justice system and in turn, will reduce the harm that may be carried out by any intervention. Such care measures for the young, before the onset of delinquency, are basic policy requisites designed to obviate the need for the application of the Rules.

Rules 1.1 to 1.3 point to the important role that a constructive social policy for juveniles will play, inter alia, in the prevention of juvenile crime and delinquency. Rule 1.4 defines juvenile justice as an integral part of social justice for juveniles, while rule 1.6 refers to the necessity of constantly improving juvenile justice, without falling behind the development of progressive social policy for juveniles in general and bearing in mind the need for consistent improvement of staff services.

Rule 1.5 seeks to take account of existing conditions in Member States which would cause the manner of implementation of particular rules necessarily to be different from the manner adopted in other States.

2. Scope of the Rules and Definitions Used

2.1 The following Standard Minimum Rules shall be applied to juvenile offenders impartially, without distinction of any kind, for example as to race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinions, national or social origin, property, birth or other status.

2.2 For purposes of these Rules, the following definitions shall be applied by Member States in a manner which is compatible with their respective legal systems and concepts:

a) A *juvenile* is a child or young person who, under the respective legal systems, may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from an adult;

b) An offence is any behaviour (act or omission) that is punishable by law under the respective legal systems;

c) A juvenile offender is a child or young person who is alleged to have committed or who has been found to have committed an offence.

2.3 Efforts shall be made to establish in each national jurisdiction, a set of laws, rules and provisions specifically applicable to juvenile offenders and institutions and bodies entrusted with the functions of the administration of juvenile justice and designed:

a)To meet the varying needs of juvenile offenders, while protecting their basic rights;

b)To meet the needs of society;

c)To implement the following rules thoroughly and fairly.

Commentary

The Standard Minimum Rules are deliberately formulated so as to be applicable within different legal systems and, at the same time, to set some minimum standards for the handling of juvenile offenders under any definition of a juvenile and under any system of dealing with juvenile offenders. The Rules are always to be applied impartially and without distinction of any kind.

Rule 2.1 therefore stresses the importance of the Rules always being applied impartially and without distinction of any kind. The rule follows the formulation of principle 2 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

Rule 2.2 defines "juvenile" and "offence" as the components of the notion of the "juvenile offender", who is the main subject of these Standard Minimum Rules (see, however, also rules 3 and 4). It should be noted that age limits will depend on, and are explicitly made dependent on, each respective legal system, thus fully respecting the economic, social, political, cultural and legal systems of Member States. This makes for a wide variety of ages coming under the definition of "juvenile", ranging from 7 years to 18 years or above. Such a variety seems inevitable in view of the different national legal systems and does not diminish the impact of these Standard Minimum Rules.

Rule 2.3 is addressed to the necessity of specific national legislation for the optimal implementation of these Standard Minimum Rules, both legally and practically.

3. Extension of the Rules

3.1 The relevant provisions of the Rules shall be applied not only to juvenile offenders but also to juveniles who may be proceeded against for any specific behaviour that would not be punishable if committed by an adult.

3.2 Efforts shall be made to extend the principles embodied in the Rules to all juveniles who are dealt with in welfare and care proceedings.

3.3 Efforts shall also be made to extend the principles embodied in the Rules to young adult offenders.

Commentary

Rule 3 extends the protection afforded by the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice to cover:

> *a) The so-called "status offences" prescribed in various national legal systems where the range of behaviour considered to be an offence is wider for juveniles than it is for adults (for example, truancy, school and family disobedience, public drunkenness, etc.) (rule 3.1);*
>
> *b) Juvenile welfare and care proceedings (rule 3.2);*
>
> *c) Proceedings dealing with young adult offenders, depending of course on each given age limit (rule 3.3).*

The extension of the Rules to cover these three areas seems to be justified. Rule 3.1 provides minimum guarantees in those fields, and rule 3.2 is considered a desirable step in the direction of more fair, equitable and humane justice for all juveniles in conflict with the law.

4. Age of Criminal Responsibility

4.1 In those legal systems recognizing the concept of the age of criminal responsibility for juveniles, the beginning of that age shall not be fixed at too low an age level, bearing in mind the facts of emotional, mental and intellectual maturity.

Commentary

The minimum age of criminal responsibility differs widely owing to history and culture. The modern approach would be to consider whether a child can live up to the moral and psychological components of criminal responsibility; that is, whether a child, by virtue of her or his individual discernment and understanding, can be held responsible for essentially anti-social behaviour. If the age of criminal responsibility is fixed too low or if there is no lower age limit at all, the notion of responsibility would become meaningless. In general, there is a close relationship between the notion of responsibility for delinquent or criminal behaviour and other social rights and responsibilities (such as marital status, civil majority, etc.).

Efforts should therefore be made to agree on a reasonable lowest age limit that is applicable internationally.

5. Aims of Juvenile Justice

5.1 The juvenile justice system shall emphasize the well-being of the juvenile and shall ensure that any reaction to juvenile offenders shall always be in proportion to the circumstances of both the offenders and the offence.

Commentary

Rule 5 refers to two of the most important objectives of juvenile justice. The first objective is the promotion of the well-being of the juvenile. This is the main focus of those legal systems in which juvenile offenders are dealt with by family courts or administrative authorities, but the well-being of the juvenile should also be emphasized in legal systems that follow the criminal court model, thus contributing to the avoidance of merely punitive sanctions. (See also rule 14.)

The second objective is the "principle of proportionality". This principle is well-known as an instrument for curbing punitive sanctions, mostly expressed in terms of just desert in relation to the gravity of the offence. The response to young offenders shall be based on the consideration not only of the gravity of the offence but also of personal circumstances. The individual circumstances of the offender (for example social status, family situation, the harm caused by the offence or other factors affecting personal circumstances) should influence the proportionality of the reaction (for example by having regard to the offender's endeavour to indemnify the victim or to her or his willingness to turn to a wholesome and useful life.

By the same token, reactions aiming to ensure the welfare of the young offender may go beyond necessity and therefore infringe upon the fundamental rights of the young individual, as has been observed in some juvenile justice systems. Here, too, the proportionality of the reaction to the circumstances of both the offender and the offence, including the victim, should be safeguarded.

In essence, rule 5 calls for no less and no more than a fair reaction in any given case of juvenile delinquency and crime. The issues combined in the rule may help to stimulate development in both regards: new and innovative types of reactions are as desirable as precautions against any undue widening of the net of formal social control over juveniles.

6. Scope of Discretion

6.1 In view of the varying special needs of juveniles as well as the variety of measures available, appropriate scope for discretion shall be allowed at all stages of proceedings and at different levels of juvenile justice administration, including investigation, prosecution, adjudication and the follow-up of dispositions.

6.2 Efforts shall be made, however, to ensure sufficient accountability at all stages and levels in the exercise of any such discretion.

6.3 Those who exercise discretion shall be specially qualified or trained to exercise it judiciously and in accordance with their functions and mandates.

Commentary

Rules 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3 combine several important features of effective, fair and humane juvenile justice administration: the need to permit the exercise of discretionary power at all significant levels of processing so that those who make determinations can take the actions deemed to be most appropriate in each individual case; and the need to provide checks and balances in order to curb any abuses of discretionary power and to safeguard the rights of the young offender. Accountability and professionalism are instruments best apt to curb broad discretion. Thus, professional qualifications and expert training are emphasized here as a valuable means of ensuring the judicious exercise of discretion in matters of juvenile offenders. (See also rules 1.6 and 2.2) The formulation of specific guidelines on the exercise of discretion and the provision of systems of review, appeal and the like in order *to permit scrutiny of decisions and accountability are emphasized in this context. Such mechanisms are not specified here, as they do not easily lend themselves to incorporation into international standard minimum rules, which cannot possibly cover all differences in justice systems.*

7. Rights of Juveniles

7.1 Basic procedural safegaurds such as the presumption of innocence, the right to be notified of the charges, the right to remain silent, the right to counsel, the right to the presence of a parent or guardian, the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses and the right to appeal to a higher authority shall be guaranteed at all stages of proceedings.

Commentary

Rule 7.1 emphasizes some important points that represent essential elements for a fair and just trial and that are internationally recognized in existing human rights instruments. (See also rule 14.) The presumption of innocence, for instance, is also to be found in article 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in article 14, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Rules 14 seq. of these Standard Rules specify issues that are important for proceedings in juvenile cases, in particular, while rule 7.1 affirms the most basic procedural safeguards in a general way.

8. Protection of Privacy

8.1 The juvenile's right to privacy shall be respected at all stages in order to avoid harm being caused to her or him by undue publicity or by the process of labelling.

8.2 In principle, no information that may lead to the identification of a juvenile offender shall be published.

Commentary

Rule 8 stresses the importance of the protection of the juvenile's right to privacy. Young persons are particularly susceptible to stigmatization. Criminological research into labelling processes has provided evidence of the detrimental effects (of different kinds) resulting from the permanent identification of young persons as "delinquent" or "criminal".

Rule 8 also stresses the importance of protecting the juveniles from the adverse effects that may result from the publication in the mass media of information about the case (for example the names of young offenders, alleged or convicted). The interest of the individual should be protected and upheld, at least in principle. (The general contents of rule 8 are further specified in rule 21.)

9. Saving Clause

9.1 Nothing in these Rules shall be interpreted as precluding the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the United Nations and other human rights instruments and standards recognized by the international community that relate to the care and protection of the young.

Commentary

Rule 9 is meant to avoid any misunderstanding in interpreting and implementing the present Rules in conformity with principles contained in relevant existing or emerging international human rights instruments and standards—such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and the Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It should be understood that the application of the present Rules is without prejudice to any such international instruments which may contain provisions of wider application. (See also rule 27.)

PART TWO

Investigation and Prosecution

10. Initial Contact

10.1 Upon the apprehension of a juvenile, her or his parents or guardian shall be immediately notified of such apprehension, and, where such immediate notification is not possible, the parents or guardian shall be notified within the shortest possible time thereafter.

10.2 A judge or other competent official or body shall, without delay, consider the issue of release.

10.3 Contacts between the law enforcement agencies and a juvenile offender shall be managed in such a way as to respect the legal status of the juvenile, promote the well-being of the juvenile and avoid harm to her or him, with due regard to the circumstances of the case.

Commentary

Rule 10.1 is in principle contained in rule 92 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

The question of release (rule 10.2) shall be considered without delay by a judge or other competent official. The latter refers to any person or institution in the broadest sense of the term, including community boards or police authorities having power to release an arrested person. (See also the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, article 9, paragraph 3.)

Rule 10.3 deals with some fundamental aspects of the procedures and behaviour on the part of the police and other law enforcement officials in cases of juvenile crime. To "avoid harm" admittedly is flexible wording and covers many features of possible interaction (for example the use of harsh language, physical violence or exposure to the environment). Involvement in juvenile justice processes in itself can be "harmful" to juveniles; the term "avoid harm" should be broadly interpreted, therefore, as doing the least harm possible to the juvenile in the first instance, as well as any additional or undue harm. This is especially important in the initial contact with law enforcement agencies, which might profoundly influence the juvenile's attitude towards the State and society. Moreover, the success of any further intervention is largely dependent on such initial contacts. Compassion and kind firmness are important in these situations.

11. Diversion

11.1 Consideration shall be given, wherever appropriate, to dealing with juvenile offenders without resorting to formal trial by the competent authority, referred to in rule 14.1 below.

11.2 The police, the prosecution or other agencies dealing with juvenile cases shall be empowered to dispose of such cases, at their discretion, without recourse to formal hearings, in accordance with the criteria laid down for that purpose in the respective legal system and also in accordance with the principles contained in these Rules.

11.3 Any diversion involving referral to appropriate community or other services shall require the consent of the juvenile, or her or his parents or guardian, provided that such decision to refer a case shall be subject to review by a competent authority, upon application.

11.4 In order to facilitate the discretionary disposition of juvenile cases, efforts shall be made to provide for community programmes, such as temporary supervision and guidance, restitution, and compensation of victims.

Commentary

Diversion, involving removal from criminal justice processing and, frequently, redirection to community support services, is commonly practised on a formal and informal basis in many legal systems. This practice serves to hinder the negative effects of subsequent proceedings in juvenile justice administration *(for example the stigma of conviction and sentence). In many cases, non-intervention would be the best response. Thus, diversion at the outset and without referral to alternative (social) services may be the optimal response. This is especially the case where the offence is of a non-serious nature and where the family, the school or other informal social control institutions have already reacted, or are likely to react, in an appropriate and constructive manner.*

As stated in rule 11.2, diversion may be used at any point of decision-making – by the police, the prosecution, or other agencies such as the courts, tribunals, boards or councils. It may be exercised by one authority or several or all authorities, according to the rules and policies of the respective systems and in line with the present Rules. It need not necessarily be limited to petty cases, thus rendering diversion an important instrument.

Rule 11.3 stresses the important requirement of securing the consent of the young offender (or the parent or guardian) to the recommended diversionary measure(s). (Diversion to community service without such consent would contradict the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention). However, this consent should not be left unchallengeable, since it might sometimes be given out of sheer desperation on the part of the juvenile. The rule underlines that care should be taken to minimize the potential for coercion and intimidation at all levels in the diversion process. Juveniles should not feel pressured (for example in order to avoid court appearance) or be pressured into consenting to diversion programmes. Thus, it is advocated that provision shall be made for an objective appraisal of the appropriateness of dispositions involving young offenders by a "competent authority upon application". (The "competent authority" may be different from that referred to in rule 14.)

Rule 11.4 recommends the provision of viable alternatives to juvenile justice processing in the form of community-based diversion. Programmes that involve settlement by victim restitution and those that seek to avoid further conflict with the law through temporary supervision and guidance are especially commended. The merits of individual cases would make diversion appropriate, even when more serious offences have been committed (for example first offence, the act having been committed under peer pressure, etc.)

12. Specialization within the Police

12.1 In order to best fulfill their functions, police officers who frequently or exclusively deal with juveniles or who are primarily engaged in the prevention of juvenile crime shall be specially instructed and trained. In large cities, special police units should be established for that purpose.

Commentary

Rule 12 draws attention to the need for specialized training for all law enforcement officials who are involved in the administration of juvenile justice. As police are the first point of contact with the juvenile justice system, it is most important that they act in an informed and appropriate manner.

While the relationship between urbanization and crime is clearly complex, an increase in juvenile crime has been associated with the growth of large cities, particularly with rapid and unplanned growth. Specialized police units would therefore be indispensable, not only in the interest of implementing specific principles contained in the present instrument (such as rule 1.6) but more generally for improving the prevention and control of juvenile crime and the handling of juvenile offenders.

13. Detention Pending Trial

13.1 Detention pending trial shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest possible period of time.

13.2 Whenever possible, detention pending trial shall be replaced by alternative measures, such as close supervision, intensive care or placement with a family or in an educational setting or home.

13.3 Juveniles under detention pending trial shall be entitled to all rights and guarantees of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the United Nations.

13.4 Juveniles under detention pending trial shall be kept separate from adults and shall be detained in a separate institution or in a separate part of an institution also holding adults.

13.5 While in custody, juveniles shall receive care, protection and all necessary individual assistance – social, educational, vocational, psychological, medical and physical – that they may require in view of their age, sex and personality.

Commentary

The danger to juveniles of "criminal contamination" while in detention pending trial must not be underestimated. It is therefore important to stress the need for alternative measures. By doing so, rule 13.1 encourages the devising of new and innovative measures to avoid such detention in the interest of the well-being of the juvenile.

Juveniles under detention pending trial are entitled to all the rights and guarantees of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners as well as the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, especially article 9 and article 10, paragraphs 2(b) and 3.

Rule 13.4 does not prevent States from taking other measures against the negative influences of adult offenders which are at least as effective as the measures mentioned in the rule.

Different forms of assistance that may become necessary have been enumerated to draw attention to the broad range of particular needs of young detainees to be addressed (for example females or males, drug addicts, alcoholics, mentally ill juveniles, young persons suffering from the trauma, for example, of arrest, etc.).

Varying physical and psychological characteristics of young detainees may warrant classification measures by which some are kept separate while in detention pending trial, thus contributing to the avoidance of victimization and rendering more appropriate assistance.

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, in its resolution 4 on juvenile justice standards, specified that the Rules, inter alia, should reflect the basic principle that pre-trial detention should be used only as a last resort, that no minors should be held in a facility where they are vulnerable to the negative influence of adult detainees, and that account should always be taken of the needs particular to their stage of development.

PART THREE

Adjudication and Disposition

14. Competent Authority to Adjudicate

14.1 Where the case of a juvenile offender has not been diverted (under rule 11), she or he shall be dealt with by the competent authority (court, tribunal, board, council, etc.) according to the principles of a fair and just trial.

14.2 The proceedings shall be conducive to the best interests of the juvenile and shall be conducted in an atmosphere of understanding, which shall allow the juvenile to participate therein and to express herself or himself freely.

Commentary

It is difficult to formulate a definition of the competent body or person that would universally describe an adjudicating authority. "Competent authority" is meant to include those who preside over courts or tribunals (composed of a single judge or of several members), including professional and lay magistrates as well as administrative boards (for example the Scottish and Scandinavian *systems) or other more informal community and conflict resolution agencies of an adjudicatory nature.*

The procedure for dealing with juvenile offenders shall in any case follow the minimum standards that are applied almost universally for any criminal defendant under the procedure known as "due process of law". In accordance with due process, a "fair and just trial" includes such basic safeguards as the presumption of innocence, the presentation and examination of witnesses, the common legal defences, the right to remain silent, the right to have the last word in a hearing, and the right to appeal, etc. (See also rule 7.1.)

15. Legal Counsel, Parents and Guardians

15.1 Throughout the proceedings the juvenile shall have the right to be represented by a legal adviser or to apply for free legal aid where there is provision for such aid in the country.

15.2 The parents or the guardian shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings and may be required by the competent authority to attend them in the interest of the juvenile. They may, however, be denied participation by the competent authority if there are reasons to assume that such exclusion is in the interest of the juvenile.

Commentary

Rule 15.1 uses terminology similar to that found in rule 93 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners. Whereas legal counsel and free legal aid are needed to assure the juvenile legal assistance, the right of the parents or guardians to participate as stated in rule 15.2 should be viewed as general psychological and emotional assistance to the juvenile – a function extending throughout the procedure.

The competent authority's search for an adequate disposition of the case may profit, in particular, from the co-operation of the legal representatives of the juvenile (or, for that matter, some other personal assistant who the juvenile can and does really trust). Such concern can be thwarted if the presence of the parents or guardians at the hearings plays a negative role, for instance, if they display a hostile attitude towards the juvenile; hence, the possibility of their exclusion must be provided for.

16. Social Inquiry Reports

16.1 In all cases except those involving minor offences, before the competent authority renders a final disposition prior to sentencing, the background and circumstances in which the juvenile is living or the conditions under which the offence has been committed shall be properly investigated so as to facilitate judicious adjudication of the case by the competent authority.

Commentary

Social inquiry reports (social reports or pre-sentence reports) are an indispensable aid in most legal proceedings involving juveniles. The competent authority should be informed of relevant facts about the juvenile, such as social and family background, school career, educational experiences, etc. For this purpose, some jurisdictions use special social services or personnel attached to the court or board. Other personnel, including probation officers, may serve the same function. The rule therefore requires that adequate social services should be available to deliver social inquiry reports of a qualified nature.

17. Guiding Principles in Adjudication and Disposition

17.1 The disposition of the competent authority shall be guided by the following principles:

a) The reaction taken shall always be in proportion not only to the circumstances and the gravity of the offence but also to the circumstances and the needs of the juvenile as well as to the needs of the society;

b) Restrictions on the personal liberty of the juvenile shall be imposed only after careful consideration and shall be limited to the possible minimum;

c) Deprivation of personal liberty shall not be imposed unless the juvenile is adjudicated of a serious act involving violence against another person or of persistence in committing other serious offences and unless there is no other appropriate response;

d) The well-being of the juvenile shall be the guiding factor in the consideration of her or his case.

17.2 Capital punishment shall not be imposed for any crime committed by juveniles.

17.3 Juveniles shall not be subject to corporal punishment.

17.4 The competent authority shall have the power to discontinue the proceedings at any time.

Commentary

The main difficulty in formulating guidelines for the adjudication of young persons stems from the fact that there are unresolved conflicts of a philosophical nature, such as the following:

a) Rehabilitation versus just desert;

b) Assistance versus repression and punishment;

c) Reaction according to the singular merits of an individual case versus reaction according to the protection of society in general;

d) General deterrence versus individual incapacitation.

The conflict between these approaches is more pronounced in juvenile cases than in adult cases. With the variety of causes and reactions characterizing juvenile cases, these alternatives become intricately interwoven.

It is not the function of Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice to prescribe which approach is to be followed but rather to identify one that is most closely in consonance with internationally accepted principles. Therefore the essential elements as laid down in rule 17.1, in particular in subparagraphs (a) and (c), are mainly to be understood as practical guidelines that should ensure a common starting-point; if heeded by the concerned authorities (see also rule 5), they could contribute considerably to ensuring that the fundamental rights of juvenile offenders are protected, especially the fundamental rights of personal development and education.

Rule 17.1 (b) implies that strictly punitive approaches are not appropriate. Whereas in adult cases, and possibly also in cases of severe offences by juveniles, just desert and retributive sanctions might be considered to have some merit, in juvenile cases such considerations should always be outweighed by the interest of safeguarding the well-being and the future of the young person.

In line with resolution 8 of the Sixth United Nations Congress, rule 17.1 (b) encourages the use of alternatives to institutionalization to the maximum extent possible, bearing in mind the need to respond to the specific requirements of the young. Thus, full use should be made of the range of existing alternative sanctions and new alternative sanctions should be developed, bearing the public safety in mind. Probation should be granted to the greatest possible extent via suspended sentences, conditional sentences, board orders and other dispositions.

Rule 17.1 (c) corresponds to one of the guiding principles in resolution 4 of the Sixth Congress which aims at avoiding incarceration in the case of juveniles unless there is no other appropriate response that will protect the public safety.

The provision prohibiting capital punishment in rule 17.2 is in accordance with article 6, paragraph 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The provision against corporal punishment is in line with article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, as well as the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The power to discontinue the proceedings at any time (rule 17.4) is a characteristic inherent in the handling of juvenile offenders as opposed to adults. At any time, circumstances may become known to the competent authority which would make a complete cessation of the intervention appear to be the best disposition of the case.

18. Various Disposition Measures

18.1 A large variety of disposition measures shall be made available to the competent authority, allowing for flexibility so as to avoid institutionalization to the greatest extent possible. Such measures, some of which may be combined, include:

a) Care, guidance and supervision orders;

b) Probation;

c) Community service orders;

d) Financial penalties, compensation and restitution;

g) Intermediate treatment and other treatment orders;

f) Orders to participate in group counselling and similar activities;

g) Orders concerning foster care, living communities or other educational settings;

h) Other relevant orders.

18.2 No juvenile shall be removed from parental supervision, whether partly or entirely, unless the circumstances of her or his case make this necessary.

Commentary

Rule 18.1 attempts to enumerate some of the important reactions and sanctions that have been practised and proved successful thus far, in different legal systems. On the whole they represent promising options that deserve replication and further development. The rule does not enumerate staffing requirements because of possible shortages of adequate staff in some regions; in those regions measures requiring less staff may be tried or developed.

The examples given in rule 18.1 have in common, above all, a reliance on and an appeal to the community for the effective implementation of alternative dispositions. Community-based correction is a traditional measure that has taken on many aspects. On that basis, relevant authorities should be encouraged to offer community-based services.

Rule 18.2 points to the importance of the family which, according to article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, is "the natural and fundamental group unit of society". Within the family, the parents have not only the right but also the responsibility to care for and supervise their children. Rule 18.2, therefore, requires that the separation of children from their parents is a measure of last resort. It may be resorted to only when the facts of the case clearly warrant this grave step (for example child abuse).

19. Least Possible Use of Institutionalization

19.1 The placement of a juvenile in an institution shall always be a disposition of last resort and for the minimum necessary period.

Commentary

Progressive criminology advocates the use of non-institutional over institutional treatment. Little or no difference has been found in terms of the success of institutionalization as compared to non-institutionalization. The many adverse influences on an individual that seem unavoidable within an institutional setting evidently cannot be outbalanced by treatment efforts. This is especially the case for juveniles, who are vulnerable to negative influences. Moreover, the negative effects, not only of loss of liberty but also of separation from the usual social environment, are certainly more acute for juveniles than for adults because of their early stage of development.

Rule 19 aims at restricting institutionalization in two regards: in quantity ("last resort") and in time ("minimum necessary period"). Rule 19 reflects one of the basic guiding principles of resolution 4 of the Sixth United Nations Congress: a juvenile offender should not be incarcerated unless there is no other appropriate response. The rule, therefore, makes the appeal that if a juvenile must be institutionalized, the loss of liberty should be restricted to the least possible degree, with special institutional arrangements for confinement and bearing in mind the differences in kinds of offenders, offences and institutions. In fact, priority should be given to "open" over "closed" institutions. Furthermore, any facility should be of a correctional or educational rather than of a prison type.

20. Avoidance of Unnecessary Delay

20.1 Each case shall from the outset be handled expeditiously, without any unnecessary delay.

Commentary

The speedy conduct of formal procedures in juvenile cases is a paramount concern. Otherwise whatever good may be achieved by the procedure and the disposition is at risk. As time passes, the juvenile will find it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, to relate the procedure and disposition to the offence, both intellectually and psychologically.

21. Records

21.1 Records of juvenile offenders shall be kept strictly confidential and closed to third parties. Access to such records shall be limited to persons directly concerned with the disposition of the case at hand or other duly authorized persons.

21.2 Records of juvenile offenders shall not be used in adult proceedings in subsequent cases involving the same offender.

Commentary

The rule attempts to achieve a balance between conflicting interests connected with records or files: those of the police, prosecution and other authorities in improving control versus the interests of the juvenile offender. (See also rule 8.) ""Other duly authorized persons" would generally include, among others, researchers.

22. Need for Professionalism and Training

22.1 Professional education, in-service training, refresher courses and other appropriate modes of instruction shall be utilized to establish and maintain the necessary professional competence of all personnel dealing with juvenile cases.

22.2 Juvenile justice personnel shall reflect the diversity of juveniles who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. Efforts shall be made to ensure the fair representation of women and minorities in juvenile justice agencies.

Commentary

The authorities competent for disposition may be persons with very different backgrounds (magistrates in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and in regions influenced by the common law system; legally trained judges in countries using Roman law and in regions influenced by them; and else-

where elected or appointed laymen or jurists, members of community-based boards, etc.). For these authorities, a minimum training in law, sociology, psychology, criminology and behavioural sciences would be required. This is considered as important as the organizational specialization and independence of the competent authority.

For social workers and probation officers, it might not be feasible to require professional specialization as a prerequisite for taking over any function dealing with juvenile offenders. Thus, professional on-the-job instruction would be minimum qualifications.

Professional qualifications are an essential element in ensuring the impartial and effective administration of juvenile justice. Accordingly, it is necessary to improve the recruitment, advancement and professional training of personnel and to provide them with the necessary means to enable them to properly fulfil their functions.

All political, social, sexual, racial, religious, cultural or any other kind of discrimination in the selection, appointment, and advancement of juvenile justice personnel should be avoided in order to achieve impartiality in the administration of juvenile justice. This was recommended by the Sixth Congress. Furthermore, the Sixth Congress called on Member States to ensure the fair and equal treatment of women as criminal justice personnel and recommended that special measures should be taken to recruit, train and facilitate the advancement of female personnel in juvenile justice administration.

PART FOUR

Non-Institutional Treatment

23. Effective Implementation of Disposition

23.1 Appropriate provisions shall be made for the implementation of orders of the competent authority, as referred to in rule 14.1 above, by that authority itself or by some other authority as circumstances may require.

23.2 Such provisions shall include the power to modify the orders as the competent authority may deem necessary from time to time, provided that such modification shall be determined in accordance with the principles contained in these Rules.

Commentary

Disposition in juvenile cases, more so than in adult cases, tends to influence the offender's life for a long period of time. Thus, it is important that the competent authority or an independent body (parole board, probation office, youth welfare institutions or others) with qualifications equal to those of the competent authority that originally disposed of the case should monitor the implementation of the disposition. In some countries, a juge de l'exécution des peines has been installed for this purpose.

The composition, powers and functions of the authority must be flexible; they are described in general terms in rule 23 in order to ensure wide acceptability.

24. Provision of Needed Assistance

24.1 Efforts shall be made to provide juveniles, at all stages of the proceedings, with necessary assistance such as lodging, education or vocational training, employment or any other assistance, helpful and practical, in order to facilitate the rehabilitative process.

Commentary

The promotion of the well-being of the juvenile is of paramount consideration. Thus, rule 24 emphasizes the importance of providing requisite facilities, services and other necessary assistance as may further the best interests of the juvenile throughout the rehabilitative process.

25. Mobilization of Volunteers and Other Community Services

25.1 Volunteers, voluntary organizations, local institutions and other community resources shall be called upon to contribute effectively to the rehabilitation of the juvenile in a community setting and, as far as possible, within the family unit.

Commentary

This rule reflects the need for a rehabilitative orientation of all work with juvenile offenders. Co-operation with the community is indispensable if the directives of the competent authority are to be carried out effectively. Volunteers and voluntary services, in particular, have proved to be valuable resources but are at present underutilized. In some instances, the co-operation of ex-offenders (including ex-addicts) can be of considerable assistance

Rule 25 emanates from the principles laid down in rules 1.1 to 1.6 and follows the relevant provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

PART FIVE

Institutional Treatment

26. Objectives of Institutional Treatment

26.1 The objective of training and treatment of juveniles placed in institutions is to provide care, protection, education and vocational skills, with a view to assisting them to assume socially constructive and productive roles in society.

26.2 Juveniles in institutions shall receive care, protection and all necessary assistance – social, educational, vocational, psychological, medical and physical – that they may require because of their age, sex and personality and in the interest of their wholesome development.

26.3 Juveniles in institutions shall be kept separate from adults and shall be detained in a separate institution or in a separate part of an institution also holding adults.

26.4 Young female offenders placed in an institution deserve special attention as to their personal needs and problems. They shall by no means receive less care, protection, assistance, treatment and training than young male offenders. Their fair treatment shall be ensured.

26.5 In the interest and well-being of the institutionalized juvenile, the parents or guardians shall have a right of access.

26.6 Inter-ministerial and interdepartmental co-operation shall be fostered for the purpose of providing adequate academic or, as appropriate, vocational training to institutionalized juveniles, with a view to ensuring that they do not leave the institution at an educational disadvantage.

Commentary

The objectives of institutional treatment as stipulated in rules 26.1 and 26.2 would be acceptable to any system and culture. However, they have not yet been attained everywhere, and much more has to be done in this respect.

Medical and psychological assistance, in particular, are extremely important for institutionalized drug addicts, violent and mentally ill young persons.

The avoidance of negative influences through adult offenders and the safeguarding of the well-being of juveniles in an institutional setting, as stipulated in rule 26.3, are in line with one of the basic guiding principles of the Rules, as set out by the Sixth Congress in its resolution 4. The rule does not prevent States from taking other measures against the negative influences of adult offenders, which are at least as effective as the measures mentioned in the rule. (See also rule 13.4.)

Rules 26.4 addresses the fact that female offenders normally receive less attention than their male counterparts, as pointed out by the Sixth Congress. In particular, resolution 9 of *the Sixth Congress calls for the fair treatment of female offenders at every stage of criminal justice processes and for special attention to their particular problems and needs while in custody. Moreover, this rule should also be considered in the light of the Caracas Declaration of the Sixth Congress, which, inter alia, calls for equal treatment in criminal justice administration, and against the background of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.*

The right of access (rule 26.5) follows from the provisions of rules 7.1, 10.1, 15.2 and 18.2. Inter-ministerial and inter-departmental co-operation (rule 26.6) are of particular importance in the interest of generally enhancing the quality of institutional treatment and training.

27. Application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners Adopted by the United Nations

27.1 The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and related recommendations shall be applicable as far as relevant to the treatment of juvenile offenders in institutions, including those in detention pending adjudication.

27.2 Efforts shall be made to implement the relevant principles laid down in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners to the largest possible extent so as to meet the varying needs of juveniles specific to their age, sex and personality.

Commentary

The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners were among the first instruments of this kind to be promulgated by the United Nations. It is generally agreed that they have had a world-wide impact. Although there are still countries where implementation is more an aspiration than a fact, those Standard Minimum Rules continue to be an important influence in the humane and equitable administration of correctional institutions.

Some essential protections covering juvenile offenders in institutions are contained in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (accommodation, architecture, bedding, clothing, complaints and requests, contact with the outside world, food, medical care, religious service, separation of ages, staffing, work, etc.) as are provisions concerning punishment and discipline, and restraint for dangerous offenders. It would not be appropriate to modify those Standard Minimum Rules according to the particular characteristics of institutions for juvenile offenders within the scope of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

Rule 27 focuses on the necessary requirements for juveniles in institutions (rule 27.1) as well as on the varying needs specific to their age, sex and personality (rule 27.2). Thus, the objectives and content of the rule interrelates to the relevant provisions of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.

28. Frequent and Early Recourse to Conditional Release

28.1 Conditional release from an institution shall be used by the appropriate authority to the greatest possible extent, and shall be granted at the earliest possible time.

28.2 Juveniles released conditionally from an institution shall be assisted and supervised by an appropriate authority and shall receive full support by the community.

Commentary

The power to order conditional release may rest with the competent authority, as mentioned in rule 14.1, or with some other authority. In view of this, it is adequate to refer here to the "appropriate" rather than to the "competent" authority.

Circumstances permitting, conditional release shall be preferred to serving a full sentence. Upon evidence of satisfactory progress towards rehabilitation, even offenders who had *been deemed dangerous at the time of their institutionalization can be conditionally released whenever feasible. Like probation, such release may be conditional on the satisfactory fulfilment of the requirements specified by the relevant authorities for a period of time established in the decision, for example relating to "good behaviour" of the offender, attendance in community programmes, residence in half-way houses, etc.*

29. Semi-Institutional Arrangements

29.1 Efforts shall be made to provide semi-institutional arrangements, such as half-way houses, educational homes, day-time training centres and other such appropriate arrangements that may assist juveniles in their proper reintegration into society.

Commentary

The importance of care following a period of institutionalization should not be underestimated. This rule emphasizes the necessity of forming a net of semi-institutional arrangements.

This rule also emphasizes the need for a diverse range of facilities and services designed to meet the different needs of young offenders re-entering the community and to provide guidance and structural support as an important step towards successful reintegration into society.

PART SIX

Research, Planning, Policy Formulation and Evaluation

30. Research as a Basis for Planning, Policy Formulation and Evaluation

30.1 Efforts shall be made to organize and promote necessary research as a basis for effective planning and policy formulation.

30.2 Efforts shall be made to review and appraise periodically the trends, problems and causes of juvenile delinquency and crime as well as the varying particular needs of juveniles in custody.

30.3 Efforts shall be made to establish a regular evaluative research mechanism built into the system of juvenile justice administration and to collect and analyse relevant data and information for appropriate assessment and future improvement and reform of the administration.

30.4 The delivery of services in juvenile justice administration shall be systematically planned and implemented as an integral part of national development efforts.

Commentary

The utilization of research as a basis for an informed juvenile justice policy is widely acknowledged as an important mechanism for keeping practices abreast of advances in knowledge and the continuing development and improvement of the juvenile justice system. The mutual feedback between research and policy is especially important in juvenile justice. With rapid and often drastic changes in the life-styles of the young and in the forms and dimensions of juvenile crime, the societal and justice responses to juvenile crime and delinquency quickly become outmoded and inadequate.

Rule 30 thus establishes standards for integrating research into the process of policy formulation and application in juvenile justice administration. The rule draws particular attention to the need for regular review and evaluation of existing programmes and measures and for planning within the broader context of overall development objectives.

A constant appraisal of the needs of juveniles, as well as the trends and problems of delinquency, is a prerequisite for improving the methods of formulating appropriate policies and establishing adequate interventions, at both formal and informal levels. In this context, research by independent persons and bodies *should be facilitated by responsible agencies, and it may be valuable to obtain and to take into account the views of juveniles themselves, not only those who come into contact with the system.*

The process of planning must particularly emphasize a more effective and equitable system for the delivery of necessary services. Towards that end, there should be a comprehensive and regular assessment of the wide-ranging, particular needs and problems of juveniles and an identification of clear-cut priorities. In that connection, there should also be a co-ordination in the use of existing resources, including alternatives and community support that would be suitable in setting up specific procedures designed to implement and monitor established programmes.

Declaration on Social and Legal Principles Relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption, Nationally and Internationally

Adopted by U.N. General Assembly resolution 41/85 of 3 December 1986

The General Assembly,

- *RECALLING its resolutions 36/167 of 16 December 1981, 37/115 of 16 December 1982, 38/142 of 19 December 1983 and 39/89 of 13 December 1984, and its decision 40422 of 11 December 1985,*

- *TAKING NOTE of the draft Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally, as submitted by the Economic and Social Council by its resolution 1979/28 of 9 May 1979,*

- *TAKING NOTE WITH APPRECIATION of the work done on this question in the Third and Sixth Committees, as well as the efforts made by Member States representing different legal systems, during the consultations held at Headquarters from 16 to 27 September 1985 and early in the forty-first session, to join in the common endeavour of completing the work on the draft Declaration,*

- *ADOPTS the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.*

Annex

Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally

The General Assembly,

- *RECALLING the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,*

- *RECALLING ALSO the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, which it proclaimed by its resolution 1386 (XIV) of 20 November 1959,*

- *REAFFIRMING principle 6 of that Declaration, which states that the child shall, wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents, and, in any case, in an atmosphere of affection and of moral and material security*

- *CONCERNED at the large number of children who are abandoned or become orphans due to violence, internal disturbance, armed conflicts, natural disasters, economic crises or social problems,*

- *BEARING IN MIND that in all foster placement and adoption procedures the best interests of the child should be the paramount consideration,*

- *CONSCIOUS of the need to proclaim universal principles to be taken into account in cases where procedures are instituted relating to foster placement or adoption of a child, either nationally or internationally,*

- *BEARING IN MIND, however, that the principles set forth hereunder do not impose on States such legal institutions as foster placement or adoption,*

- *PROCLAIMs the following principles:*

A. General Family and Child Welfare

ARTICLE 1

Every State should give a high priority to family and child welfare.

ARTICLE 2

Child welfare depends upon good family welfare.

ARTICLE 3

The first priority for a child is to be cared for by his or her own parents.

ARTICLE 4

When care by the child's own parents is unavailable or inappropriate, care by relatives of the child's parents, by another substitute – foster or adoptive – family or, if necessary, by an appropriate institution should be considered.

ARTICLE 5

In all matters relating to the placement of a child outside the care of the child's own parents, the best interests of the child, particularly his or her need for affection and right to security and continuing care, should be the paramount consideration.

ARTICLE 6

Persons responsible for foster placement or adoption procedures should have professional or other appropriate training.

ARTICLE 7

Governments should determine the adequacy of their national child welfare services and consider appropriate actions.

ARTICLE 8

The child should at all times have a name, a nationality and a legal representative. The child should not, as a result of foster placement, adoption or any alternative regime, be deprived of his or her name, nationality or legal representative unless the child thereby acquires a new name, nationality or legal representative

ARTICLE 9

The need of a foster or an adopted child to know about his or her background should be recognized by persons responsible for the child's care, unless this is contrary to the child's best interests.

B. Foster Placement

ARTICLE 10

Foster placement of children should be regulated by law.

ARTICLE 11

Foster family care, though temporary in nature, may continue, if necessary, until adulthood but should not preclude either prior return to the child's own parents or adoption.

ARTICLE 12

In all matters of foster family care, the prospective foster parents and, as appropriate, the child and his or her own parents should be properly involved. A competent authority or agency should be responsible for supervision to ensure the welfare of the child.

C. Adoption

ARTICLE 13

The primary aim of adoption is to provide the child who cannot be cared for by his or her own parents with a permanent family.

ARTICLE 14

In considering possible adoption placements, persons responsible for them should select the most appropriate environment for the child.

ARTICLE 15

Sufficient time and adequate counselling should be given to the child's own parents, the prospective adoptive parents and, as appropriate, the child in order to reach a decision on the child's future as early as possible.

ARTICLE 16

The relationship between the child to be adopted and the prospective adoptive parents should be observed by child welfare agencies or services prior to the adoption. Legislation should ensure that the child is recognized in law as a member of the adoptive family and enjoys all the rights pertinent thereto.

ARTICLE 17

If a child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the country of origin, intercountry adoption may be considered as an alternative means of providing the child with a family.

ARTICLE 18

Governments should establish policy, legislation and effective supervision for the protection of children involved in intercountry adoption. Intercountry adoption should, wherever possible, only be undertaken when such measures have been established in the States concerned.

ARTICLE 19

Policies should be established and laws enacted, where necessary, for the prohibition of abduction and of any other act for illicit placement of children.

ARTICLE 20

In intercountry adoption, placements should, as a rule, be made through competent authorities or agencies with application of safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in respect of national adoption. In no case should the placement result in improper financial gain for those involved in it.

ARTICLE 21

In intercountry adoption through persons acting as agents for prospective adoptive parents special precautions should be taken in order to protect the child's legal and social interests.

ARTICLE 22

No intercountry adoption should be considered before it has been established that the child is legally free for adoption and that any pertinent documents necessary to complete the adoption, such as the consent of competent authorities, will become available. It must also be established that the child will be able to migrate and to join the prospective adoptive parents and may obtain their nationality.

ARTICLE 23

In intercountry adoption, as a rule, the legal validity of the adoption should be assured in each of the countries involved.

ARTICLE 24

Where the nationality of the child differs from that of the prospective adoptive parents, all due weight shall be given to both the law of the State of which the child is a national and the law of the State of which the prospective adoptive parents are nationals. In this connection due regard shall be given to the child's cultural and religious background and interests.

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Adopted by the U.N. General Assembly
on 20 November 1989

Preamble

The States Parties to the present Convention,

- *CONSIDERING that in accordance with the principles proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,*

- *BEARING IN MIND that the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,*

- *RECOGNIZING that the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenants on Human Rights, proclaimed and agreed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,*

- *RECALLING that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the United Nations has proclaimed that childhood is entitled to special care and assistance,*

- *CONVINCED that the family, as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of all its members and particularly children, should be afforded the necessary protection and assistance so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community,*

- *RECOGNIZING that the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding,*

- *CONSIDERING that the child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society, and brought up in the spirit of the ideals proclaimed in the Charter of the United Nations, and in particular in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity,*

- *BEARING IN MIND that the need for extending particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration on the Rights of the Child of 1924 and in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the United Nations in 1959 and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (in particular in articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (in particular in its article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,*

- *BEARING IN MIND that, as indicated in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 20 November 1959, "the child, by* *reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth",*

- *RECALLING the provisions of the Declaration on Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children, with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally; the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (The Beijing Rules); and the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict,*

- *RECOGNIZING that in all countries in the world there are children living in exceptionally difficult conditions, and that such children need special consideration,*

- *TAKING DUE ACCOUNT of the importance of the traditions and cultural values of each people for the protection and harmonious development of the child,*

- *RECOGNIZING the importance of international co-operation for improving the living conditions of children in every country, in particular in the developing countries,*

Have agreed as follows:

Part I

ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of the present Convention, a child means every human being below the age of 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier.

ARTICLE 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

ARTICLE 3

1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

3. States Parties shall ensure that the institutions, services and facilities responsible for the care or protection of children shall conform with the standards established by competent authorities, particularly in the areas of safety, health, in the number and suitability of their staff as well as competent supervision.

ARTICLE 4

States Parties shall undertake all appropriate legislative, administrative, and other measures for the implementation of the rights recognized in this Convention. In regard to economic, social and cultural rights, States Parties shall undertake such measures to the maximum extent of their available resources and, where needed, within the framework of international co-operation.

ARTICLE 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights, and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 6

1. States Parties recognize that every child has the inherent right to life.

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

ARTICLE 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality, and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

ARTICLE 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.

2. Where a child is deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.

ARTICLE 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

ARTICLE 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States

Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under Article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order (*ordre public*), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

ARTICLE 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

ARTICLE 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (*ordre public*), or of public health or morals.

ARTICLE 14

1. States Parties shall respect the right of the child to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.

2. States Parties shall respect the rights and duties of the parents and, when applicable, legal guardians, to provide direction to the child in the exercise of his or her right in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child.

3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (*ordre*

public), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:

(a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

(b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;

(c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

(d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;

(e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

ARTICLE 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

ARTICLE 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment, and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

ARTICLE 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, *inter alia*, foster placement, *Kafala* of Islamic Law, adoption, or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

ARTICLE 21

1. States Parties which recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;

(b) Recognize that intercountry adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(c) Ensure that the child concerned by intercountry adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in intercountry adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of this article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

ARTICLE 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote in the spirit of international co-operation the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. The States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To diminish infant and child mortality,

(b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care,

(c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through *inter alia* the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution,

(d) To ensure appropriate pre- and post-natal health care for expectant mothers,

(e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of, basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents,

(f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents, and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in this article. In this regard,

particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection, or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

ARTICLE 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

ARTICLE 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties in accordance with national conditions and within their means shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to secure the recovery of maintenance for the child from the parents or other persons having financial responsibility for the child, both within the State Party and from abroad. In particular, where the person having financial responsibility for the child lives in a State different from that of the child, States Parties shall promote the accession to international agreements or the conclusion of such agreements as well as the making of other appropriate arrangements.

ARTICLE 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

(a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;

(b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;

(c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

(d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;

(e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international co-operation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

(a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

(b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

(c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

(d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

(e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of this article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of this article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

ARTICLE 30

In those states in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

ARTICLE 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to fully participate in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

ARTICLE 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of this article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

(a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admissions to employment;

(b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment; and

(c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of this article.

ARTICLE 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

ARTICLE 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes,

States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;

(c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

ARTICLE 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

ARTICLE 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

ARTICLE 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age;

(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of their age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his/her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a prompt decision on any such action.

ARTICLE 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international

humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 15 years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of 15 years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of 15 years but who have not attained the age of 18 years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

ARTICLE 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social re-integration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and re-integration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

ARTICLE 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's re-integration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions which were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;

ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and if appropriate through his or her parents or legal guardian, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;

iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;

v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and in particular:

(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

ARTICLE 41

Nothing in the present Convention shall affect any provisions that are more conducive to the realization of the rights of the child and that may be contained in:

(a) The law of a State Party; or

(b) International law in force for that State.

Part II

ARTICLE 42

States Parties undertake to make the principles and provisions of the Convention widely known, by appropriate and active means, to adults and children alike.

ARTICLE 43

1. For the purpose of examining the progress made by States Parties in achieving the realization of the obligations undertaken in the present Convention, there shall be established a Committee on the Rights of the Child, which shall carry out the functions hereinafter provided.

2. The Committee shall consist of 10 experts of high moral standing and recognized competence in the field covered by this Convention. The members of the Committee shall be elected by the States Parties from among their nationals and shall serve in their personal capacity, consideration being given to equitable geographical distribution as well as to the principal legal systems.

3. The members of the Committee shall be elected by secret ballot from a list of persons nominated by States Parties. Each State Party may nominate one person from among its own nationals.

4. The initial election to the Committee shall be held no later than six months after the date of the entry into force of the present Convention and thereafter every second year. At least four months before the date of each election, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall address a letter to States Parties inviting them to submit their nominations within two months. The Secretary-General shall subsequently prepare a list in alphabetical order of all persons thus nominated, indicating the States Parties which have nominated them, and shall submit it to the States Parties to the present Convention.

5. The elections shall be held at meetings of the States Parties convened by the Secretary-General

at United Nations Headquarters. At those meetings, for which two-thirds of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum, the persons elected to the Committee shall be those who obtain the largest number of votes and an absolute majority of the votes of the representatives of States Parties present and voting.

6. The members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of four years. They shall be eligible for re-election if renominated. The term of five of the members elected at the first election shall expire at the end of two years; immediately after the first election the names of these five members shall be chosen by lot by the Chairman of the meeting.

7. If a member of the Committee dies or resigns or declares that for any other cause he or she can no longer perform the duties of the Committee, the State Party which nominated the member shall appoint another expert from among its nationals to serve for the remainder of the term, subject to the approval of the Committee.

8. The Committee shall establish its own rules of procedure.

9. The Committee shall elect its officers for a period of two years.

10. The meetings of the Committee shall normally be held at the United Nations Headquarters or at any other convenient place as determined by the Committee. The Committee shall normally meet annually. The duration of the meetings of the Committee shall be determined, and reviewed, if necessary, by a meeting of the States Parties to the present Convention, subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

11. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the present Convention.

12. With the approval of the General Assembly, the members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from the United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the Assembly may decide.

ARTICLE 44

1. States Parties undertake to submit to the Committee, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, reports on the measures they have adopted which give effect to the rights recognized herein and on the progress made on the enjoyment of those rights:

(a) Within two years of the entry into force of the Convention for the State Party concerned,

(b) Thereafter every five years.

2. Reports made under this article shall indicate factors and difficulties, if any, affecting the degree of fulfilment of the obligations under the present Convention. Reports shall also contain sufficient information to provide the Committee with a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the Convention in the country concerned.

3. A State Party which has submitted a comprehensive initial report to the Committee need not in its subsequent reports submitted in accordance with paragraph 1(b) repeat basic information previously provided.

4. The Committee may request from States Parties further information relevant to the implementation of the Convention.

5. The Committee shall submit to the General Assembly of the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council, every two years, reports on its activities.

6. States Parties shall make their reports widely available to the public in their own countries.

ARTICLE 45

In order to foster the effective implementation of the Convention and to encourage international co-operation in the field covered by the Convention:

(a) The specialized agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs shall be entitled to be represented at the consideration of the implementation of such provisions of the present Convention as fall within the scope of their mandate. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, UNICEF and other competent bodies as it may consider appropriate to provide expert advice on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their respective mandates. The Committee may invite the specialized agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs to submit reports on the implementation of the Convention in areas falling within the scope of their activities;

(b) The Committee shall transmit, as it may consider appropriate, to the specialized agencies, UNICEF and other competent bodies, any reports from States Parties that contain a request, or indicate a need, for technical advice or assistance along with the Committee's observations and suggestions, if any, on these requests or indications;

(c) The Committee may recommend to the General Assembly to request the Secretary-General to undertake on its behalf studies on specific issues relating to the rights of the child;

(d) The Committee may make suggestions and general recommendations based on information received pursuant to articles 44 and 45 of the present Convention. Such suggestions and general recommendations shall be transmitted to any State Party concerned and reported to the General Assembly, together with comments, if any, from States Parties.

Part III

ARTICLE 46

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States.

ARTICLE 47

The present Convention is subject to ratification. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 48

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 49

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

ARTICLE 50

1. Any State Party may propose an amendment and file it with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Secretary-General shall thereupon communicate the proposed amendment to States Parties with a request that they indicate whether they favour a conference of States Parties for the purpose of considering and voting upon the proposals. In the event that within four months from the date of such communication at

least one-third of the States Parties favour such a conference, the Secretary-General shall convene the conference under the auspices of the United Nations. Any amendment adopted by a majority of States Parties present and voting at the conference shall be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations for approval.

2. An amendment adopted in accordance with paragraph (1) of this article shall enter into force when it has been approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations and accepted by a two-thirds majority of States Parties.

3. When an amendment enters into force, it shall be binding on those States Parties which have accepted it, other States Parties still being bound by the provisions of the present Convention and any earlier amendments which they have accepted.

ARTICLE 51

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall receive and circulate to all States the text of reservations made by States at the time of ratification or accession.

2. A reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the present Convention shall not be permitted.

3. Reservations may be withdrawn at any time by notification to this effect addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations who shall then inform all States. Such notification shall take effect on the date on which it is received by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 52

A State Party may denounce the present Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Denunciation becomes effective one year after the date of receipt of the notification by the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE 53

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is designated as the depositary of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 54

The original of the present Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

In witness thereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

Done at...this...day of...19....

Database Abstracts

In recognition of the importance of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child to research in the field of children's rights, all database abstracts have been correlated to this treaty. Relevant articles from the Convention on the Rights of the Child are listed at the head of each topic.

Each database entry is indexed in the following order: by topic, region and geography, alphabetically; by date, chronologically.

Information in this database does not necessarily represent the organizational position of DCI-USA.

ABUSE

ARTICLE 19

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment, and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

ARTICLE 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;

(c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

ARTICLE 36

States Parties shall protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare.

ARTICLE 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social re-integration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and re-integration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Abuse **0036/S3/87**
United States America North stats,physical,sexual
86/11/12 Studies Hint at Better Ways to Head off Child Abuse. CSM

Some 1 million American children each year are found to be child abuse victims. 30,000 children are victims of physical abuse; 70,000 are victims of sexual abuse; most cases involve emotional neglect. Preliminary findings of a study in Arizona indicate that classes teaching parenting skills may help prevent parents who have physically abused their children from doing it again. [see also 0030/S3/87 on page C-2]

Abuse **0060/S3/87**
United States America North physical,prevention
86/11/17 Abused Children Do Best If Family Environment.... CSM

In many instances, the best interests of children who have been physically, but not sexually, abused are served in the long run by letting them remain in their homes, according to a Maryland study on foster care prevention. These cases are the ones in which the problems of the parents that led to the abuse are alleviated -- and presuming that the abuse is not repeated. Preliminary results of the study this year of 350 families and their 838 children show that sufficient success has been achieved in alleviating family problems, generally within 90 days, so that the children can safely be left living with their parents. Far less money is spent on support projects offering intensive in-home services to the children most at risk than is spent on supporting a child in a foster-care home or an institution.

Abuse **0059/S3/87**
United States America North divorce,sexual
87/01/19 Child Sex Abuse Charged in More Divorces. NYT

Growing numbers of fathers involved in divorce disputes are being wrongly accused of sexually molesting their children, according to family law experts and mental health professionals who specialize in evaluating reports of child sexual abuse. Some mental health professionals, while not denying that false allegations are made, contend that to focus on them is to ignore the real danger. "The danger is not so great that an innocent parent will be convicted... The greatest danger is that children who are actually being abused will be categorized as nonabused and go unprotected," said Dr. David L. Corwin, a child psychiatrist in Orinda, California.

Abuse **0184/S4/87**
United States America North sexual,sect
87/02/18 Two Krishna Educators Accused of Child Abuse. NYT

The principal and a teacher at a school the Hare Krishna movement once operated in West Virginia were charged yesterday with child molesting in an investigation by Federal, state and local officials into charges of criminal conduct in the movement. Sgt. Thomas Westfall of the sheriff's department in Marshall County, West Virginia, signed a warrant accusing the former principal, Larry Gardner, and a former teacher, Frederick DiFrancesco. Westfall said he began pressing the investigation after complaints from the mother of an allegedly molested boy; Westfall then flew to California and interviewed the child.

Abuse **0030/S3/87**
United States America North stats
87/03/03 1.9 Million Child Abuse, Neglect Cases Cited. Washington Post

Nearly 1.9 million children nationwide were reported as victims of child abuse and neglect in 1985, according to state agencies surveyed by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. About 3/5 of the cases involved neglect, i.e., depriving the child of food, clothing or necessary medical treatment; 1/7, sexual mistreatment; the rest, physical injury from beatings and other violence. The figures for each category may overlap: some states report each incident of abuse as a separate case; others report only the total number of children involved. Many officials believe that a large number of cases go unreported. The 1.9 million figure was 55% higher than that compiled by the American Humane Association in 1981. George Miller (D-Calif.), Chairman of the House Committee, called the increase "alarming" and said there had been an "inadequate response to this national tragedy."

Abuse **0031/S3/87**
United States America North stats,funding
87/03/03 1.9 Million Child Abuse, Neglect Cases Cited. Washington Post

A report to be released today by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families said that the rise in reported incidents of child abuse and neglect was due partly to families' deteriorating economic conditions and partly to better reporting. The report said that many states had lost federal money to deal with this problem because of freezes or cuts in federal programs over the last 6 years; some states increased spending to make up these losses. In the 31 states providing information, total funds available increased 1.9 %, from $1.978 billion to $2.016 billion, between 1981 and 1985, after accounting for inflation. Virginia reported 49,765 cases of child abuse and neglect in 1985; Maryland, 19,394; Washington, D.C., 6,073. Twelve committee Republicans said the report was flawed becase as many as half of all abuse and neglect reports are unsubstantiated.

Abuse **0068/S5/88**
United States America North stats,budget
87/03/05 Reports of Child Abuse Rise 55%, Study Says. NYT

Reports of child abuse and neglect increased nearly 55% from 1981 to 1985, while resources to help such children increased only a fraction of that amount, according to a state-by-state survey by a House committee. States attributed the rise in reports primarily to increased public awareness of child abuse, according to a survey by the House Select Committee on Children, Families and Youth.

Abuse **0023/S3/87**
United States America North sexual,educator,arrest
87/04/12 $7 Million Bond Set for Man in Child Molestation Case. NYT

David B. Harrington, 43, who was arrested in February on a charge of molesting a 14-year-old boy in a Big Brothers program, turned himself in Wednesday in Silver Spring. He had disappeared after being charged and was dismissed March 9 as principal of the Hebrew Academy of Greater Washington. Three other charges have now been added, and he is being held on $7 million bond.

Abuse **0053/S3/87**
United States America North sexual,diagnosis
87/04/14 Evidence of Sexual Abuse. NYT

In young children, genital or rectal infection with the microbes Chlamydia trachomatis provides strong evidence that they have been sexually abused, according to a report in The Mount Sinai Journal of Medicine. Doctors at Mount Sinai Hospital Medical Center and Rush Medical College in Chicago tested 60 children 18 years old and younger with evidence of sexual abuse and compared them with a smaller number who had no evidence of abuse. When the doctors considered only those children under the age of 13, they found no evidence of the infection in children with no history of sexual abuse. However, 43% of young children who had been abused were infected. "We conclude that the presence of

C. trachomatis can be considered virtual proof of sexual contact," said the report. "In addition, in children under 13, infection with C. trachomatis may be diagnostic and legally suggestive of sexual abuse." They suggested that tests for the presence of Chlamydia be made routine in all cases of sexual abuse.

Abuse **0054/S3/87**
United States America North budget cuts,program
87/04/20 Elderly, Children Reportedly Denied. Tallahassee Democrat

Abused and other vulnerable children have been illegally denied services by the Reagan Administration, which has withheld millions of dollars in congressionally-approved aid, says a report released Sunday by the Government Operations Committee. According to the report, the Office of Human Development Services, part of the Department of Health and Human Services, ignored Congress' directions to give money to several programs. Among the disputed programs are Children's Trust Fund challenge grants, meant to spur states to set up permanent financing to prevent child abuse; Dependent Care Block Grant, for before- and after-school programs for latch-key children and child-care information and referral centers; Independent Living program, serving teenagers leaving foster care.

Abuse **0062/S5/88**
United States America North sexual,law
87/06/20 Court Rules on Child-Molesting Cases. NYT

The Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 on June 19 that a person accused of molesting a child has no constitutional right to attend a hearing on the child's competence to testify. The decision lends support to efforts in many states to minimize traumatic courtroom confrontations between children and their alleged abusers. However, the Court did not question the right of a defendant to confront his young accusers personally at his actual trial or to have his lawyer present at any competency hearing.

Abuse **0034/S5/88**
United States America North corporal punishment,stats
87/06/22 Paddling: Still a Sore Point. Newsweek

Nationwide, an estimated 1.5 million students are still paddled every year in public schools. A survey in Dallas found that five times as many high-school students there were paddled in 1986 as in 1983. The practice is legal in all but nine states (CA, HI, ME, MA, NH, NJ, NY, RI, VT), but bills that would ban it are pending in the state legislatures of Alaska, Michigan, Ohio, Washington, and Wisconsin. Some cities -- including Chicago, New Orleans, New York, and San Francisco -- have outlawed paddling on their own. One study found that blacks are more likely to be paddled than whites and that poor whites are subjected more often than middle-class students.

Abuse **0035/S5/88**
United States America North corporal punishment,stats
87/07/09 Paddling in School: Custom Under Fire Anew. NYT

Although corporal punishment is not used as frequently as it once was, Federal surveys estimate that it is meted out across the country some 3 million times a year, most often against boys in elementary school, by teachers or administrators wielding wooden paddles to whack students across the buttocks. Dr. Irwin A. Hyman, a psychologist who directs the National Center for the Study of Corporal Punishment at Temple University, estimates that one incident in 20 produces bleeding, severe bruises or other kinds of physical trauma that characterize criminal child abuse. Data drawn from a survey of 21% of the nation's 16,000 school districts shows that while blacks make up 16% of the students in the nation's public schools, they account for 28% of all instances of reported corporal punishment. In Moody, AL, a parent has been charged with second-degree assault after she beat a teacher over the head with the same paddle the teacher had used earlier that day to spank her 7-year-old son.

Abuse **0060/S5/88**
United States America North sexual,administrator
87/08/08 Ex-Principal Guilty of Molesting 6 Teen-Age Boys. NYT

The former principal of a private high school in Montgomery County, MD, who faked his own death while under investigation 17 years ago and fled the country under child abuse charges earlier this year, has pleaded guilty to molesting six teen-age boys he met through the Big Brother program.

Abuse **0033/S5/88**
United States America North sexual,AIDS,pornography
87/10/13 Police Seek Victims of Man with AIDS. NYT

A man who has been charged with sodomizing a 16-year-old boy is believed to be dying of AIDS. Officials are trying to find other victims so they can be tested for the disease. Michael Hawkrigg, 37, of Patchogue, NY, was arrested Friday on the sodomy charge and on a charge of endangering the welfare of another child, a 14-year-old to whom he showed pornographic movies. Mr. Hawkrigg pleaded not guilty and is being held without bail while his case is presented to a grand jury.

Abuse **0058/S5/88**
United States America North sexual,judge
87/10/17 Accused in a Youth Sex Case, Alabama Judge is Resigning. NYT

Judge James D. Sloan of Family Court, facing the possibility of ouster on charges that he made sexual advances to boys, said Thursday that he was resigning from the bench. The charges grew out of an earlier case, in which Judge Sloan was acquitted last June of raping the 13-year-old grandson of a Mississippi judge in a motel bedroom in Providence, RI, where both judges were attending a judicial conference on how the courts handle child abuse. After the acquittal, a number of other youths charged that Judge Sloan had either sexually molested them or had tried to do so. The judge denied the charges.

Abuse 0069/S5/88
United States America North stats
87/11/00 Probable Victims. C.J. International Vol. 3 No. 6

83% of 12-year-old children in the United States will be victims or intended victims of violent crimes at least once in their lifetimes. 52% will be victims of such crimes more than once, according to calculations by the Justice Department, based on figures compiled by the Government's National Crime Survey from 1975 through 1984.

Abuse 0094/S4/87
United States America North stats
87/11/09 Preventing Child Abuse: When Early Hints are Not Enough. NYT

When she was fatally beaten to death, 6-year-old Elizabeth Steinberg was no stranger to New York City social workers. Over four years, they had twice visited her home to investigate reports of possible mistreatment and had at least once inspected her body for bruises and other signs of abuse. Despite such early hints of trouble, the scrutiny of city officials was not enough to save Elizabeth's life. Experts says her case is not isolated: of the 2,000 to 5,000 deaths that result nationwide from child abuse, 25 to 50 percent occur in families that have already been singled out as high risk cases. Anne H. Cohn, Executive Director of the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse, pointed to "social workers with caseloads of 60 families at a time" and the further problem, "if you have just a social worker looking at a family they can't take into account some of the psychiatric or medical or educational problems that a family may be facing."

Abuse 0111/S4/87
United States America North stats,neglect,killing
87/11/16 The Other Victims.... NYT

Nationwide, about 1,300 children are reported to have died from abuse or neglect in 1986, according to the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse.

Abuse 0114/S4/87
United States America North agriculture,poverty
88/01/05 Politics of Food.... Daily News

Mark Ritchie of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture claims that the debt situation of farmers in the state has "fostered an increase in child abuse." Of the 90,000 farmers in the state, some 30,000 owe more than their worth.

Abuse **0002/S6/88**
United States America North sexual,priest
88/02/10 Catholic Bishops Defend their Actions to Combat.... NYT

An article carried by the Knight-Ridder newspapers in December contended that despite some flagrant cases of child molesting by priests, "the [Catholic] church continues to ignore and cover up." In January, The National Catholic Reporter, a liberal Catholic weekly, reported "conservatively" that 135 cases of molestation by priests were reported from 1983-1986 and that $20 million was paid to victims in civil suits. Mark E. Chopko, general counsel to the US Catholic Conference, issued a statement in response to recent press reports and lawsuits, saying that bishops were "deeply committed to addressing such incidents positively, to making strong efforts to prevent child abuse..." A priest in Lafayette, La., was convicted in 1985 of molesting at least 35 children, and the local diocese has already paid out $12 million to his victims. The priest, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to 20 years in prison.

Abuse **0110/S5/88**
United States America North teen-age,stats
88/03/09 Youth and Violence.... U.S. House of Representatives Fact Sheet

From 1982 through 1984, teenagers aged 12-19 experienced 1.8 million violent crimes annually, twice the rate of the adult population ages 20 and over. [Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1986]

Abuse **0111/S5/88**
United States America North killing,firearms,stats
88/03/09 Youth and Violence.... U.S. House of Representatives Fact Sheet

In 1986, 49% of the 2,484 homicide victims under the age of 19 were killed by firearms. Of all youth homicide victims, 51% of those aged 10-14, and 67% of those aged 15-19, were killed by firearms. [UCR, 1986] There are at least 400 unintentional firearm fatalities annually among children. Forty-five are under five years of age. [UCR, 1986]

Abuse **0133/S7/88**
United States America North sexual,AIDS,program
88/05/31 El Miedo al SIDA Asalta a Victimas de Violacion. El Diario

Officials are worried about the possibility that children who suffer sexual abuse may contract AIDS. Referring to New Jersey statistics, where 19 children between the ages of 5 and 12 were identified by the state Department of Health as suffering from AIDS, Pat Bontemps, of the Hyacinth Foundation, a nationwide AIDS prevention program based in New Brunswick, New Jersey, said that, while most children with pediatric AIDS may be born with the disease, it is perfectly possible that children in the 5 to 12 age group may be contracting AIDS due to incest or sexual abuse. Experts have suggested joint educational campaigns on AIDS and child abuse. Joan McKenna, executive director of Women Against Rape in Collingswood, New Jersey, said, "No family in America is immune. People will have to face it."

Abuse **0178/S4/87**
United States Alabama America North corporal punishment,court
87/11/13 Jailed for Paddling the Paddler. NYT

A judge has held that it is all right for a school principal to paddle a pupil but wrong for the pupil's mother to hit a principal. The mother in the case, Vicki Elmore, was sentenced to at least six months in prison today for assaulting Elsie McGowan, a school administrator. The administrator said she had paddled Mrs. Elmore's 7-year-old son on three occasions, despite the mother's objections. Mrs. Elmore was charged with striking Elsie McGowan with a 22-inch paddle, opening a bloody gash on the administrator's forehead.

Abuse **0056/S5/88**
United States California America North sexual,child care
87/11/16 Army Will Close Child-Care Center. NYT

The Army announced it is closing and demolishing a child-care center at its base at Presidio after allegations that as many as 60 youngsters were sexually abused there. A Presidio spokesman, Bob Mahoney, said the closing, which was disclosed Saturday, was for "health, safety and sanitation reasons, and not as a result of allegations of child abuse." Gary Willard Hambright, 34, a former worker at the center, has been charged with abusing 10 boys and girls there. He was charged with molesting only 10 children because other victims were so young they would not be allowed to testify in court. Parents have said as many as 60 children were molested at the center. A Federal grand jury in San Francisco spent 10 months investigating abuse allegations surrounding the Presidio center, and almost 100 children were examined for physical or psychological signs of sexual abuse. Allegations of sexual abuse have surfaced at more than 10% of the 300 Army child-care centers.

Abuse **0055/S5/88**
United States California America North sexual,satanism,day care
87/11/16 'The Second Beast of Revelation'. Newsweek

As the result of an investigation started last November, authorities found evidence of molestation, including six cases of the sexually transmitted infection chlamydia, in 58 children who had been cared for at the day care center at the Presidio Army Base. A civilian day care worker, Gary Hambright, 34, was arrested. After earlier charges were dismissed, Hambright has been reindicted on 12 counts of sodomy, oral copulation and lewd contact. Last August, a 3-1/2-year-old girl spotted Lt. Col. Michael A. Aquino in the base PX and identified him as the sinister "Mikey" who allegedly had taken pictures of her bathing and molested her in a living room with black walls and a cross painted on the ceiling. Although the San Francisco police refer to him as a "possible suspect," he has not been arrested. The Army has begun a nationwide inspection of their day care centers, which care for more than 90,000 children a day, to guard against potential molesters.

Abuse **0185/S4/87**
United States Florida America North program,funding,stats
86/12/02 Workers Keep Quitting. Tallahassee Democrat

Continuing a longstanding trend, workers assigned to investigate child abuse, neglect and delinquency are leaving their jobs at a yearly rate of 50 to 60 percent. Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services statistics revealed that reports of child abuse increased by 168 percent in the last ten years in Florida, from 38,704 to 103,820 in 1985.

Abuse **0064/S5/88**
United States Florida America North sexual,administrator
87/02/12 Chief of Child-Abuse Unit Admitted.... Tallahassee Democrat

The head of the South Broward child-abuse investigative unit has been suspended pending an investigation of an allegation that he sexually assaulted a 7-year-old girl. William Clark, 57, was placed on administrative leave after admitting he fondled the girl. Clark has headed the South Broward enforcement office for 10 years, winning commendations during that period.

Abuse **0057/S3/87**
United States Florida America North narcotics,infant
87/02/22 HRS Rule Changed. Tallahassee Democrat

The state Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services reversed its controversial policy on "cocaine babies", promising to investigate within 24 hours when traces of the drug are found in newborn infants. This action comes one day after the news that a 7-week-old Lauderdale Lakes infant who died from unexplained causes was a cocaine baby. The state has refused since March to investigate reports of cocaine babies, although doctors and children's advocates said those babies are at high risk of abuse and neglect.

Abuse **0179/S4/87**
United States Florida America North corporal punishment
87/04/09 Fast Move Helps Bill on Student Paddling. Orlando Sentinel

In a rush session, the Florida House Youth Committee passed a bill giving parents the right to bar public schools from paddling their children.

Abuse **0177/S4/87**
United States Florida America North corporal punishment,race
87/04/15 State Places Third in Paddling Report. Tallahassee Democrat

Florida ranks third nationally in the use of corporal punishment in public schools, and in the variation between punishment applied to whites and blacks. Slightly more than 11 percent of all Florida students were paddled during the survey year. Only Arkansas and Mississippi had higher rates. About 16 percent of black children in Florida were paddled, compared with 10.5% of whites. In Polk County, Florida, 17 percent of students were paddled, the highest rate in the country. Statistics were compiled by the National Coalition of

Advocates for Students, a Boston-based group, using information gathered by the US Department of Education. The group concluded that black students nationwide were twice as likely to be paddled or suspended.

Abuse **0037/S3/87**
United States Los Angeles America North educator,physical
87/02/26 Reports of Child Abuse in Schools.... Tallahassee Democrat

Child abuse reports against teachers have climbed from zero to two or three a day since fall 1985 in Los Angeles, according to Detective James Brown, head of the unit that screens child abuse reports for the Police Department. Almost all of those reports alleged physical abuse. Employees of the L.A. Unified School District are under strict orders to report all suspicions of child abuse, but Brown said school employees have gone "a little overboard" since 1985 when a school administrator was convicted in the case of failing to comply with abuse-reporting laws.

Abuse **0057/S5/88**
United States Louisiana America North sexual,priest
87/12/13 $1.8 Million for Abuse by Priest. NYT

A jury has returned a $1.8 million judgement against the Roman Catholic Diocese of Lafayette, Louisiana in a lawsuit by a man who charged that a priest molested him years ago when he was an altar boy. Calvin John Mire charged that the molestation had been committed by a priest, Rev. Gilbert Gauthe, who is now serving a 20-year prison term on sexual abuse charges.

Abuse **0053/S5/88**
United States Massachusetts America North sexual,stats
88/01/31 Child Sex Abuse Cases Rising in Massachusetts. NYT

Since a 1983 state law made reporting of child sex abuse cases mandatory, the number of those cases has risen dramatically. Prosecutors say the cases reflect strongly both the need for a coordinated statewide response to abuse of children and the failure of some judges and others to treat the sexual abuse of children as a serious crime. Statewide, prosecutors estimate that cases reported to them rose to at least 2,000 in 1987 from about 130 in 1983. Nationally, reported cases rose to about 113,000 in 1985 from about 6,000 in 1976, according to Katie Bond of the American Association for Protecting Children. "To be efficiently and sensitively handled, these cases call for multidisciplinary teams of prosecutors, lawyers, police, doctors, social workers, victim advocates," said District Attorney Kevin M. Burke of Essex County. "But that takes resources and the mandatory reporting law has never been funded."

Abuse **0063/S5/88**
United States New Jersey America North sexual,pornography,arrest
86/12/08 Big Brothers Offical Held in Sex Abuse. NYT

The Somerset County prosecutor has begun an investigation of the county's Big Brothers/Big Sisters organization after three volunteers were charged with sexually assaulting youngsters. The latest incident concerned the arrest of the organization's vice president, Philip John Uhler, who was arraigned Friday on four charges of aggravated sexual assault. The charges involved a 16-year-old Bernards boy who was under Mr. Uhler's care and who was videotaped while performing sex acts. Mr. Uhler was the third volunteer with the organization to be arrested on sex-abuse charges in the last 18 months.

Abuse **0110/S4/87**
United States New Jersey America North program
87/11/16 How Jersey Dealt with Child Abuse. NYT

Joyce E. Munkacsi, an assistant prosecutor in Middlesex County who has specialized in child-abuse cases, was asked by the state in 1983 to head a study group to improve child-abuse prevention procedures. The study led to training sessions for state agency and law-enforcement officers on the detection of child-abuse, and improved liaison between police and social workers. The state also instituted minimum standards for all 21 county prosecutors, requiring the appointment of an assistant prosecutor and an expert investigator for child-abuse cases, and inaugurated a uniform reporting system, requiring an investigation immediately, within 24 hours, or within 72 hours, depending on the seriousness of the reported incident. The state also hired 500 case workers and signed contracts with outside agencies to assist in child-abuse investigations, instituted hot lines for emergencies and "warm lines" for counseling, and enforced a state law which requires reporting of child-abuse.

Abuse **0107/S4/87**
United States New Jersey America North physical,sexual,stats
87/11/16 How Jersey Dealt with Child Abuse. NYT

There were 50,413 reports of child abuse in New Jersey in 1986, a 7 percent increase from 1985, and 17,982 were substantiated, requiring follow-up by state workers or law-enforcement officials. Of the substantiated cases, 50 percent were for neglect, 39 percent for physical abuse, and 11 percent for sexual abuse. New Jersey had 12 deaths officially ruled as due to child abuse in 1986 and 14 as of November, 1987.

Abuse **0109/S4/87**
United States New Jersey America North killing
87/11/16 How Jersey Dealt with Child Abuse. NYT

Responding to a series of child-abuse deaths over the last six years, New Jersey has strengthened its capability to prevent such cases, according to Thomas Blatner, former director of New Jersey's Division of Youth and Family Services. "We have changed our official policy to say that if we make a mistake it is going to be on the side of the child", said Mr. Blatner, who added that eight child-abuse deaths in New Jersey in 1982 prompted child-abuse officials to act. "Those deaths were particularly violent, and the thing that made it worse, they were all children that the division had contact with," Mr. Blatner said.

Abuse **0067/S5/88**
United States New York America North sexual,testimony
87/02/15 Victims' Testimony Key to Child-Abuse Cases. NYT

The conviction of a Mount Vernon man in a child-abuse case came after 18 children testified, despite a national climate that experts say has developed against basing such convictions on the testimony of children. The prosecutor in the case said that the conviction Monday of James Watt, 32 years old, on 11 counts of rape and 5 counts of sodomy, would set new standards for the prosecution of child-abuse cases in the country. She said that the testimony of the children, who ranged from 6 to 11 years old, was the basis for the prosecution's case and the key to the conviction. The trial was held against the backdrop of similar cases in California and Minnesota, in which testimony from children created a backlash in favor of the defendants. Defense lawyers in those cases said the children's testimony was confusing, contradictory and indicated that they had been coached.

Abuse **0065/S5/88**
United States New York America North sexual,arrest
87/02/24 Parole Officer Held in Sodomy of a Boy. NYT

A 39-year-old New York State parole officer was arrested last night and charged with sodomy and endangering the welfare of a minor, a 13-year-old boy, according to police. Early yesterday the boy told his parents that Officer Randal Ring forced him to commit sodomy on at least four different occasions between November and January, according to a police spokesman. The boy was a member of a baseball team coached by Officer Ring.

Abuse **0108/S4/87**
United States New York America North killing,stats
87/11/16 How Jersey Dealt with Child Abuse. NYT

The National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse, in Chicago, said that New York had the largest number of reported child-abuse deaths of any state in 1986, 162, and also had 106 deaths from child abuse in 1985.

Abuse **0113/S4/87**
United States New York America North stats,mental health
87/12/01 Child Abuse is Higher in Mental Units, Study Says. NYT

Children in New York State mental hygiene facilities are abused and neglected more than twice as often as children in the state generally, according to a report by the New York State Commission on Quality of Care for the Mentally Disabled. Reports of abuse and neglect in 27 state mental health facilities during a six-month period totaled 4.4 per 100 children, as opposed to 2.1

per 100 children in the general state population. 50 percent of workers identified as responsible for abuse or neglect had been employed at their respective facilities for over three years.

Abuse **0072/S3/87**
United States New York City America North death,stats,budget cuts
86/12/10 State Assails City's Agency on Child Care. NYT

New York City's Special Services for Children has not fulfilled its responsibility to protect children, according to a state report that calls for prompt corrections. A city report last year found that the agency's Brooklyn office had committed serious mistakes handling 17 abuse cases in which 9 children died. Two earlier critical state audits prompted the Cuomo administration, as a penalty, to withdraw $1 million in budgeted aid. The report found that in 16% of the cases sampled last year, SSC failed to begin investigating complaints of abuse and neglect within the required 24 hours; the agency failed to provide counseling, health services and parental training to 23% of the families needing them; 58% of families whose children were taken into protective custody were not properly notified; 14% of those accused of abusing or neglecting children were not interviewed; in 14% of the cases, not all children in the family were seen.

Abuse **0035/S3/87**
United States New York City America North death,stats
87/01/30 City Child Agency Blasted on Deaths. Daily News

Children are dying in the city of New York at the rate of two a week, according to Dr. Vincent Fontana, Chairman of the Mayor's Task Force on Abuse and Neglect.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S DEATHS

	Where Abuse or Neglect was Suspected	Number of Cases under Special Services for Children Supervision
1986	113	42
1985	89	36
1984	116	49
1983	115	54

(source: Human Resources Administration)

Abuse **0032/S3/87**
United States New York City America North death,narcotics,stats
87/01/30 Drugs Among Cruelest Culprits. Daily News

The Human Resources Administration's reports on child fatalities singled out growing drug use as a leading cause of child abuse and neglect in the city. The Internal Fatality Review Panel found that the number of babies born addicted to drugs rose from 357 in a 6-month period in 1985 to 895 in the same period in 1986. 22 of 42 deaths of children under supervision of Special Services for Children involved parents who were drug abusers or alcholics. The report urged the SSC to investigate a family whenever a parent is known to be a drug abuser, even if that parent is in a rehabilitation program. The Public Child Fatality Review Committee recommended routine drug testing of all newborns. However, Loren Siegel of the American Civil Liberties Union, criticized the drug-testing recommendation. She said, "You're talking about a tiny minority -- to subject all infants to a test, which is actually a way of testing the mother, is overreacting."

Abuse **0033/S3/87**
United States New York City America North death,stats,neglect
87/01/30 City Child Agency Blasted on Deaths. Daily News

Special Services for Children mishandled 25% of the cases in which a child died last year, according to a new report released yesterday by the Human Resources Administration. According to a separate report released yesterday by the HRA, SSC was unaware of problems in 60% of the families in which children died in 1985 because of failures in the abuse reporting system. Staff inadequacies, sky-rocketing rates of parental drug abuse and a jump in child abuse and neglect cases combined to strain the problem-plagued SSC unit to the breaking point, according to an internal study. In 1986 there were 45,000 new reports of abuse or neglect of children; half of the reports were verified. This was an increase of 20% over the previous year and brought the number of total cases in the system to several hundred thousand.

Abuse **0066/S5/88**
United States New York City America North sexual,arrest
87/02/20 Mother Is Accused of Role in Girl's Rape. NYT

A Bronx woman was arrested yesterday and charged with restraining her 6-year-old daughter while three men raped the girl on separate occasions and then gave the mother money or drugs, according to police. Shelly Carter, 20, was charged with first-degree rape, sodomy, sexual abuse and endangering the welfare of a child. A police spokesman said Ms. Carter was the fifth person to be arrested in the case, which came to light on Dec. 16 after the girl's grandmother took her to a doctor when she complained of a swollen chest. The doctor called the police.

Abuse **0058/S3/87**
United States New York City America North sexual,physician,arrest
87/03/19 2 Doctors Suspended in Sex-Abuse Cases. NYT

Two New York City physicians face charges of sexually abusing teen-age patients and have been suspended from practicing medicine, the State Health Commissioner said yesterday. Dr. Max DeVilla, 49, was charged with sexually abusing two young female patients last October while serving in a New York City Health Department clinic. Dr. Hugo L. Viloria was charged with sexually abusing a 14-year-old girl at gunpoint in his office in November and on two subsequent occasions without a gun in December and January.

Abuse **0070/S5/88**
United States New York City America North program
87/08/10 Under Pressure, Children's Shelter Will Shut Down. NYT

Under threat of court action, New York City will close its largest shelter for abused and neglected children at the end of the month and has stopped admitting children to it. Since the East Harlem Reception Center opened last year, it has drawn state opposition because it does not meet the requirements for licensing. But the city has fought to keep the center open, for use in emergencies, as it seeks to care for children entering the foster-care system. Last month, the Legal Aid Society filed suit against the city in an effort to have the shelter closed, citing overcrowding. In May, a 5-month-old infant living at the center died of meningitis.

Abuse **0235/S4/87**
United States New York City America North sexual,physical,narcotics
88/02/22 Drogadicto Lesiona Seriamente a su Hija de un Mes. El Diario

District Attorney Robert Morgenthau announced the arrest of an 18-year-old alleged crack addict accused of causing "permanent physical damage" to his one-month-old daughter. Earl Caple, a resident of the Hotel Martinique, 49 West 32nd Street, was allegedly smoking crack while taking care of Falanda Simpson, his daughter. According to the District Attorney, Caple sexually abused the infant to stop her from crying. Medical sources at Bellevue Hospital confirmed that "the area between the child's anus and vagina was totally destroyed."

Abuse **0080/S4/87**
Colombia America South crime
87/09/20 Raponazo y Derechos Humanos. El Tiempo

National television news in Colombia transmitted pictures of a child thief being handed over by the police to his male adult victim, who proceeded to kick the child into unconsciousness in front of the television cameras. The incident was protested by the Bogota city council and the Instituto de Bienestar Familiar (Institute for Family Welfare).

Abuse **0134/S4/87**
Ecuador America South sexual,stats
87/12/06 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 70

An investigation in Quito indicated that over 50% of female children surveyed had suffered some form of sexual abuse. The interviewees, between the ages of 11 and 14, affirmed that they had suffered abuses beginning at a typical age of 4; typical abusers were family friends, parents, godparents, uncles and cousins. [La Manzana, Ecuador, April 1986]

Abuse **0026/S9/90**
Ecuador America South sexual,stats
89/03/31 Abuso Sexual de los Ninos. Derechos del Pueblo

In a survey carried out in the southern sections of Quito among working female children between the ages of 12 and 18, Donna Brown noted that 55% of the girls reported that they had suffered sexual abuse.

Abuse **0210/S4/87**
Peru America South sexual,stats,street child
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

Of 916 "street children" surveyed in the first three months of 1986, 82% reported that they had been raped. Their ages varied between 9 and 16. [La Voz, Lima, December 1986]

Abuse **0122/S7/88**
Burma Asia SE sexual,military
88/05/11 Amnesty International Press Release

An 11-year-old girl, caught by the military in an off-limits area as she attempted to return from the field she was tending to her village, was detained over night and repeatedly raped. The incident is one of nearly 200 cases of torture, unlawful killings and serious abuses on the part of the Burmese army, directed against unarmed civilians as part of a campaign to destroy separatist movements in areas inhabited by ethnic minorities, including the remote districts of Karen, Mon and Kachin.

Abuse **0187/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE sexual,program,pedophile
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

The working committee of the Olongapo Street Children Project is developing its current advocacy campaign around the case of a 12-year-old girl who was a victim of sexual abuse and died of septicemia due to a vibrator inserted into her vagina, allegedly by an Austrian pedophile.

Abuse **0031/S5/88**
Thailand Asia SE program,physical,sexual
87/12/21 In Thailand, a Shelter Reaches out to Women in Distress. CSM

Kanitha Wichiencharoen started the first shelter in Thailand for women and children in distress seven years ago, and it has helped about 10,000 women and children who have been the victims of rape, incest and other abuse. The women and children are referred by police stations, hospitals and government agencies. The shelter offers three meals a day, a place to sleep and medical referrals in case of illness or pregnancy.

Abuse 0066/S9/90
Caribbean Caribbean law,conference
89/10/13 The Abused Child. ISPCAN

The Caribbean Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect focused on the Caribbean context of child abuse, and emphasized legal, educational, and therapeutic empowerment for victims. Target groups included survivors of abuse, as well as teachers, lawyers, the medical professions, journalists, law enforcement officers and the religious community.

Abuse 0036/S4/87
Haiti Caribbean sexual,administrator
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

The Ligue de Defense des Droits de L'Enfance [League for the Defense of the Rights of the Child] called for the extradition of Rev. James McClelland, an American pastor allegedly implicated in the sexual abuse of fourteen children in the year 1986. McClelland was the head of the Haiti Medical Mission, an orphanage in operation from 1973 to 1987 but never registered or licensed by Haitian authorities. According to the League, McClelland was arrested and charged after medical reports confirmed allegations of sexual abuse made by children and neighbors. McClelland left Haiti without being tried.

Abuse 0059/S5/88
United Kingdom Great Britain Europe West sexual,diagnosis
87/11/21 So Who Was Abusing Whom? The Economist

Dr. Marietta Higgs was on the stand at a Middlesbrough inquiry, hoping to prove she had been right in diagnosing a rampant wave of sex abuse of children there last spring. In one month, 52 out of the 71 children -- on one day, seven out of eight -- examined by Dr. Higgs were diagnosed as having been sexually abused, often on the evidence of reflex anal dilation (RAD) alone. RAD is a method of anal examination for detecting child abuse, written up in The Lancet in October 1986. Once a child had been diagnosed as sexually abused, the local social services applied for place-of-safety orders. Mothers bringing their children to the hospital for a minor ailment returned to find them gone. Dr. Higgs says she did not see letters written to The Lancet from eminent pediatricians urging caution in using RAD alone to diagnose sexual abuse; the symptoms revealed by RAD can also be caused by severe constipation or Crohn's disease.

Abuse 0020/S7/88
Chile West Germany International sexual,torture
88/03/26 At a Chilean 'Utopia', Dark Tales of Dread Doings. NYT

Colonia Dignidad, an isolated community of 300 people of German descent in Chile, responded to charges that children have been sexually abused by community leaders, that those who try to leave have been drugged and tortured and that the colony was used as a torture center by the Chilean secret police by initiating a law suit against Amnesty International in a West German court.

The court initially ordered Amnesty International to cease issuing statements about Colonia Dignidad, but later asked Chilean courts to investigate the abuse charges. West German court papers show there was a sexual abuse charge involving male children pending against the founder of Colonia Dignidad, Paul Schaeffer, at the time of his departure for Chile. Escapees from Colonia Dignidad, including Wilhelmine Lindemann, have testified that children were forcibly separated from their parents. In at least one instance, a Chilean child was reported to have "disappeared" into the colony.

Abuse **0074/S7/88**
Honduras United States International sexual,military
87/05/19 Comite para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Honduras

A transcript from a radio broadcast by Jorge Carpio, news correspondent of Radio America in Honduras, alleges that children are being sexually abused by U.S. military personnel from the military base at Comayagua. The transcript contains verbatim testimony from three male children, aged 8, 9 and 10, who charge that U.S. soldiers took them "to the hills", "made them drunk", molested them and paid them ten lempiras each. The children were all from the extremely poor Suyapa district in the northern section of Comayagua. The children reported that they had delivered the fees to their parents, who had sent them out on the streets to beg for money to eat. In a cover letter, the Comite para la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos en Honduras notes that these charges "must be added to similar incidents reported in the previous year in similar circumstances."

Abuse **0081/S3/87**
United Kingdom United States International sexual,AIDS,stats
87/05/04 The Growing Threat from AIDS to Victims of Rape and.... SWT

The NSPCC claims that there was an increase of 126% in sexual abuse of children in 1985. In the United States, data from reported incidents of sexual abuse of children lead to the conclusion that the national rate of reported and unreported offences is over 336,000 a year; another study estimates that about 200,000 to 500,000 cases of sexual assault on female children four to 13 years old take place every year in the United States.

Abuse **0004/S6/88**
United States Zimbabwe International physical
88/03/02 Abused Youth Is Flown Home to Zimbabwe. NYT

Terence Karamba, the 9-year-old son of a Zimbabwean diplomat, was flown home to Zimbabwe on February 28, ending a legal battle which began in December when his father was charged with brutally beating him at the family's home in Queens. Foster-care officials in New York City said they were satisfied that every precaution had been taken to insure that the boy would not be returned immediately to has family and that he would be protected by the Zimbabwean Government. After Zimbabwe refused to withdraw Mr. Karamba voluntarily, he was expelled by the U.S. on Dec. 21. Before the custody case could be decided, the State Department, acting on behalf of the Zimbabwean Government, invoked Mr. Karamba's right to diplomatic immunity and asserted that Terence must be returned to Zimbabwean custody. Lawyers for the Legal Aid Society and the city Human Resources Administration opposed the State Department position in court, but the Supreme Court rejected the Legal Aid position.

ADOPTION

ARTICLE 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

3. Such care could include, **inter alia**, foster placement, **Kafala** of Islamic Law, adoption, or if necessary placement in suitable institutions for the care of children. When considering solutions, due regard shall be paid to the desirability of continuity in a child's upbringing and to the child's ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic background.

ARTICLE 21

1. States Parties which recognize and/or permit the system of adoption shall ensure that the best interests of the child shall be the paramount consideration and they shall:

(a) Ensure that the adoption of a child is authorized only by competent authorities who determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures and on the basis of all pertinent and reliable information, that the adoption is permissible in view of the child's status concerning parents, relatives and legal guardians and that, if required, the persons concerned have given their informed consent to the adoption on the basis of such counselling as may be necessary;

(b) Recognize that intercountry adoption may be considered as an alternative means of child's care, if the child cannot be placed in a foster or an adoptive family or cannot in any suitable manner be cared for in the child's country of origin;

(c) Ensure that the child concerned by intercountry adoption enjoys safeguards and standards equivalent to those existing in the case of national adoption;

(d) Take all appropriate measures to ensure that, in intercountry adoption, the placement does not result in improper financial gain for those involved in it;

(e) Promote, where appropriate, the objectives of this article by concluding bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements and endeavour, within this framework, to ensure that the placement of the child in another country is carried out by competent authorities or organs.

Adoption **0005/S6/88**
United States America North homosexual
88/02/07 Gay Couples' Wish to Adopt Grows, Along with Increasing.... NYT

A judge in San Francisco recently allowed children adopted by a lesbian mother at birth to be adopted as well by the woman's partner. Five years ago, a California man drew national attention as the first openly gay adoptive parent. Now homosexuals are seeking to adopt as couples and succeeding in California, Oregon and Alaska. However, several states have regulations forbidding it. Though little record keeping is done on this issue, apparently placements with gays are fairly common. A New Hampshire survey indicated that while no adoptive parent admitted being homosexual, 10% declined to answer. The chief barrier to adoption by homosexuals is the argument that this would predispose the children to homosexuality. Gay groups cite 17 research studies which show no unusual gender identity development, and no serious social or emotional maladjustment.

Adoption **0038/S3/87**
United States Florida America North foster care
87/01/19 State Intensifies Plan to Boost.... Tallahassee Democrat

41% of children up for adoption in Florida are black, while just 8% of parents wanting to adopt children are black. This has created a backlog of 204 black children who are shunted from foster home to foster home, sometimes for a decade or more. Black children spend 50% more time in foster care awaiting adoption than white children. Although there is no policy against placing children of one race in families of another, state workers do not encourage it. State adoption workers are expanding a recruitment program, Advocacy for Black Children, that began two years ago in an effort to reduce a backlog of black children waiting to be placed with parents.

Adoption **0012/S4/87**
Brazil America South homeless & abandoned
86/07/15 Correspondence to DCI-USA from Dan O'Donnell, DCI

According to the director of the Odete Valadares Maternity Hospital, the grave social and economic situation of the mothers often predisposes them to give their children away, "in exchange for a small gratuity". Of the 8,329 babies born in the hospital in 1985, 90% were born to single mothers who, according to the director, "arrive at the hospital already prepared to give up the child, either because the father is unwilling to recognize the child or because the grandmother is unable to help raise it, especially in the latter case."

Adoption **0006/S4/87**
Brazil America South foreign
87/09/07 O Globo

In Europe a number of legal organizations serve as intermediaries in the adoption of children without charge. The Terre des Hommes foundation in Switzerland has taken approximately 2,000 children from Brazil to Europe over a period of eight years. Of this number, only two children returned to Brazil.

Adoption **0008/S4/87**
Brazil America South homeless & abandoned
87/09/07 O Globo

According to the National Foundation for Child Welfare of Brazil, despite the number of abandoned children, the adoption process does not aim to resolve the needs of the children but rather has become a "last resort for couples who are sterile, lonely, or have existential problems." According to the Foundation, specialized institutions are unable to satisfy the demand for adoption because the couples are only looking for "the idealized child". Rejection on the basis of race is common.

Adoption **0028/S7/88**
Chile America South abandoned
87/06/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino p. 24

In Chile, a substantial increase was registered between 1983 and 1984 in the number of single mothers, usually minors, and most in a "state of critical poverty" who surrendered their recently-born children for adoption in institutions. An increase in the number of mothers who were too poor to maintain their children was especially noted in the urban centers of Temuco, Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepcion.

Adoption **0119/S5/88**
Republic of Korea Asia East stats
88/04/21 Babies for Export: And Now the Painful Questions. NYT

Six thousand Korean children a year -- given up for adoption by unwed mothers or abandoned by their parents -- are adopted by American families alone. The South Korean Government supports the idea of foreign adoptions and oversees each step of the adoption process, licensing adoption agencies and the unwed mothers' homes that supply them with babies. They require agencies to try to place babies first with a Korean family, but very few Korean families are willing to take in children who are not blood relations. The adoptive parents pay about $4,000, a fee that includes transportation costs, medical expenses, payments to Korean foster parents and adoption agency processing costs. Critics charge that it is time South Korea took care of its own, that sending Korean children abroad robs them of their culture and spares the government the expense of caring from them.

Adoption **0048/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean trafficking
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

In a declaration issued on the occasion of "The Day Of The Child", the Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance stated that "children are trafficked, commercialized, and treated as if they were things, under the cover of adoption." The LDDE deplored that the government had "almost entirely lost control" of the adoption process, which is "largely funded by North American religious charities."

Adoption **0117/S4/87**
West Germany United States International surrogate mothers
88/01/04 American Irks Bonn as an Agent for Surrogate Births. NYT

Franklin Torch says he was reading the latest West German census, which shows a declining birth rate, when "it clicked in my mind that they could use surrogates." That led him to become West German representative of Noel P. Keane, the lawyer who has the leading American law practice devoted to arranging surrogate births. Mr. Torch's organization, United Families International, has successfully appealed orders to close because he acts as Mr. Keane's agent rather than accepting direct fees from clients. Prospective parents are expected to pay $15,000 to Mr. Keane's agency, $10,000 for the surrogate mother,

$5,000 for other legal and medical expenses, plus the cost of travel to the U.S. to arrange the conception and again to take delivery of the baby. "Now that the dollar's so low, it's a bargain for them," said Mr. Torch, a stenographer by profession.

ARMED CONFLICT

ARTICLE 38

1. States Parties undertake to respect and to ensure respect for rules of international humanitarian law applicable to them in armed conflicts which are relevant to the child.

2. States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure that persons who have not attained the age of 15 years do not take a direct part in hostilities.

3. States Parties shall refrain from recruiting any person who has not attained the age of 15 years into their armed forces. In recruiting among those persons who have attained the age of 15 years but who have not attained the age of 18 years, States Parties shall endeavour to give priority to those who are oldest.

4. In accordance with their obligations under international humanitarian law to protect the civilian population in armed conflicts, States Parties shall take all feasible measures to ensure protection and care of children who are affected by an armed conflict.

ARTICLE 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social re-integration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and re-integration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Armed Conflict 0008/10/90
Somalia Africa East killing
88/08/04 DCI-USA Alert #6/88. DCI-USA

Reliable accounts state that "21 youths between 14 and 20 years old were shot dead in the center of Hargeisa [a town in Northwest Somalia] in three separate mass extrajudicial executions on May 31 and May 1, 1988." Witnesses said that the executions were carried out by members of the Somali government military and security forces. The bodies of minors were left exposed in the street for two days. An Amnesty International source noted, "The victims were not casualties of the fighting but were people arrested and deliberately shot."

Armed Conflict 0090/S5/88
Sudan Africa East disappearance,slavery
87/12/14 Slavery in Sudan. Washington Post NWE

Maria Akwol, a Dinka woman, says that raiders from an Arabic-speaking tribe called the Misseirya burst into her family's hut in the Gogrial district of Sudan in April, shooting her husband and taking her sons. The raiders made Akwol and her daughters walk for two months. The three ran away from their owner at night and arrived in Khartoum in early November. According to Cole Dodge, country director in Sudan for UNICEF, the use of automatic weapons on both sides of the war has led to tribal massacres, the theft of millions of head of cattle, the wholesale destruction of villages and cropland in central Sudan and a dramatic increase in slave-raiding.

Armed Conflict **0089/S5/88**
Sudan Africa East disappearance,slavery
87/12/14 Slavery in Sudan. Washington Post NWE

Abuc Thuc Akwar, 13, is one of thousands of Sudanese women and children who have fallen victim to a tribal practice that appears to have been reborn amid the chaos of the four-year-old war in Sudan. She and 24 other Dinka children were kidnapped in March by Arab raiders firing machine guns in the air. En route to the desert homeland of an Arabic-speaking tribe called the Misseirya, Abduc says she was raped four times. She was then taken as a slave by a Misseirya man and forced to tend his sorghum fields in the daytime and have sex with him at night. Southern Sudanese claim that Arab raiders, armed courtesy of the Khartoum government, have been given tacit approval to steal all the Dinka people and cattle they want. Northerners claim that southern rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, armed courtesy of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, are kidnapping Arab peasants and forcing them to work as porters.

Armed Conflict **0091/S5/88**
Sudan Africa East trafficking,malnutrition
88/04/13 Starving Mothers Sell Their Sons to Save Other Children. Reuters

Starving mothers, fleeing war, drought and enemy tribesmen in South Sudan, are selling their sons to merchants and farmers to buy the rest of their families a ride to safety, according to foreign relief officials. "Some sort of contracts are being drawn stating the name of the boys, their prices and their buyers," one official said. The officials estimate that at least 16,000 destitute Dinka tribespeople, mainly women and children, had arrived at Safaha, 565 miles southwest of Khartoum, since January. All 16,000 there now are severely malnourished. Some of the children are in such a condition that they require feeding every three hours. Perhaps one or two children die every day of malnutrition-related diseases. OXFAM is running the general food ration for the Safaha camp while Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF) of Belgium is taking care of the children.

Armed Conflict **0177/S7/88**
Angola Mozambique South Africa Africa South death,stats
88/03/14 Year of the African Child. West Africa

The wars in Angola and Mozambique are estimated to be claiming the lives of 500 children per day.

Armed Conflict **0043/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South refugees,hunger,education
88/02/11 Mozambique: Few Escape Fury of War. NYT

Scenes in refugee camps in Mozambique's central provinces come together as a tapestry of despair. In Inhaminga, a woman cowered in a tattered sack sat on the sandy ground with her 2-year-old son, a child with a distended belly and dull eyes who had not eaten for seven days before arriving at a relief camp. Down the road, more than 70 war orphans were taught by teachers under a tree. Every school building had been destroyed. Denis Fernando, 10, was working in the fields of his father's farm when his hoe struck an anti-personnel mine. The blast smashed the right side of his face. More than 1.5 million Mozambicans have fled their homes because of the 12-year-old war that pits the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance against this country's leftist Government. Because of the conflict, more than 6 million of Mozambique's 14 million people need some form of food assistance from abroad.

Armed Conflict **0094/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South death,stats,malnutrition
88/03/13 Mozambique Wins a Skirmish on Health Care. NYT

The conflict between the Mozambique National Resistance and the Mozambican Government, being played out largely in the countryside, has created levels of malnutrition and infant mortality that are among the highest in the world. According to UNICEF, the mortality rate among children under 5 was as many as 375 per 1,000 in 1986, up from a rate of 182 per 1,000 in 1980. The war has resulted in the death of 320,000 children from 1981 to 1986. Many of the deaths were likely due to malnutrition and preventable diseases that could have been cured had health facilities been functioning. The rebels have destroyed more then 30% of the country's health centers, looted hundreds of others, ambushed ambulances, killed health workers and kidnapped patients. Two of Maputo's 8 health centers with maternity wards are now closed each night, foreshadowing a rise in infant and maternal deaths. In addition, the displacement of rural Mozambicans has cut off more than 2 million people from health services.

Armed Conflict **0132/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South education,child labor
88/04/00 Summary of Mozambican Refugee Accounts.... Department of State

A few refugees who lived in control areas [areas under the prevalent control of Renamo combatants] reported that their villages had schools for their children. One of these refugees stated that his children were taught to inform the Renamo police if they spotted strangers walking in their area and were also taught to read and write. Beginning with ages 10 and 11, however, he reported that the children are used for other purposes: some are old enough to work in the fields; others are recruited to become Renamo soldiers. One refugee reported that there was a school and that attendance for the children was obligatory. But he added that the main school activities were working in the fields and building houses and latrines.

Armed Conflict **0133/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South child soldiers,refugees
88/04/00 Summary of Mozambican Refugee Accounts.... Department of State

Beginning at age 10-11, children living in control areas [areas under the prevalent control of Renamo combatants] are used to either work in the fields or are recruited to become Renamo soldiers. One refugee reported that he was originally captured by three Renamo soldiers, whom he described as being 10-12 years old and particulary vicious.

Armed Conflict **0101/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South killing,refugees
88/04/21 Mozambique Rebels Slaughter Fleeing Civilians. CSM

A U.S. investigator surveying Mozambican refugees said that the 178 refugees he interviewed presented firsthand accounts of more than 600 civilians killed by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (Renamo), including 50 children. In one case, the investigator recounted that Renamo fighters entered a village, brought the head man and his family before the gathered villagers, hit the man's head with an ax and burned him and his entire family in their hut. An informed source at the U.S. State Department estimates that 100,000 Mozambican civilians have been killed by antigovernment rebels "in a systematic fashion" over the past two years.

Armed Conflict **0118/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South killing,slavery
88/05/11 Rebels Leave Mozambique a Bloodied and Fallow Land. NYT

As a guerrilla column moved to the town of Homoine last July 18, a man turned and fired on eight women and some babies huddled together on the sidewalk crying, according to Mark Van Koevering, a 31-year-old Mennonite from the U.S. The huddled pile of bodies on the sidewalk were part of a toll of 424 civilians whom the Government later reported had been killed in the attacks. A State Department report of mid-April, based on interviews with 196 refugees, indicated that coercion, commonly taking the forms of kidnappings and terror, is a primary method used by the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) to increase its numbers. It has built an insurgency that uses captive labor, rape, mutilation and arbitrary executions as tactics in its struggle to overthrow the Government.

Armed Conflict **0226/S7/88**
Namibia Africa South abduction,boycott
88/02/08 Focus IDAF

On April 21, 1988, the South African army liaison division in Windhoek reported that 60-100 schoolboys, as well as teachers, had been abducted by People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN] guerrillas. Some were said to have escaped, and others were taken to Angola. Local sources contradicted this story, saying that the military had abducted some 30 pupils and taken them across the border into Angola. They assumed this was done for "propaganda" purposes, to make a case for maintaining military bases "to protect the children." Subsequently, the names of a number of pupils and teachers detained by the military became known, including the students Haitwa Fikameni, Aaron Haulopfu, and Erasmus Hendjaba, the teachers Paulus Shilule and Salomon Kanghono, and several detainees known only as "Silas" and "Johnny".

Armed Conflict **0161/S4/87**
South Africa Africa South political violence
88/01/30 Thousands Homeless After Squatter Battles. UPI Wire Service

Hundreds of men, women and children streamed out of Cape Town's KTC squatter camp after factional fighting between young radicals and generally older members of the conservative Masincedane group. In two days of skirmishes, two deaths were reported, and 3,000 people were left homeless. Police barred reporters from the area.

Armed Conflict **0217/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South killing,torture
88/02/28 IDAF News Notes p. 3

Zimbabwean officials announced on November 17, 1988, that guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance ["Renamo"] killed five teenagers and cut off the ears of seven others.

Armed Conflict **0120/S4/87**
Zimbabwe Africa South killing
87/11/28 For Zimbabwe Missionaries, a Night of Terror and Death. NYT

16-year-old Gay Deborah Keightly, her 14-year-old sister Glynis, and her 18-month-old brother Barnabas, were among eight victims of a massacre at Olive Tree Farm in rural Zimbabwe. At the neighboring New Adam Farm, Ethan Marais, 4, and 6-week-old Benjamin Marais were killed. The children were all members of white farming families. Western diplomats in the region say the killers were anti-government rebels who are believed to be receiving arms and training from neighboring South Africa. Radio Truth, a station that supports the rebels, is beamed into Zimbabwe from South Africa.

Armed Conflict **0118/S4/87**
Zimbabwe Mozambique Africa South torture,killing
87/12/03 Atrocities Reported in Zimbabwe. CSM

The Mozambique insurgent group Renamo has launched a campaign of "pure terror" in eastern Zimbabwe, according to informed United States officials. The most reprehensible incident so far, they say, was on Nov. 19 near Chipinge in eastern Zimbabwe. A school on a tea plantation was attacked. Five children were killed, 9 others had their ears and noses cut off, and 20 were kidnapped, presumably to Mozambique, the officials said. The mutilated children were released with the warning that more would follow if Zimbabwe continues to intervene in Mozambique's civil war, a senior official said.

Armed Conflict **0147/S3/87**
El Salvador America Central land mine,child soldiers
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

Informed sources allege that the FMLN [Frente Militar de Liberacion Nacional] has been recruiting boys in the 10- to 12-year-old age range. Many civilian youth, as well as young soldiers, have suffered mutilation from land mines.

Armed Conflict **0190/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central child soldiers
87/11/30 Bankrolling Failure. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus

The Salvadoran army needs 12,000 to 15,000 new recruits annually. As there is no draft, teenagers are press-ganged in low-income areas, for example, from movie houses, rural markets, soccer matches, and buses. A senior Salvadoran military official told US Congressional staff: "Thank God for your trucks...before we just lassoed them and brought them in." The re-enlistment rate is only approximately 25%. In many cases, the armed forces will not accept volunteers, suspecting that they may be rebel infiltrators.

Armed Conflict **0034/S9/90**
El Salvador America Central political violence
89/03/31 Menores Victimas de la Guerra. Derecho a la Infancia

The nine-year civil war in El Salvador has left approximately 800,000 child victims, including children in exile, displaced children, children injured by mines and children involved in military confrontations, according to investigations carried out by UNICEF and the Catholic University.

Armed Conflict **0102/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central civilian bombing,refugees
87/02/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Alert

The displaced population of Parcelamiento 14, Ixcan region, and Parcelamiento La Resurrecion, El Quiche -- including women and children -- was indiscriminately assaulted from UH-1H helicopters by members of the Guatemalan Air Force. On January 30, 1987, the peasant communities were strafed and nine high-powered bombs were dropped. On February 1, 19 bombs were dropped.

Armed Conflict **0035/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central massacre,stats
89/03/31 Menores Victimas de la Guerra. Derecho a la Infancia

In November 1988, armed forces attacked the isolated hamlet of El Aguacate, 62 kilometers west of Guatemala City. Of the population of 36 men, 40 women and 93 children, 22 men were tortured to death and buried in unmarked graves. The Guatemalan government publicized plans to open a daycare center in the region, to care for the surviving children. Investigators from the University of San Carlos noted that the children would be permanently traumatized from the knowledge that their fathers had been tortured to death. University authorities noted that, of the 1,000,000 peasants who fled their homes during military counterinsurgency campaigns in the eighties, more than 60% were children under the age of fifteen.

Armed Conflict 0139/S3/87
Nicaragua America Central killing,wounding
86/09/00 Contra Report Issue No. 2

Five children were wounded when a non-military truck carrying no armed personnel detonated a mine and exploded on August 3, 1986, in Bocaycito, Nicaragua. On October 20, 1986, another allegedly contra-placed mine destroyed a ROBUR transport truck; a seven-year-old child was killed instantly, and seven other children were seriously wounded.

Armed Conflict 0160/S3/87
Nicaragua America Central killing,land mine
86/09/00 Contra Watch Issue No. 1

On July 2, 1986, at approximately 4 p.m., 34 persons were killed when a Chevrolet pick-up truck detonated a contra land mine five kilometers south of El Cedro near the community called "Bocaycito". Among the dead were twelve children, including three infants. A U.S. army combat engineer with expertise in mine warfare who examined the site after the explosion estimated that the weapon most likely employed was an "M" series anti-tank mine (manufactured in the U.S.). The explosive charge of these mines is equivalent to more than 20 lbs of TNT and is specifically designed to disable military assault tanks.

Armed Conflict 0162/S3/87
Nicaragua America Central killing
86/09/00 Contra Watch Issue No. 1

At approximately 11 p.m., contra forces attacked the farming community in Panali, located approximately six kilometers outside of Quilali and home to 122 families. The cooperative was shelled with 81mm mortars and small rockets. Six civilians were killed, including 14-month-old Eleizer Espinoza Arauz, Angela Zochora Garcia, 13, and Marlos Jimy Garcia, 7. Of the 26 wounded, more than half were children under the age of 12. A survivor, Carmela Tercera Gonzalez, said in testimony: "I was seven months pregnant and I have lost my child. When they took the dead body from my womb, we knew it was a girl...In the attack I lost my father...my other two children are wounded [and] I have shrapnel in almost all of my body."

Armed Conflict **0161/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing,land mine
86/09/00 Contra Watch Issue No. 1

On May 19, 1986, a mine exploded outside of Wiwili in the province of Nueva Segovia, killing five of the approximately 25 civilians on board a small passenger vehicle. The dead included children. A survivor, Luisa Jesus Miranda Lopez, said in testimony: "The pregnant woman had both her legs cut off. She had wounds in the face and the fingers were missing from one hand. She died shortly after in Wiwili. I also saw the two children who had come with us. They were burned black. There was one who had his legs totally destroyed, with all his intestines out. Both were killed."

Armed Conflict **0140/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
86/11/00 Contra Report Issue No. 2

On September 8, 1986, at 4:30 a.m., a force of approximately 150 contras attacked the Julio Buitrago farming cooperative, which is 12 kilometers North of El Rama in southern Zelaya, and is accessible only by boat. The cooperative's population of 103 persons -- 58 of whom were children -- was shelled for four hours. Among the ten persons killed were a five-year-old boy, Denis Liria, and a four-year-old girl, Vilma del Socorro Rivas Urbina. On the same date, at the same time, a coordinated attack was launched by an additional force of 200 contras against the Enrique Mejia Cruz farming cooperative in Matagalpa. The population was fired on for two hours; the dead included a four-year-old girl, Petrona Campos Laguna, and a 17-year-old pregnant girl, Vasilia Cruz Lopez.

Armed Conflict **0155/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
86/11/00 Contra Report Issue No. 2

Between 8:00 a.m. and 8:30 a.m. on October 14, 1986, a force of between 40 and 60 contras opened fire on a public bus making its daily run with dozens of civilian passengers; two military persons, one of whom was armed, were aboard. A six-year-old girl, Fatima Escobar, was killed by the contras. Among the wounded were two eleven-year-old children, and Rosa Elena Vargas, a pregnant eighteen-year-old who was shot four times in the thigh and shoulder. The attack took place in Chontales, on the road between El Rama and Managua.

Armed Conflict **0157/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central kidnapping,torture
86/11/00 Contra Report Issue No. 2

On September 29, 1986, at 3 p.m., three contras arrived at a remote farm house in the community known as "Ticoral Dos", a five-hour walk from Muelle de los Bueyes in Central Zelaya. A 15-year-old, Mercedes Espinoza Delgado, together with an older brother, was kidnapped, forced to march an hour, tied to a tree, tortured with knives and rope and almost killed. A 13-year-old in the same family was also allegedly kidnapped later, though the latter case is still under investigation.

Armed Conflict **0156/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
86/11/00 Contra Report Issue No. 2

A contra force using gunfire and mortars attacked a farming cooperative of less than 50 peasants on November 7, 1986, in the province of Boaco. The attack began at 10 p.m. Before retreating, the contras killed five civilian peasants and wounded seven. Among the killed were three children from the same family, aged 6, 13 and 19, and their partially-blind 45-year-old father. The wounded included a three-year-old with intestinal shrapnel wounds, a three-year-old with a bullet wound in the leg and shrapnel wounds in the hand and a seven-year-old severely injured in the legs and arms. The mother of the three dead children, Nicolasa Toruno Arroliga, said in testimony: "Suddenly I heard the shooting...I tried to get outside, but someone said it was the contra and that they were shooting many bullets at the house where many children live... the contra were yelling 'Give up, sons-of-bitches!'"

Armed Conflict **0158/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing,torture
86/11/00 Contra Report Issue No. 2

At dawn on September 22, 1986, four peasants on their way to market were ambushed by contras in the community of "El Juste", about 25 kilometers from the town of Juigalpa. All the victims were family members. Three were killed, including a pregnant 17-year-old, Neyri Martinez Requena. The sole survivor was nine-year-old Raquel Martinez Requena, who said in testimony: "Last Monday I was going to Juigalpa with my mother, my uncle and my sister...there were some contras up the road...bullets began falling on us...right away my mother was dead. When the contra came near they were armed with AK and other arms that I did not know. Some wore olive green and others did not have a uniform. I was scared but they did not hurt me because I hid behind a bush. They got my mom by the hair and threw her to the side...they got my uncle...and slit his throat...they lifted Neyri's dress and stuck a bayonet between her legs. She wanted to talk to me but she couldn't. She was dying."

Armed Conflict **0159/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
86/11/00 Contra Report Issue No. 2

Paula Urbina Vega testified regarding the September 8, 1986, contra attack on the farming community of Julio Buitrago: "They came around 4:30 in the morning. About 150 men. I got the kids up. I wanted to get to the gully but I couldn't make it. The little girl ran to one side. I lay on the ground with the rest of the children...I felt something splash on me. It was the blood from my little girl's head, Vilma del Socorro. When I saw her she only closed her eyes. I stayed there with her because I felt sorrow. Another woman came running...she told me to cover the girl and that we would pick her up later when the contra had left. We went out running. I had the baby sucking at my breast because he was still breast feeding."

Armed Conflict **0162/S4/87**
Nicaragua America Central recruitment
87/06/30 Comision Permanente de Derechos Humanos de Nicaragua Report

Narciso Munoz Gonzalez and Valerio Munoz Melgara, both aged 15, and Carlos Gonzalea Cordoba, aged 14, residents of San Miguel del Limon, were allegedly recruited for military service on May 26, 1987.

Armed Conflict **0046/S5/88**
Nicaragua America Central killing
88/02/04 Contras Kill 8 in an Attack on Farm Cooperative. NYT

A 7-year-old boy was killed in crossfire when he ran out into the darkness, apparently for a closer view of an attack by contra guerrillas before dawn Tuesday at the Santa Elisa farm cooperative. There, Benito Calero, his wife and two children, huddled inside their hut, were killed when a mortar shell blew it apart.

Armed Conflict **0049/S5/88**
Nicaragua America Central killing,infant
88/02/07 Attack on Nicaragua Bus Kills 17, Including Infant. NYT

Juan Carlos Peralta, 4 months old, was aboard a bus that was attacked with mines near Quilali on Thursday. He and his father were among the 17 people killed. A spokeswoman for the Defense Ministry said that she knew of no other Nicaraguan killed at such a young age in the six years of war here.

Armed Conflict **0011/10/90**
Panama America Central homeless & abandoned
90/05/13 Panama, Cinco Meses Despues. El Diario-La Prensa

At Camp Albrook, 3,000 refugees whose houses were destroyed by U.S. Air Force bombing during the invasion of Panama live "in total destitution." Under an obsolete hangar, each family has been allocated a 2.5 x 3 meter plastic cubicle. Cases are reported of asthmatic children who suffer constant attacks since the invasion. The internal refugees' main complaint is the level of nutrition they receive. The average internee receives two meals a day, each consisting of a piece of bread and a glass of milk. One internee claimed that hygiene standards in food service were so low that "The majority of adults and children have serious stomach disorders...they're killing us little by little." The U.S. authorities and the Panamanian government, which had originally promised to rebuild the destroyed housing in six months, now estimate that it will take 18 months to find housing.

Armed Conflict 0012/10/90
Panama America Central trauma,invasion
90/05/13 Panama, Cinco Meses Despues. El Diario-La Prensa

Children at Camp Albrook, where civilians whose houses were destroyed in the invasion of Panama live in plastic cubicles, play war games; the children divide themselves into "Panamanians" and "gringos", who imitate laser guns. According to William Ormsbee, Public Relations Officer of the Southern Command, 203 civilians died during the invasion. Isabel Corro, of the Panamanian Commission on Deaths and Disappearances, lists fourteen unmarked grave-sites where she alleges more than 3,000 bodies were buried in unmarked graves after the invasion.

Armed Conflict 0213/S4/87
Peru America South juvenile justice,homeless
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

In 1984 in Huamanga/Wancasancos [a remote region of an "emergency zone", occupied by the military], more than 300 homeless children were counted, and over 20 children in prison with their parents; as of 1986, there was still no minors' court in the region. In Vilcashuaman/Wancasancos, 448 homeless and orphaned children were reported in 1986. A problem not reflected in available statistics but reported by experts was the custom of the military to take children from their villages to central juvenile institutions without even recording the names of the children thus 'displaced'.

Armed Conflict 0121/S4/87
Peru America South child soldier
88/01/04 A Reporter at Large (Peru). The New Yorker

Sendero Luminoso ["The Shining Path", a guerrilla organization] has focused its recruiting on boys and girls thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years old, one reason being that young minds are more malleable. Besides, the younger the revolutionary army, the more difficult it will be for the government to infiltrate it: government soldiers are at least seventeen years old. Finally, by the time Sendero Luminoso gets ready to take on the armed forces in direct battles, which might not be for many more years, the young recruits will have grown into men and women with many years' experience.

Armed Conflict 0083/S9/90
Peru America South killing
89/11/00 "Caught between Two Fires": Peru Briefing. Amnesty International

Clashes between the army and insurgent groups in Satipo in May 1989 were followed by army reprisals on local communities. More than 20 people were taken from one village by a force of about 100 soldiers: 11 of the villagers, including three children, 14, 16 and 17, were found dead the next day.

Armed Conflict **0081/S9/90**
Peru America South killing
89/11/00 "Caught between Two Fires": Peru Briefing. Amnesty International

On September 10, 1984, the Shining Path guerrillas carried out a raid on Huamanguilla in Huanta, Peru, in which they killed 21 men, women and children, the youngest of whom was twelve. Three months later, a force of government navy marines attacked the same community and took away 11 people, including young children, accusing them of being terrorists. All 11 were later found dead when the feet of some of their partially burned bodies were sticking out a shallow grave. Amnesty International comments, "Children in the emergency zones are on a dangerous knife edge: on the one hand threatened with reprisals by government authorities if they are thought to be cooperating with Shining Path (often simply because they live in an area where the organization is active), and, on the other, threatened with punishment by Shining Path should they be branded a 'traitor' or 'informer'.

Armed Conflict **0082/S9/90**
Peru America South killing
89/11/00 "Caught between Two Fires": Peru Briefing. Amnesty International

In December 1988, a combined force of army troops and men in plain clothes went to the peasant community at Nahuinpuquio, Ayachucho, and shot dead 11-year-old Wilberto Contreras Garcia and 15-year-old Maximo Villacrisis Henriquez.

Armed Conflict **0084/S9/90**
Peru America South killing
89/11/00 "Caught between Two Fires": Peru Briefing. Amnesty International

A six-year-old boy from Ayacucho told Peruvian human rights workers how members of a local army patrol had seized his father in 1988: "They took away my father, kicking him. They shot my dog because it bit them. My mother said, 'Don't take him!' The boy's sister added, "They told my mother, 'your husband will be dead within eight days.'"

Armed Conflict **0065/S7/88**
Philippines Asia SE program,health
87/12/00 Les Effets de la Militarisation. Terre des Hommes

The Children's Rehabilitation Center, directed by Alex Marcellina, works to help children who suffer physical and psychological problems as a result of military aggression in the Philippines. Studies conducted by the center show that children suffer affective problems and difficulties in social adaptation. Symptoms quantified by researchers include depression, withdrawal, insomnia, excessive dependence on parents, anorexia, migraine, constipation, panic attacks and an inability to function academically.

Armed Conflict **0156/S7/88**
Philippines Asia SE killing,detention,stats
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

The Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP) has fully documented that 2,899 women and children were killed as a direct result of armed conflict between 1974 and 1985. Of this number, 6.8% were between the ages of 3 and 18. Partially collated data from TFD-Luzon covering the period from 1981 to 1985 documented 24 cases of summary execution of children; 21 deaths of children in massacres; 16 cases of children being strafed; 66 arrests or detentions of children; and 8 disappearances of children.

Armed Conflict **0175/S4/87**
Afghanistan Asia South toy bombs
87/07/17 The Afghan Child and the Bright Red Plastic Truck. CSM

Citing a study prepared for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, along with a variety of eyewitness accounts, a report from the Arkansas-based Center on War and the Child describes the use of booby-trapped toys against children. According to the report, Soviets have distributed antipersonnel devices disguised as dolls, pens, trucks, and chewing gum. When picked up, they explode.

Armed Conflict **0037/S9/90**
Sri Lanka Asia South abduction,draft
89/10/00 Les Enfants au Pouvoir. Le Monde Diplomatique

In northern Sri Lanka, pro-Indian militants are abducting children, often as young as 10, to enroll them in armed militias. In an armed camp on the outskirts of Trincomalee, dozens of mothers were observed trying to make contact with their children, who had been issued uniforms and automatic fire-arms. Children who do not wish to fight are reportedly fleeing the region and seeking refuge in Colombo.

Armed Conflict **0120/S7/88**
Afghanistan USSR International killing,refugees
88/05/03 Amnesty International Press Release

Children -- even in clearly helpless conditions -- are victims of retaliatory attacks by Soviet and Soviet-backed forces in Afghanistan, according to Afghanistan: Unlawful Killings And Torture, a document from Amnesty International. In one case, 100 refugee families from Serkhudo Village in the extreme northwestern province of Faryab were attacked during their 500 kilometer trek to the Pakistani border in October 1987. 19 refugees were killed, including seven children under the age of 6.

Armed Conflict **0121/S7/88**
Afghanistan USSR International killing,refugees
88/05/03 Amnesty International Press Release

29 unarmed civilians -- mostly women, children and old men -- were killed by Soviet forces in Afghanistan on October 10, 1988. After the massacre, the bus in which the civilians had been travelling was set on fire by the soldiers.

Armed Conflict **0068/S7/88**
International International militarism,education
87/12/00 La Situation des Enfants dans les Pays en Guerre. Defi

Beate Scherer, of the West German branch of the Terre des Hommes Foundation, identifies four trends "that link the life of the child to militarism," namely: the use of increasingly brutal weapons (napalm, cluster bombs); increase of paramilitary educational influences on children who live in politically and socially impoverished environments; the assault on social services, which may be interpreted as a form of violence against children, as it is often part of a government strategy of repression, (i.e., apartheid); the maintenance of repressive social structures which entail the exploitation of children through child labor and prostitution and permit violations of human rights which warp the normal development of the child.

Armed Conflict **0062/S7/88**
International International child soldiers,stats
87/12/00 Defi. Terre des Hommes p. 2

Studies estimate that some 150,000 children [under the age of 15] are engaged in active military service throughout the world.

Armed Conflict **0069/S7/88**
International International program,militarism
88/12/00 La Situation des Enfants dans les Pays en Guerre. Defi

Beate Scherer, of the West German branch of the Terre des Hommes Foundation, recommends political demands which will favor the protection of the child from militarism. These measures include: immediate ratification of the Supplementary Protocol of the 1977 Red Cross Treaty of Geneva, which in its Article 77 addresses the child's right to protection in time of war and prohibits incorporation of children under 15 in any phase of military service; the establishment of parliamentary controls on the manufacture of weapons for export under license in third-party countries; a cessation to the export of arms outside the NATO alliance, especially in the case of countries that have abused human rights; and finally, the integration of these initiatives in an overall strategy for global disarmament.

Armed Conflict **0031/S7/88**
Iran Iraq United States International burn victims,war
88/03/30 Chemical Warfare Victims Headed for Treatment. Newsday

Three children were among five Iranian civilian casualties -- allegedly burned by chemical weapons in an Iraqi raid -- who arrived at New York's Kennedy International Airport and were taken for treatment at specialized facilities at St. John's Episcopal Hospital in Far Rockaway, Queens.

Armed Conflict **0130/S4/87**
Iran Middle East child soldiers,killing
87/11/06 Les Ecoliers Iraniens Sont de Bons Combattants. Le Devoir

Iranian schoolchildren are the best soldiers at the front because they are not influenced by the contingencies of this world, according to a declaration made by Kazem Akrami, Iranian Minister of Education. According to Kazem Akrami, 150,000 schoolchildren volunteered to go to the front last year, comprising 60% of all volunteers. "The reason is clear: if a schoolchild understands spiritual matters, he depends on God alone," the Minister told Radio Teheran.

Armed Conflict **0058/87/S4**
Iran Iraq Middle East child soldiers,war
87/10/28 Children at War. CSM

Conservative estimates suggest that at least 50,000 Iranian children, mainly between the ages of 12 and 15, have been killed in the Iran-Iraq war. Iraq claims that it is holding about 800 Iranian adolescents, aged 14 to 17, captured in battle, and that it has captured Iranian "soldiers" as young as eight years old. According to a variety of sources, Iran recruits child soldiers with sound trucks; promises are made to parents that, if their children are killed, they will become martyrs and go to heaven, and their parents will receive extra rations. Children are trained to die and given keys to wear around their necks, supposedly to ensure entrance to paradise. Children who suffer such indoctrination are frequently sent to the front to detonate mines with wooden sticks.

Armed Conflict **0027/S3/87**
Lebanon Middle East hunger,refugees
87/02/13 Beirut Refugee Camps Get Respite. CSM

A Beirut cease-fire between the Shiite Amal militia and Palestinian fighters was declared Wednesday, after increasing reports in the past week that the food and medical situation in the camps was rapidly deteriorating. Palestinian sources, insisting on anonymity, said about 40 children escaped starvation in the camp by sneaking through Amal lines, "one by one for about 20 days," to a nearby camp controlled by the Druze militia. A spokeswoman for the UN Relief and Works Agency, which cares for Palestinian refugees, said Thurday it had not recieved Amal's OK to send food and medicines presently in warehouses to the camps.

CHILD LABOR

ARTICLE 31

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.

2. States Parties shall respect and promote the right of the child to fully participate in cultural and artistic life and shall encourage the provision of appropriate and equal opportunities for cultural, artistic, recreational and leisure activity.

ARTICLE 32

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

2. States Parties shall take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to ensure the implementation of this article. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of other international instruments, States Parties shall in particular:

(a) Provide for a minimum age or minimum ages for admissions to employment;

(b) Provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment; and

(c) Provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of this article.

Child Labor **0021/S9/90**
Africa Africa prostitution,stats
88/09/20 The Rights of the Kenyan Child. ANPPCAN

In Africa alone, an estimated 16 million children below the age of 16 years are working [outside the family]. A large proportion of children work under conditions that are considered exploitative. In some countries, children constitute a large part of the sex industry.

Child Labor **0128/S3/87**
Kenya Africa East law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In Kenya, children under 16 are prohibited from working in industry or on ships. Family enterprises are excluded. [Employment Act, 1976]

Child Labor **0024/S9/90**
Kenya Africa East conditions
88/09/20 The Rights of the Kenyan Child. ANPPCAN

Some children in Kenya work for wages in coffee, tea, sisal, forestry, rice and "miraa" farms. According to research carried out between 1982 and 1985, work under these conditions was "a major threat to children's health". Management disregarded children's working conditions because their labor was sub-contracted. Children in sisal estates were the most disadvantaged. These children had many scars, and appeared malnourished and apathetic. Children (mainly boys) who worked in "miraa" farms were relatively well-paid. However, this led the child workers to discount any need to acquire an education.

Child Labor 0122/S3/87
Kenya Nairobi Africa East mental health
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

Of the 500 domestic servants aged 6 to 15 surveyed in Nairobi by Philista Onyango, of the University of Nairobi, about 90% showed signs of severe emotional distress. The youngest and most disturbed house servants worked in lower-income neighborhoods, where families could not afford experienced maids. Some began work as young as 5 or 6.

Child Labor 0119/S3/87
Morocco Africa North wages,education
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

Hiyat, 11, makes rugs for Morcary SA in Rabat and doesn't get to go to school. She earns at most 15 cents an hour. Morcary's rugs are sold to Macy's, Bloomingdale's and other retailers in Europe and the United States.

Child Labor 0121/S3/87
Morocco Africa North age
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

Roughly 350 rug-knotters under 12 years of age were counted, out of an estimated 2,500 girls and young women working in 11 Moroccan carpet factories visited by Cox Newspapers journalists. Rabia, a loom supervisor at the 400-employee Sofit and Fitam SA factory in Sale said, "Normally, it's better for a girl to begin at the age of 7, so she gets more experience, so she gets used to the work and becomes adjusted. Less than 7, it's bad for the health of the girl." Issiya, a worker at the Makina rug factory in Fez, was only 4 years old, according to Hassaniya, her loom boss.

Child Labor 0123/S3/87
Morocco Africa North law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In Morocco, children can neither be employed nor allowed inside workplaces before the age of 12. Workers 12-16 must have government permits. Labor inspectors can require medical exams of children 12-16 to ensure the work does not exceed their physical abilities. [Labor Code, 1947]

Child Labor 0124/S7/88
Mexico America Central health,poverty,reform
88/04/29 Cierran Enorme Bausurero en Campana por Contaminacion. El Diario

Children -- but not small children or pregnant women -- will be allowed to work in the model garbage dump of Prados de la Montana. Scavengers will be allowed to work under the control of the authorities between seven in the morning and seven at night, seven days a week. In the night hours, the remaining garbage will be covered with landfill, to avert the creation of public health hazards. Prados de la Montana, where 2,500 tons of waste material are dumped each day, was created to replace the nationally-famous Santa Fe garbage dump, which was closed by the municipal government of Mexico City. Santa Fe was known for its spontaneous chemical fires and high degree of air-borne bacteriological contamination and was a major contributor to the urban pollution problems of Mexico City, considered the world's most serious. According to the government, scavengers will have more favorable conditions at Prados de la Montana, where "there will be no flies or smells."

Child Labor **0130/S3/87**
United States America North law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In the United States, there are no limits on 16-year-olds and older working. Federal law allows 14- and 15-year-olds to work outside of school hours except in hazardous jobs. Farm work is allowed outside school hours and with parental consent from age 12. [Fair Labor Standards Act, 1938]

Child Labor **0101/S4/87**
United States America North education,organization
87/12/00 Children of the Road. Instructor

Recently available resources on children who do migrant labor include: Migrant Education Resource List and Information Network, Pennsylvania Dep't. of Education, 333 Market Street, Harrisburg, PA, 17126; Migrant Educator's National Training Outreach, Potsdam College, State University of New York, Potsdam, NY, 13676; Migrant Education Messages and Outlook; Bureau of Migrant Education, P.O. Box 93064, Baton Rouge, LA, 70804, and Migrant Education: A Consolidated View, Interstate Migrant Education Council, Education Commission of the States, Suite 300, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, CO, 80295.

Child Labor **0098/S4/87**
United States America North education,stats
87/12/00 Children of the Road. Instructor

The nation's 530,000 school-age children engaged in migrant labor -- "migrant students" -- face an uncertain future. The average migrant student may be in three different schools each year and lags from six to 18 months behind the expected grade levels for his or her age group. Migrants have typically completed 7.7 years of schooling, compared with 12.5 for the general population. However, the dropout rate among migrants has declined from 90% thirteen years ago to a current level of 50%

Child Labor **0100/S4/87**
United States America North education
87/12/00 Children of the Road. Instructor

Migrant educators face the problem of placing a child quickly, so as much learning as possible can occur before the child is on the road again. But school records are slow to arrive, despite a $7 million computerized interstate system designed to streamline record transfer. According to David Holdwick, director of the migrant summer education program in Stockbridge,"The system has gotten so bad that all we try to do is get the records of the children in time to pass them on to the next school. The records transfer system is further complicated by a recent Texas decision to use a different assessment system. According to Frank Conteras, migrant education director for Texas, "We'll be changing our system -- and it will be up to the rest of those involved to follow." According to John Staehle, director of the federal Office of Migrant Education, "The federal government is caught in the middle on this because there isn't any law requiring a specific assessment system."

Child Labor **0099/S4/87**
United States America North education,funding
87/12/00 Children of the Road. Instructor

Although federal funding for migrant education was $265 million in 1987, the U.S. Department of Education sought no funding for migrant education for 1988.

Child Labor **0047/S5/88**
United States America North law,teen-age
88/01/21 Legal Limits on Young Workers. NYT

Federal and state laws restrict the kinds of jobs that teen-agers may hold and the number of hours they may work, but enforcement is "virtually nil," according to Dorianne Beyer, general counsel for the National Child Labor Committee. Until the age of 18, minors are forbidden by Federal law to hold jobs in 20 hazardous occupations. Until age 16, students may not work more than 3 hours a day on school days, for a total of 18 hours a week. On other days, students may work up to 8 hours.

Child Labor **0029/S6/88**
United States America North
88/02/28 U.S Ends Exemption for Young School Bus Drivers. NYT

The Labor Department announced that North and South Carolina must stop employing 17 year-year-old bus drivers after April 1, ending exemptions to the child labor laws that these two states have had for the past two decades. These exemptions, which had been renewed annually by the department, allowed for the employment of 16 and 17-year-old bus drivers. The department ended these states' exemptions to employ 16-year-olds in December. Failure to comply with the new regulations will result in fines and possible court action, according to the Labor Department.

Child Labor **0030/S6/88**
United States America North religion
88/03/03 Judge Rebukes Church Members Over Child Labor. NYT

Federal Judge Robert Potter has declared the Shiloh True Light Church of Christ in contempt of court for employing children in violation of child labor laws. Children as young as nine years of age were employed on construction sites to carry bricks, lay foundations and operate power saws. The church complained that the government was interfering with their freedom of religion. Families of this church educate their children at home, and their church sponsors job training programs. Judge Potter also ordered two companies that were owned and operated by the church members to pay $203,272 to cover the cost of a Federal investigation, legal expenses and to pay employees back wages and interest.

Child Labor **0075/S9/90**
United States America North law,migrant,agriculture
90/02/00 Child Labor.... Migrant Education Messages and Outlook

The Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is still the principal Federal law regulating child labor. Under the FLSA, growers may lawfully pay migrant children under 16 a subminimum wage. The FLSA does not impose any limits on the number of hours children in agriculture may work. Children under 12 can work on "small" farms with the parents' consent. Migrant children routinely work the fields at the age of 12; children as young as 8 may work. The field foreman, in practice, "has the final say as to whether children will work. He can choose either to follow or to disregard the parents' wishes and the local school attendance laws, depending on how strict he is, and what the grower's policy is."

Child Labor **0017/10/90**
United States America North stats
90/03/16 Child Labor Violations and Sweatshops in the U.S. GAO

The number of children found to be illegally employed in the U.S. reached almost 22,500 in 1989, up from 9,200 in 1983. The U.S. Department of Labor identified about 10,000 federal child labor violations in 1983, and approximately 25,000 in 1989, an increase of approximately 150%.

Child Labor **0106/S4/87**
United States New York City America North sweatshops
87/11/16 Task Force Trying to Curb Spread of Sweatshops. NYT

Hugh McDaid, head of a state task force on sweatshops, said the factories "take liberties with every law; safety, minimum wage, child labor". Nearly 4,800 factories targeted by the task force have been threatened with fines if they do not register with the state. According to the task force, 70 percent of sweatshop contractors "have a blatant disregard for the laws." Jay Mazur, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, which has seen its membership drop 40 percent in New York City in the last decade, applauded the state task force as "a genuine effort", but "the problem is so vast it will require significantly more of an effort than what the state has been doing. What is needed is the effort of the Federal Government, which has been remiss."

Child Labor **0129/S3/87**
Brazil America South law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In Brazil, employment of children under 12 is prohibited. From 12 to 14, children can do light work while continuing school. [Government decree, 1970]

Child Labor **0137/S4/87**
Brazil America South poverty,stats
87/12/06 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 136

A survey of 705,500 children between the ages of 10 and 17 employed in the region of Greater Sao Paulo revealed that 82% were domestic or salaried labor. Children surveyed worked an average of 41 hours a week and earned an hourly wage which amounted to 22% of the average hourly wage earned by adults.

Child Labor **0139/S4/87**
Brazil America South slavery
87/12/06 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 132

Since 1970, 19,713 cases of slavery were recorded in Brazil, "the immense majority involving young people". In 1984, of 160 peons liberated from slave conditions in the periphery of Grande Rio de Janeiro, 50 were minors. In 1980, 23 minors who had been kidnapped from the town of Arenopolis were rescued from a plantation in Diamantino (Mato Grosso), where they were being kept in slave conditions; their ages ranged from ten to fourteen.

Child Labor **0027/S9/90**
Ecuador America South stats
89/03/31 La Proteccion del Nino Requiere Voluntad.... Derechos del Pueblo

In Cuenca, Ecuador, 24% of construction workers are children, according to the figures of the Department of City Planning. These children are not protected by labor laws and do not receive social security benefits.

Child Labor **0033/S9/90**
Ecuador America South testimony, poverty
89/03/31 Hablan los Ninos. Derechos del Pueblo

Jorge, a child laborer who doesn't know his age, testifies: "You ask me if kids who work get enough attention? I'd say no. Those people, if they put up one daycare center, they forget to put up another one. So the number of kids in the street goes up. Then it reaches a point where they can't control it. Most kids who work are very young. We need safe jobs. Put them in a closed-in place, because there's lots of danger. A car might hit us. Suddenly, people might not feel like paying us. We get lonely and bored because sometimes we don't make money. It's times like that when we don't know how to think, we don't have enough resources to solve our problems."

Child Labor **0220/S4/87**
Paraguay America South poverty
87/09/00 En la Calle. Basilica Espinosa p. 130

Children who work in the streets of Asuncion were polled by social workers who had worked with them for a considerable time. Children were asked what they wanted to do in the next two to four years. 44% answered "to continue working". 19% answered "to go to school and enter military service". 22% answered "to enter military service". 7% expressed hope of obtaining more formal and renumerative work. 8% had no clear plans. One third of all children answered with expressions of doubt or self-deprecation.

Child Labor **0217/S4/87**
Paraguay America South poverty,stats
87/09/00 En la Calle. Basilica Espinola p. 38

In 50% of families whose members include children who work in the streets of Asuncion, the children contributed half or more of the family's revenue. 11% of families were sustained by the work of children, with occasional contributions by an adult. 2% of families subsisted exclusively on the labor of a single child.

Child Labor **0218/S4/87**
Paraguay America South poverty,stats
87/09/00 En la Calle. Basilica Espinola p. 48

39% of children who work in the streets of Asuncion work as peddlers or ambulatory vendors; 15% work at newspaper stands; 13% shine shoes; 12% watch parked cars; 8% carry groceries of shoppers home from market; 7% wash windshields; 4% are ragpickers; 1% wash cars. Other occupations include "arreglacaminos" [children who fill potholes] and prostitution. Children tend to work at mobile shoeshine stations and frequently come in sharp conflict with disabled veterans of the Gran Chaco war, who occupy permanent shoeshine stations.

Child Labor **0215/S4/87**
Paraguay America South poverty
87/09/00 En la Calle. Basilica Espinola p. 60

A sample group of children who work in the streets of Asuncion was polled by social workers who had worked with them for a considerable period of time. In answer to the question "why do you work", 64% gave answers related to the economic needs of their families, and to their need to contribute on a par with other family members: 45% saw themselves as working to replace a father who had abandoned the home, died, become disabled or lost his job. 9% of children replied that they had sought work 'so as not to be a burden', 5% worked to cover their school costs and 5% worked to cover their own costs within the home. Of the remainder, 9% worked to cover costs of living independently of the family, 22% worked "to try to save money" and only 5% worked "to have money to be with friends." The overwhelming majority worked to live and to function within their community, as a matter of permanent economic necessity, and contributed their earnings directly to their family budget.

Child Labor **0216/S4/87**
Paraguay America South poverty,stats
87/09/00 En la Calle. Basilica Espinola p. 50

4% of children who work in the street in Asuncion are employed from 2 to 3 hours per day. 47% work from 4 to 6 hours daily. 28% work 7 to 8 hours daily. The remainder -- 21% -- work 9 hours or more each day. There is a slight tendency for the work day to increase after the age of 10; an exception must be made for an important sector of children under 7 who work exceptionally long hours, either because they are not yet involved in school work, or because they are working in tandem with parents. Overall, children work an average of between 22 and 25 days per month, taking into account Sundays, holidays, and days of inclement weather.

Child Labor **0131/S4/87**
Peru America South armed conflict,refugees
86/12/12 Descubren Ninos Esclavos que Trabajan en Cafetales. El Grafico

27 children, members of a group of 200 children uprooted from the Emergency Zones of the South/Central Sierra, were recovered from jungle coffee plantations, where they had been performing slave labor under "inhuman conditions," according to reports received in Lima.

Child Labor **0207/S4/87**
Peru America South stats
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

According to sources of INABIF (Instituto Nacional de Bienestar de la Infancia y la Familia, or National Institute of Child and Family Welfare), in 1985, there were a total of 946,620 children between 5 and 12 of whom 20%, or approximately 200,000, worked for a living. Other sources estimate the number of child workers in Peru as well over a million.

Child Labor **0208/S4/87**
Peru America South street children
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

The phenomenon of children working in the street is not only increasing but creating new contradictions in the definition of child labor. State and private efforts, combined, have been able to satisfy less than 2% of the needs of "street children" for legal support and educational attention. There are no university programs that train social workers to specialize in this field. The authors emphasize the importance of distinguishing between "children of the street" and "children in the street", who work long hours but participate in supporting a family.

Child Labor **0124/S3/87**
Republic of Korea Asia East law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In South Korea, children under 13 must have work permits issued by Ministry of Labor. Under 18 must have parents' or guardians' permission to work. Employers of more than 30 children must provide schooling. [Labor Standards Law, 1953]

Child Labor **0104/S7/88**
Indonesia Asia SE education,stats
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 8

Researchers found that, on average, over 50% of child laborers working in the informal sectors of the economy continued in school: in the formal sectors of the economy, the figure drops to 33% of children continuing their education. Only 23% of child laborers employed in the food processing industry attend school.

Child Labor **0106/S7/88**
Indonesia Asia SE conditions,stats
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 22

Of Indonesian children working in the formal sector of the economy, 67% work approximately six hours a day, and the average workday is 6.2 hours. However, in some branches of the formal sector, such as cigarette factories, 30% of children employed work eight hours or more each day.

Child Labor **0107/S7/88**
Indonesia Asia SE unions,stats
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 26

In large Indonesian plantations, only 2% of working children are members of trade unions. 61% do not participate "for personal reasons", and 23% do not participate "because there are no activities". In other key areas of the formal economy which make significant use of child labor, 40% of child laborers in cigarette factories are union members, as are 19% of children in food processing plants. Overall, the survey states that "child laborers' involvement in labor unions is relatively low."

Child Labor **0109/S7/88**
Indonesia Asia SE stats
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers pp. 32, 37

Marked differences exist between attitudes in urban and rural areas of Indonesia towards child labor. 61% of parents of urban working children felt that "children should not work", absent economic pressure on the family. In rural areas, only 27% of parents of working children held a similar belief, with 30% of rural parents seeing child labor as beneficial and 41% seeing it as normal [given a choice of only one response].

Child Labor **0101/S7/88**
Indonesia Asia SE demographics,stats
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 1

According to the Statistics Central Bureau (SCB), the number of working children in 1980 in Indonesia was almost two million. This figure, however, limits the definition of "working child" to ages 10 to 14. The ILO estimates the number of working children under 15 in Indonesia in the same period to be 2.5 million.

Child Labor **0102/S7/88**
Indonesia Asia SE stats,demographics
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 6

A study of 800 children employed in formal sectors of the economy (food processing, tobacco processing and plantations) vis-a-vis children employed in informal sectors revealed that the composition of the work force in formal sectors was far younger. 28% of children employed in large-scale food processing plants were under the age of ten. By comparison, according to the study, 11% of children working in informal sectors (including traditional fishing and farming operations) were under the age of ten.

Child Labor **0103/S7/88**
Indonesia Asia SE stats,demographics
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 7

A study of 800 working children reflecting an equal number of male and female respondents revealed that the formal sectors of the Indonesian economy employ far more female child workers than male, by a proportion of 9:1. In the tobacco processing industry, 97% of child workers are female. In large plantations, 78% of child workers are female. In the informal sector -- including traditional farms and fisheries -- the proportion is reversed. Informal sectors of the urban economy employ a child labor force that is 94% male; informal sectors of the village economy employ a 78% male child labor force.

Child Labor 0108/S7/88
Indonesia Asia SE stats
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 29

Wages for children are significantly lower in the countryside than in the city in Indonesia; a rural working child earns an average of Rp 513 per day, compared to Rp 825 for the city. An even more marked discrepancy exists between the wages of children who work in the formal sector and the informal sector, sharply favoring children who remain outside the formal sector: children in the key formal industries [plantations, cigarette factories and food processing plants] earn an average of Rp 1,608 per week compared to Rp 4,410 in the informal sector.

Child Labor 0105/S7/88
Indonesia Asia SE poverty,stats
84/12/00 Survey of Child Laborers p. 16

Working children were surveyed as to their reasons for working. Of children in the food and beverage industry, 2% mentioned "gaining experience and knowledge", and 89% mentioned constraints related to their parents' level of income.

Child Labor 0100/S7/88
Indonesia Asia SE poverty,law
88/02/08 Prevention and Protection of Working and Abandoned Children

Indonesian Governmental regulations define "working children" as children under the age of 14 who are employed. Children below the age of 14 are still legally allowed to work, except in special conditions, such as miners or in ships' engine rooms. Research in cigarette factories has demonstrated that children who work supply about 50% of family budgets.

Child Labor 0076/S9/90
Indonesia Asia SE factory,industry
89/12/00 The Electric Light Bulb Factory. CWA

278 child workers are employed at the Tiger Head light bulb factory at subminimum wages. Children whose families live too far away to commute rent 3x3 meter shacks where up to five may live. The working hours are from 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Saturday. Overtime is compulsory, and night work leads to fear of sexual harassment. 13-year-old Murni says, "The most annoying and disgusting thing for us is not the strict rules and the low overtime wages but our foreman's wandering hands."

Child Labor 0153/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE law
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

The Malaysian Children and Young Person's Employment Act of 1966 does not prohibit child labor at any age, even though previous legislation such as the Children Enactment of 1922 had absolutely prohibited the employment of children under seven. Under the 1966 Act, children under fourteen may work as regulated apprentices, in licensed public entertainment, in training institutes, or in "light work suitable to his capacity in any undertaking carried out by his family". The latter provision is widely used to circumvent protection for children in the rubber plantations, where the majority of workers are Tamils employed as family units, so that any child working in the plantation may be said to be working "for his family".

Child Labor 0150/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE education,stats
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

Parents of children working in the Malaysian rubber plantations responded to a questionnaire as to why their children worked instead of attending school as follows: 61% said they required the child's help to meet their quotas; 10% said they could not afford to send their children to school; 19% said they would not send their children to school as they needed them to take care of younger siblings; 7% said that their children were poor in studies; and 3% said that their children were not interested in school.

Child Labor 0142/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE history,rubber
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

Rubber plantations are highly labor-intensive, with one tapper, apart from weeders and factory hands, being required for every 300-400 trees. This demand remains constant throughout the year. "Furthermore, since it took about a year to train a laborer to be a reasonable worker in a specific job such as tapping, it was necessary that the laborer should be of a type that would stay on the plantation for at least a few years, if not for the rest of his life." [Indians In Malaysia, Kernial Singh Sandhu, Cambridge University Press, 1969]. Because of this "overwhelming demand for unskilled workers", the plantation economy developed a dependency on low-caste workers from India. When this labor pool was curtailed by the Indian (Prohibition of Entry) Ordinance of 1953, "estates unofficially employed children from the tender age of 10 and 11 years as part-time workers. Wages were so low that children were used to maximize the number of wage-earners in the family."

Child Labor **0151/S7/88**
Malaysia Asia SE law
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

The main legislation regulating the employment of children and young people in Malaysia is the Children and Young Persons Employment Act of 1966. Under the Act, a child is defined as any person below the age of 14. Minors between the age of 14 and 16 are defined as young people. Children between the ages of 16 and 18 receive no protection, and yet are unable under Malaysian law to sign contracts or agreements, as the age of majority is 18.

Child Labor **0144/S7/88**
Malaysia Asia SE parents,quota
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

A survey of 100 workers' households in various plantations in Selangor, Perak, Kedah and Province Wellesley revealed that 61% of respondents indicated that they needed their children to help them work on the plantations. The plantation management normally stipulates a certain quota of work to be completed each day in order to earn a minimum basic daily salary. In the rubber estates, 500 to 550 trees need to be tapped daily and, and for oil palm estates, 150 to 200 bunches (2 metric tons) must be harvested every day. The plantation worker is typically undernourished, succumbs to disease easily and, therefore, frequently has no choice but to use his children to help him to meet his daily quotas.

Child Labor **0145/S7/88**
Malaysia Asia SE stats
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

A sample of 100 plantation workers' households in Selangor, Perak, Keday and Province Wellesley, revealed that, of children working full- or part-time in rubber estates, 55.3% were involved in tapping rubber trees; 58.4% collected latex; 52.3% marked trees for tapping; and 21.5% sprayed pesticides. [Percentages do not total as children may engage in multiple tasks]. In addition to their tasks within the economy, 43.1% of working children were also obliged to carry out household chores and care for siblings.

Child Labor **0146/S7/88**
Malaysia Asia SE day care,stats
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

Women in the households of Malaysian rubber plantations are economically active and perform the same kind of work as their male counterparts. Though the Workers (Minimum Standard of Housing) Act of 1966 makes it mandatory for plantations to provide nurseries or creches for working mothers to leave their babies and young children while at work, "an average of only 45% of the plantations actually do so. The employer is legally responsible for the maintenance of the nursery. But most creches are found to be below acceptable standards. The creches are dirty, and the children are not properly looked after." [N.V. Subbarow, The Forgotten Malaysian: Poverty in the Malaysian Rubber

Sector, Consumers Association of Penang] In interviews, working parents expressed reluctance at leaving their younger children in these facilities; therefore, older children are often forced to care for siblings, as well as doing household chores, after finishing their own work.

Child Labor 0147/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE education
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

In a newspaper report, a teacher in Statmasi Estate in Began Datuk, Perak, was quoted as revealing a 50% absenteeism rate among students. The teacher said, "Students stay away for days without explanations. Most parents are not cooperative and continue to make their children do the household chores and look after their younger brothers and sisters. They even accuse us of not teaching their children anything useful, and say that nothing is lost if they are absent a few days." [New Straits Times, September 17, 1984]

Child Labor 0152/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE law
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

The Children and Young Persons Employment Act of 1966, which regulates the employment of children in Malaysia, allows the employment of children but sets no minimum wage for children, providing instead for an inquiry to be made into wages and the setting of a minimum standard for children, under the auspices of the Minister of Labor. As of 1988, the inquiry has not been initiated.

Child Labor 0141/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE stats,program
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

The 1980 Malaysian Population Census Report shows that over 43,000 children between the ages of 10 and 14 had taken jobs. Of these, 10,214 worked in rubber plantations, and 11,609 worked in other agricultural -- generally plantation -- sectors.

Child Labor 0143/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE subcontractor,stats
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

Direct employment of children by rubber and palm-oil plantations, with the complicity of the unions, is common in isolated areas. In Selangor, Perak, Kedah and Province Wellesley, however, plantation owners rarely risk infringing formal labor regulations by employing children directly on a full-time basis. Nevertheless, random studies of these regions indicate that 95.4% of families have at least two children working in the estates full- or part-time. [Full-time is defined as a nine-hour working day, from 7 am to 4 pm, for which children generally receive M$10]. Most children who are absorbed into the plantation economy in accessible areas are not directly employed, but enrolled via the "cash-gang", or subcontractor, system. Children in cash-gangs are not on the plantation payroll, receive no benefits and typically are paid M$4.80 a day by the subcontractor for performing such tasks as weeding, stacking palm fronds and spraying pesticides.

Child Labor 0125/S3/87
Philippines Asia SE law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In the Philippines, no child under 15 is to be employed except when supervised by parents or guardian and when work doesn't interfere with school. [Labor Code, 1973]

Child Labor 0134/S3/87
Philippines Asia SE wages
87/06/23 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

The wages Philippine children earn for sewing in their homes range from 1 cent to 5 cents an hour, according to a 1985 study by the Insitute of Industrial Relations at the University of the Philippines. Most of the children found by researchers worked between 15 and 30 hours a week.

Child Labor 0132/S3/87
Philippines Asia SE health
87/06/23 Stolen Childhood. Austin-American Statesman

Eliza Lualhati, 15, runs a high-speed sewing machine 90 to 110 hours a week for 13 cents an hour at War Win's Style shirt factory in Taytay, Philippines. Eliza must pay for her own thread and gets to go home only once a week to her grandmother's house, about 2 miles from the factory. Josie Cruz, the owner of War Win's Style, said of the child factory workers, "Sometimes they get ill. Some of them have suffered anemia from lack of sleep. There are workers who work 23 hours a day, especially in December."

Child Labor 0159/S7/88
Philippines Asia SE stats,fishing
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

In the Philippines, 5,900 children ranging in age between 8 and 17 are employed in the "muro-ami" fishing industry, which has been found to be highly dangerous and exploitative. The children work as swimmers and divers and perform hazardous tasks of setting up nets under water and driving the fish towards the nets.

Child Labor 0157/S7/88
Philippines Asia SE abuse-sexual,stats
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

It has been estimated that there are 5 million working children, "street children" and sexually exploited children between the ages of 10 and 19 in the Philippines. The figure does not include children in this category who are below the age of 10.

Child Labor 0160/S7/88
Philippines Asia SE urban,stats
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

Child workers in the urban areas number about 1.1 million. Those working in the manufacturing sector (particularly garment) are subjected to long hours of hard work and usually earn 83% less than the minimum wage. Apprenticeship and subcontracting arrangements keep wages down and are used to control the children.

Child Labor 0158/S7/88
Philippines Asia SE rural,stats
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

Working children in the rural areas of the Philippines number approximately 3.9 million. Roughly 70% are unpaid family workers. Those who work in either family enterprises or in other private enterprises are generally underpaid, unprotected and powerless.

Child Labor 0126/S3/87
Thailand Asia SE law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In Thailand, children under 12 are not to be hired. Employers can apply for licenses to employ children 12 to 15 in work not harmful to health and physical development. [Interior Ministry decree, 1958]

Child Labor 0133/S3/87
Thailand Asia SE wages
87/06/23 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

Cox Newspapers reporters found that Thai children in their early teens commonly work 75 hours a week in factories for less than 7 cents an hour, 1/5 of Thailand's minimum wage. Boon Mee Norakot, 13, working in a suburban Bangkok live-in furniture factory, earns a straight salary of $16 a month, plus room and board. Working 85 hours a week, he makes about 4 cents an hour. Somsuey Siritoh, 14, who sews buttons in a Bangkok skirt factory, is paid $12 a month, less than 3 cents an hour, because she is still an apprentice. The highest paid child worker the reporters found in Bangkok, Siraporn Chookaew, 14, earns 16 cents an hour running a sewing machine at piecework rates in a skirt factory. Her monthly earnings sometimes run as high as $70, if she works 15 hours a day, 7 days a week. Voravaun Thanaphibul, of the Thai Interior Ministry, said she knows of only three cases in Thailand in 1985 where employers were charged with working young employees excessive hours.

Child Labor 0178/S7/88
Thailand Asia SE abandoned,stats
88/02/08 Child Abandonment in Asia. PPWCAC

Bonded child laborers exist in many Asian countries and are often exploited because their parents are no longer contractually responsible for their protection. A study of children working in the manufacturing sector in Thailand revealed that nearly 10% were recruited from private employment agencies. "Although not all children obtained through employment agencies are working under bonded labor arrangements, it must be assumed that the majority are separated from the [presumptive] protection of their parents."

Child Labor 0131/S3/87
India Asia South nutrition,disease
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

Usha S. Naidu, director of the Unit for Child and Youth Research at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, compared 1,100 working children and 500 non-working children from the same economic backgrounds in Bombay and found the fact of work less important to a child's nutritional status than the kind of work the child does. Construction workers are in the worst shape; children working in restaurants and hotels are better off because they get more food more regularly than they would get at home (60% had reached the normal size for Indian children of their ages). Their condition surpassed non-working children of the same socio-economic group, of whom fewer than half were considered normal size, but they are affected adversely by long hours of monotonous work and sleeping for only a few hours every night. The survey found that working children suffered an 84% higher occurrence of respiratory infections indicative of tuberculosis than did non-working children.

Child Labor 0127/S3/87
India Asia South law
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In India, no child under 14 is to be employed in a factory, mine or other hazardous occupation. [Constitution, 1950]

Child Labor 0116/S7/88
India Asia South gender
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

A comparison of the work participation rate of male and female children shows that between 1971 and 1981 there has been an increase in the work participation rate (percentage of child workers to the total child populations) of girls as opposed to boys.

Child Labor **0111/S7/88**
India Asia South health
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

Vishwapriya Iyengar says of children working in the match industry: "Children mixing chemicals in the boiler room get lungfulls of toxic fumes, suffer high degrees of intense heat and run the risk of being badly injured in fire accidents. Children who stamp frames on the metal sheet too suffer heat, toxic fumes and excessive strain on the arms and shoulders which have to remove and place the heavy frames with great rapidity. Delay of a second can cause the entire frame to go up in searing flames which can cause instant death. Shrini, a child of 10 who passes over 6,000 frames a day, admitted that the strain of heat and the heavy frames often made him feel dizzy and faint, but he had to keep all his reflexes sharp while on the job for otherwise he might set fire to himself."

Child Labor **0136/S7/88**
India Asia South female,discrimination
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

Several studies show that, in part, the exploitation of the female child is directly a result of the exploitation of women. A report on "beedi" [tobacco] workers of Nizambad in Andhra Pradesh concludes: "In most places these days it is customary for even the poorest to at least enroll their children in school, even if they are sent to school only when there is no work to be done at home. But Sanghatana activists did not find a single (female) child of a beedi worker attending school. They stay at home to do work their mothers cannot do. And once they are sufficiently grown up, they go to the factory to 'help' their mothers. It is true that the...Act prohibits child labor (section 24), but if children insist on filially helping their mothers, what is [the employer] to do? And if, in the process, [the employer] also acquires well-trained new recruits, is he to blame?" [Quoted from Economic and Political Weekly, "The Beedi Workers of Nizambad", August 8, 1981]

Child Labor **0117/S7/88**
India Asia South demographics,program
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

While the official Indian census figures list a total of 13.59 million [full- and part-time] child workers in India, the Operations Research Group (a Baroda-based organization) figures for child labor in 1983 in India are 44 million. The reason for this discrepancy is that the Census counts only those children who are engaged in economically productive work, while the Operations Research Group is more broad-based, including all children between the ages of five and fifteen who are at productive work, whether paid or unpaid, within the family or without; this figure, therefore, includes children who are marginal to the cash nexus.

Child Labor **0129/S7/88**
India Asia South policy,rights
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

The Government of India has announced the formulation of a national Child Labor Policy. A Child Labor Technical Advisory Committee has been constituted to identify hazardous processes and industries, and action programs are being formulated in ten select industries. However, "Government and its spokespersons stressed the argument that the Constitution of India did not ban child labor per se, but only prohibited it in factories, mines and hazardous employment. Had the intention been to wholly ban child labor, it could have been unequivocally so stated in the Constitution, the argument ran."

Child Labor **0131/S7/88**
India Asia South health
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

Children die of siocosi in the slate factories in Madhya Pradesh. Children are exposed to lacerations and burns in the glass factories of Firozabad. Children suffer from byssionosis in the powerloom industry of Bhiwandi in Maharashtra, and from pneumoconiosis in the lock industry of Aligarh. Dr. Neera Burra comments, "Even if the children could afford the treatment, many doctors are not trained in occupational health and blithely ascribe illness to poverty."

Child Labor **0132/S7/88**
India Asia South nutrition,female
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

Female working children suffer discrimination not only at the hands of employers, but also from their own parents. Parental discrimination is based on many factors. According to a pilot study by Maitreyi Chaudhari conducted among agricultural workers in a village of Bolpur Sriniketan Block in Birbhum district of West Bengal, one possible reason for sex bias in child nutrition may be the traditional belief regarding the greater economic value of male children. The study found that in no household performing agricultural labor were aged parents economically dependent on daughters or on the sons-in-law or daughters' sons. "This is, by and large, the case all over India."

Child Labor **0113/S7/87**
India Asia South health
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

As stated in Vishwapriya Iyengar's interviews with children working in the match industry: "According to the children, fire accidents occur when match-heads rub against the friction side in the course of putting the box together too quickly. These children also complained of severe back- and neck-aches."

Child Labor **0115/S7/88**
India Asia South demographics,education
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

According to the 1981 Indian Census, there are 263 million children in India, comprising 39.2 % of the total population. Nearly 78% of the child population is in rural areas. Nearly 66% of urban children are literate, compared to 33% of rural children. 11.2 million children were officially considered to be full-time workers, and 2.4 million were officially considered to be part-time workers. [See also Record Number 117]

Child Labor **0137/S7/88**
India Asia South female,discrimination
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

Women, though the victims of discrimination throughout their lives, are often the agents of discrimination between male and female working children, according to Dr. Neera Burra, who cites a study by Malavika Karlekar on women sweepers in Delhi, and their relationship to their working children, citing, "...six mothers admitted that while they sent out their young daughters to be sweepers, their sons were still in school...if most mothers were motivated to keep their sons in school, far fewer were so inclined for their daughters. Apart from the opportunity cost argument, women accepted the conventional sex stereotypes for their daughters. In addition, they were pessimistic about the chances of their daughters' achieving occupational or social mobility through education." A woman sweeper states: "Too much schooling will only give girls big ideas, and then they will be beaten by their husbands." [Karlekar, Malavika, Poverty and Women's Work, Delhi, 1982]

Child Labor **0114/S7/88**
India Asia South health,tobacco
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

M. Mohandi says of children working in the beedi industry: "In fact beedi rolling leads to two types of occupational diseases. One is caused by the injurious effect of inhaling tobacco fumes and the other is the result of long hours of continuous sitting in an unhealthy atmosphere doing a monotonous job. Diseases like tuberculosis, asthma, allergy and continuous colds belong to the former, while backache, stomach ache, gas trouble, piles and rheumatic complaints belong to the second category."

Child Labor **0130/S7/88**
India Asia South poverty,stats
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

The existence of bonded child labor in India has long been recognized, and was documented in such studies as Sarma Marla's Bonded Labor in India: National Survey on the Incidence of Bonded Labor (New Delhi, Biblia Impex Private Ltd., 1981). Almost 73% of child laborers are put to work by their own parents or guardians. Children are bonded not only in the rural agricultural sector but also in the urban unorganized sector. The method of payment for children is usually by the piece-rate system, "which puts an enormous pressure on the child."

Child labor 0128/S7/88
India Asia South law,rights
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 was passed by the Indian Parliament to replace the Employment of Children Act of 1938, to identify and ban hazardous conditions for children in industry. According to Article 24 of the Constitution of India, children below the age of fourteen are not to be employed in any factory or mine or be engaged in any hazardous employment. This is a "Fundamental Right" of the Constitution. Article 45 of the Indian Constitution also directs the State to "endeavour to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they reach the age of fourteen." Provisions (e) and (f) of the Indian Constitution speak to the need to "see that the tender age of children is not abused, and sets the objective of not allowing citizens to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength on account of economic compulsions."

Child Labor 0204/S7/88
India Asia South wages,piecework
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

Wages to children in India are generally paid on a piece-rate basis. This puts a tremendous pressure on the child to work much faster than its strength permits. A young girl employed in a factory in Sivakasi told Vishwapriya Iyengar, a researcher, that the speed at which she had to fill frames left her hands trembling for several minutes afterwards. [Vishwapriya Iyengar, "Where Children Labor And Fathers Despair", Indian Express, February 16, 1986]

Child Labor 0199/S7/88
India Asia South bonded
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

In a study conducted in the Sivakasi match factory in Tamilnadu, Manu Kulkarni was told by one woman that "The child in the 'womb' is pledged to the factory and consumption and maternity loans are obtained on the undertaking that the child born, girl or boy, would work for the factory." [Manu Kulkarni, "Match-making Children in Sivakasi, Economic and Political Weekly, October 23, 1985]

Child Labor 0195/S7/88
India Asia South bonded
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

Rural indebtedness is one of the most important causes of child labor in India. Almost 73 percent of child laborers are put to work by their parents or guardians. Children are bonded in both the rural agricultural and in the urban unorganized sector. While there are many definitions of bondage, [the term refers] to the master-laborer relationship, the principal feature of which is the pledging of children against a loan or an agreement between the child and the employer whereby the child would work throughout its life in exchange for money or food.

Child Labor 0191/S7/88
India Asia South health
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Gem Polishing Industry. PPWCAC

Dr. P.M. Shah of the World Health Organization concluded that "... working children come into close contact with infectious cases of tuberculosis. Severe malnutrition, anemia, hard labor, fatigue and inadequate sleep makes them more susceptible to infectious diseases..." [Child Labour: A Threat to Health and Development, DCI, Geneva]

Child labor 0200/S7/88
India Asia South bonded
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

A study reveals that "Factories engage agents to procure child labor. Often money is advanced to children rather than their parents and this keeps them bound to the employer."

Child Labor 0201/S7/88
India Asia South bonded
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

A study of carpet weavers in Varnasi reveals that "To keep production cost low, the middlemen often suggest to the families to engage children under 13 years of age. They even pay advances of Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 for some family function and thus tie the child to work for them indirectly."

Child Labor 0196/S7/88
India Asia South bonded
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

A study conducted by the Rural Wing of the National Labor Institute found that bonded children are "the only easily available commodity all over Medak district in Andhra Pradesh. The investigators found that in all the villages in Siddipet, Medak and Gogipet Talukas that they surveyed, children were 'chained' to landlords and moneylenders. In some villages, landlords depended entirely on the labor of bonded children.

Child Labor **0197/S7/88**
India Asia South bonded
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

Children are bonded in India for several reasons. A parent (or close relative) who has an immediate need for money to pay for medical treatment of a spouse or another child takes a loan from a moneylender/contractor/landlord and agrees to let a healthier child work, without realizing the harm that is being done to the bonded child. Often the children thus bonded are below the age of 10.

Child Labor **0202/S7/88**
India Asia South bonded,torture,poverty
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

"Bidi workers in Vellore openly say that when everything else is gone, the only commodity they can trade is their children, and mortgaging children to the bidi seths is a common phenomenon. These children work without wages for 12 to 16 hours per day. In this as well as other industries, at most the child gets food to eat. That itself can continue their bondage. For example, when bonded children were released from Mirzapur and taken back to their parents, they came back to the loom owners. According to some of these children who had been tortured by their employers, life was still better when they worked, because at home they faced starvation since many of them came from perennially drought-prone areas of Bihar and Orissa."

Child Labor **0203/S7/88**
India Asia South wages
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

A survey of approximately 2,000 child workers conducted in Calcutta by the Institute of Psychological and Educational Research showed that the child worker was paid about 10% of what an adult would get for the same job. The report revealed that "The employer paying a child Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 admits that he would have to pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 if he had appointed an adult worker in his place. The difference between the rates of payment made to the child workers and those to the adult workers doing the same job is 10 times at the highest and 5 times at the lowest, the difference gradually being less and less as the nature of the job becomes more and more skill-based and the general rate of payment rises higher and higher."

Child Labor **0198/S7/88**
India Asia South bonded
88/02/08 Child Labor in India. PPWCAC

Most often the child [in India], once bonded, remains bonded until it is able to buy freedom by giving its own offspring in bondage. At other times, children are forced to sell themselves. Sudipto Mundle describes the life of Ram Lakhan, who sold himself for ten rupees when he was five years old and his parents died. He had nothing to eat, so he appealed to the local moneylender to give him ten rupees. The moneylender gave him the loan on condition that the labor of Ram Lakhan's life belonged exclusively to him until such times as the loan was paid off with interest. [Sudipto Mundle, "The Bonded of Palamau", Economic and Political Weekly, May 1, 1976]

Child Labor **0083/S7/88**
India Asia South poverty,work rules
88/02/14 Where Children are Cast.... Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine

Author Neera Burra has documented children carrying weights up to 11 kilograms in the pottery industry. Children made an average of a thousand trips a day carrying these loads. Other tasks children were made to do included cutting mug handles to the required size. On an average day, children had to cut at least 3,000 to 4,000 pieces in an eight-hour shift. Children had to scrape rough edges from crockery, help with the final water finishing, work on the jigger jolly machines and remove pebbles from processed clay. The author observed ten-year-old children knee-deep in cold liquid clay removing impurities, while the employer stood outside the pit giving instructions.

Child Labor **0078/S7/88**
India Asia South health,poverty
88/02/14 Where Children are Cast.... Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine

In Khurja, Uttar Pradesh, where 5,000 of the 20,000 local pottery employees are children under the age of fourteen, labor conditions are extremely hazardous. According to Dr. N.C. Saxena, the hospital superintendent, most pottery employees who come to the local hospital for care have asthmatic bronchitis, which develops into tuberculosis. Out of 300 tuberculosis patients at the hospital, 70% were potters. In the last few years, there have been recorded cases of silicosis.

Child Labor **0084/S7/88**
India Asia South work rules,poverty
88/02/14 Where Children are Cast.... Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine

Children in the Indian pottery industry are typically hired by contractors, the system the employer has found most efficient to increase production and reduce liability. Contractors -- called "thedakar" -- are on record as saying: "If an adult is asked to do this work of fetching and carrying, he would take too long. Adults can't move with the speed that children can. It is not work meant for adults." Adult workers add: "We don't like this work because it is tiring. The body of the child is supple and he can run fast, bend down and get up quickly without any problem. When you are older, it is difficult to do this work."

Child Labor 0079/S7/88
India Asia South poverty,stats
88/02/14 Where Children are Cast.... Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine

Children who work in the pottery industry in Khurja in Uttar Pradesh get paid an average of from 100 to 200 rupees a month, if they work seven days a week. Wages are cut for any day on which a child is absent. Children work nine to ten hours a day, not including commuting time from local villages, where agriculture is booming but mechanization has left no work for the rural poor. Skilled adult potters make 400 to 500 rupees a month. Unskilled adults make 200 to 300 rupees a month.

Child Labor 0081/S7/88
India Asia South law,poverty
88/02/14 Where Children are Cast.... Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine

Child labor in the pottery industry of Khurja, Uttar Pradesh, is in blatant violation of the Factories Act of 1948. But factory owners "have found a neat way of bypassing labor legislation by showing that they have less than nine workers", according to child labor expert Neera Burra, who states: "In many factories, the owners would declare that there were only eight or nine workers working when in front of us I could count at least 25. This way they escape the stringent clauses of the Factory Act [of 1948] and also get the double benefit of excise exemption by showing that they come under the cottage industry sector. Workers therefore have no job and income security, health insurance or paid leave. There is no labor movement and every attempt at forming a trade union has been thwarted by the powers that be."

Child Labor 0080/S7/88
India Asia South poverty
88/02/14 Where Children are Cast.... Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine

In the Khurja pottery industry, workers who started as very young children and worked for 15 to 20 years earned exactly the same salary as entry-level young adult workers. A researcher, Neera Burra, who inquired into the reason for this wage scale, was told: "If you start working young, your mentality changes and you lose all purpose in life except to carry on with whatever you get. There is no fight left in you so you don't ask for your just dues. That's why employers prefer children. Also, you have to be really desperate in the first place to start work so young and the spirit is beaten out of you by the time you are an adult. Those who start working as adults earn more than those who started off as children."

Child Labor 0082/S7/88
India Asia South poverty,work rules
88/02/14 Where Children are Cast.... Hindustan Times Sunday Magazine

According to child labor expert Neera Burra, children in the Khurja, Uttar Pradesh pottery industry "do exactly the same work as the child potters of England did [in the 1860's]." Neera Burra quotes testimony given by children to the Children's Employment Commission in England in 1863, in which a twelve-year-old describes his job category as "I turn jigger and run moulds," and documents how the 5,000 child potters in Khurja "carry empty moulds to the worker who works on the jigger jolly machine and carry the filled moulds out into the sun to dry." Young Indian children must carry roughly 4,000 moulds each day into the open to dry, and carry back 4,000 empty moulds, at breakneck speed. The average weight of a child's load was eight kilograms; children ran distances totalling at least five kilometers a day bearing these loads.

Child Labor **0077/S7/88**
India Asia South health,poverty
88/03/26 The Times of India

The Union labor minister, Jagdish Tytler, today told the Rayja Sabha that it was for the Uttar Pradesh government to prosecute if child workers were being exposed to health hazards in the pottery industry in Khurja in Bulandshahr district. Jagdish Tytler acknowledged that unofficial reports indicate that 5,000 children are employed in the pottery industry in Khurja.

Child Labor **0093/S7/88**
India Asia South law
88/04/03 Clarification. Hindustan Times

Dr. Neera Burra, child labor expert, stated that "the report of the Uttar Pradesh Government [which disputed reports of child labor] bears no relation to reality. Neera Burra reports visiting 60 out of 300 industrial sites in Khurja and finding child labor at most units. Potteries employing child labor included Rajendra, Asian, Star, Awadh, Anurag, Shri Ambica, Darshan, Ajay Vijay, Golden, New Light and New Adarsh. While acknowledging the formal correctness of the position of Labor Minister Jagdish Tytler, who stated that it was the responsibility of the Uttar Pradesh government [and therefore not of the Central Government of India] to enforce child labor legislation [specifically, the 1986 Child Labor Act and the 1948 Factories Act], Neera Burra challenged the Central Government to exercise its right and responsibility to investigate all allegations of child labor in industry.

Child Labor **0085/S7/88**
India Asia South regulations,law
88/05/03 Clarification. Hindustan Times

Though the government of Uttar Pradesh denied the existence of child labor in the local glass industry, a raid on factories conducted by the Union Minister of Labor, accompanied by members of parliament, uncovered systemic child labor. Author Neera Burra comments: "... factory owners in connivance with a corrupt Labor Inspectorate evade registering their units as factories..." and quotes a report of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute as stating: "Cheap child labor is also abundantly available and utilized."

Child Labor 0098/S7/88
Nepal Asia South poverty
88/02/13 Prevention and Protection of Working and Abandoned Children

Though the rights of the child are stated in the Nepalese Civil Rights Code (Nagarik Adhikar Ain 2012, Section 14) child labor is extremely widespread, with rural children working in agriculture, construction and road-building, and, within the capital city of Katmandu, over 40,000 children working in services and such industries as carpet weaving. Children work long hours without fixed work days, without benefits and at repetitive tasks which cause postural defects and abnormal growth. In 1987, the Child Workers in Nepal/ Concerned Center was founded to attempt to remedy these problems, gathering together privately-funded, but government registered, social workers and researchers.

Child Labor 0138/S7/88
Sri Lanka Asia South kidnapping,slavery
88/02/08 Status Report: Sri Lanka. PPWCAC

Reports in the Women's and Children's Bureau of the City Police in Colombo, Sri Lanka, document some 1,000 cases "during the past few years of children in domestic service who have been assaulted or burnt and have run away. Shopkeepers and small businessmen exploit these children and the local media has many instances of young boys being kidnapped and taken to islands, particularly on the Northwest Coast, to work in fishing camps making dry fish. Several instances of maltreatment and torture by their captors who keep them as veritable slaves have been reported by the few lucky and brave 'escapees'. Those children are in turn exposed to drugs, prostitution and crime."

Child Labor 0139/S7/88
Sri Lanka Asia South law,parents
88/02/08 Status Report: Sri Lanka. PPWCAC

Donald Abbeysinghe, of the Sri Lanka Ministry of Social Services, states: "Although no proper census of children in employment is possible considering "employment" in the non-formal sector, the numbers are and have to be quite high. Unless there is an overall improvement in the living conditions of their parents, this condition is bound to continue whether effective legislation prohibiting child labor exists or not. One has to look around and see the number of families of responsible citizens, public officers, men of the judiciary and the services who keep 'servants' in domestic employment."

Child Labor 0046/S9/90
Haiti Caribbean prostitution,trafficking
89/01/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance. Bulletin No. 4

The Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance announces the launching of campaigns against child prostitution, trafficking in children by foreigners and the use of children as domestic labor.

Child Labor 0047/S7/88
USSR Europe East death,health,education
87/12/00 USSR: Insight Inside. ICRM Vol. 4 Nos. 3/4

An article in the Soviet Trade Unions' official newspaper Trud claims that hundreds of school children die each year in the Soviet Union in work-related accidents. For 1984, Trud gives a figure of 31,000 school children hospitalized due to labor accidents, a figure which reportedly rose to 35,000 in 1986. According to Trud, all school children work several hours a week in industry to complement their education, and are subject to exploitation by managers who may have them "do work totally unsuitable for them." The journal mentions children aged 10 to 12 who work a 12-hour day harvesting; children doing night work; and children suffering from work-related health hazards, including children in the potato harvest in Sverdlodsk who suffer from dysentery and 135 children from Narinsk who contracted an infectious disease usually affecting farm animals. Trud states that the Soviet Health Minister refused to grant its journalists an interview on the subject of child labor.

Child Labor 0046/S7/88
USSR Europe East health,juvenile justice
87/12/00 USSR: Insight Inside. ICRM Vol. 4 Nos. 3/4

The August 14, 1987 edition of Sovietskaya Rossiya describes the living conditions of juvenile offenders in a labor camp on the outskirts of Leningrad. According to the report, minors in detention have suffered from outbreaks of diseases, and have sometimes been forced to work up to seven days a week to meet state production quotas. The article quoted a senior camp official who commented: "After all, we are running a prison, not a resort."

Child Labor 0006/S8/89
USSR Europe East education
88/11/10 In the Land of the Proletariat, Child Labor Lingers. NYT

Soviet Foreign Ministry officials proudly took a visitor to Tashkent to Middle School Number 52, on a cotton farm outside the city. At the model school, 10th graders who had been collecting cotton last year were this year sitting in class. "I used to be so tired at the end of the day," said Sabokhat Fakatova, a 16-year-old student. "Now when I come home I do my homework."

Child Labor 0002/S8/89
USSR Europe East poverty
88/11/10 In the Land of the Proletariat, Child Labor Lingers. NYT

Soviet officials, alarmed at the high rate of illiteracy among Uzbek adults and children, this year introduced a law forbidding children who have not finished high school to work. They said their targets, in particular, were the markets and the cotton farms, which have historically been the worst abusers of child labor in the republic. Erkin Vakhidov, head of the Uzbek Children's Fund, commented: "The truth is, the laws have brought little change...but for the first time, attention is being paid and we are speaking about [child labor] openly. For a long time, we were not allowed to admit that under socialism children were anything but happy, and that, yes, they even suffered."

Child Labor **0005/S8/89**
USSR Europe East law
88/11/10 In the Land of the Proletariat, Child Labor Lingers. NYT

Soviet authorities say that they are trying to ban child labor, but that they find themselves in a persistant struggle with parents and local officials, who insist that children must be used in the markets and fields. Researchers found that the Uzbek Council of Ministers grants exemptions in regions where extra hands are needed. In the Tashkent region, for example, students above the 10th grade were sent into the fields for the month of October. Other regions have simply ignored the decrees of the central government. And, though Soviet law prohibits child labor, authorities said there are no penalties for violating the law. "We can raise consciousness," said Lazis Kaumov, a member of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet, "But we have little power in enforcement."

Child Labor **0007/S8/89**
USSR Europe East education
88/11/10 In the Land of the Proletariat, Child Labor Lingers. NYT

In the cotton fields around Khiva, in western Uzbekistan, reporters found a situation that contradicted official statistics concerning child labor. Women in the region said they routinely take their children, some as young as 10 years old, to pick cotton after school. The principal of the school system on the Dzhizak collective farm, Nariman M. Makhamov, said: "Children are free in the afternoons, and then it is their duty to help their mothers in the cotton fields. We support this. It means that they are educated about labor. It does not mean that they are exploited."

Child Labor **0008/S8/S9**
USSR Europe East poverty
89/10/11 In the Land of the Proletariat, Child Labor Lingers. NYT

Movlida Rokova is a 12-year-old who works most of the day in the market in Samarkand, rubbing dirt off tomatoes and stacking them in piles. She barely speaks Russian, is nearly illiterate in her own language, Tadzhik, and was found by reporters in a market stall within yards of a poster that clearly stated: "Children under 16 are prohibited from working."

Child Labor **0117/S9/90**
Spain Europe West street,stats
88/08/00 Los Ninos de la Calle. DGPJM

24.5% of children working in the streets of Spanish cities are of Romany origin.

Child Labor 0116/S9/90
Spain Europe West street,stats
88/08/00 Los Ninos de la Calle. DGPJM

51.1% of children who work in the streets in Spain do so to contribute to the support of their families. 35% begin work before the age of 10. 45.2% give the entirety of their earnings to the support of their families. Only one child in ten keeps all of his or her earnings. Less than a third of respondents reported satisfaction with their work, and 55.2% believed that the public did not approve of their work. The sample surveyed comprised over five hundred children under the age of sixteen in five major Spanish cities.

Child Labor 0118/S9/90
Spain Europe West family
88/08/00 Los Ninos de la Calle. DGPJM

Children who support themselves by begging in the streets in major Spanish cities come from families with an average of 5.3 children; 2.1 is the norm for a Spanish family living in a metropolis.

Child Labor 0120/S3/87
International International stats,health
87/06/21 Stolen Childhood. Austin American-Statesman

In 1986, the United Nations' International Labor Organization estimated that 88 million children between the ages of 11 and 15 served in the world's work force. This figure doesn't include children doing piecework in the home or street peddling, nor does it count any children under 11. New studies by the World Health Organization and the ILO suggest that children who take on factory, construction and other heavy jobs grow more slowly, suffer from work-related diseases and never learn to read. Four out of five children work in fields, not cities.

Child Labor 0107/S5/88
United States International International bill,stats
87/10/23 Banning Child-Sweatshop Imports. CSM

Rep. George Miller (D-Cal.), Congress's leading protector of children, wants to ban from American markets all products made overseas by children working in deplorable conditions, in order to protect them from exploitation. Two and a half months ago, Miller introduced his bill in Congress "as a way to raise the issue". The proposal already has 83 co-sponsors, and Miller thinks it "will move in the Congress, over the next year or so". The goods which third world children, some as young as 5, are producing for export are less expensive than those made by adults, and help third world nations meet the West's demand for these products. When children work, often as much as 70 hours a week and in unhealthy conditions, they cannot go to school. Miller estimates that there are tens of millions of children engaged in oppressive working conditions; the ILO estimates there are at least 88 million children who work for wages worldwide; other estimates put the total at 100-200 million.

Child Labor **0110/S7/88**
Iran Middle East health,female
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

According to a report by Abdelwahab Boudhiba, "... the girls who weave the magnificent carpets of Iran, which are a source of admiration to all and of wealth to some, spend the entire day on narrow planks. They are unable to move and their work makes them adopt a squatting posture, invariably doubled up. Despite their youth, some children suffer from a form of ankylosis of the whole of the lower part of the torso. Many are sickly, suffering from tuberculosis or anemia. By the time they become adults, they are often round-shouldered and have deformed arms and legs. In regions such as Kerman, where many young girls work in this industry, a large number of them are subsequently sterile or have very difficult pregnancies because of the fixed posture that they have to adopt."

DETENTION

ARTICLE 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age;

(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of their age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his/her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a prompt decision on any such action.

Detention **0050/S7/88**
Ethiopia Africa East rights
88/02/00 Student Action. Amnesty International USA

Amnesty International reports the case of a seven-year-old [name not supplied in documents] in Ethiopia who has spent his entire life in prison. Due to prison conditions, the child has developed a viral infection that has left him mentally retarded.

Detention **0214/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South stats
87/03/19 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

The South African Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, said that 58,962 children under the age of 17 were held in police cells awaiting trial in 1986; 52,730 were held in 1985; and 62,136 were held in 1984. Also according to government figures quoted by the Minister of Justice, Kobie Coetsee, in a declaration to parliament, a total of 2,280 children, of whom 1,880 were black, were imprisoned with their mothers in the past year. Official figures acknowledge that 2,677 aged 17 or under, including 254 aged 15 or under, were "detained in prison" [as opposed to "detained in police cells"] as of October 15, 1986.

Detention 0001/S8/88
South Africa Africa South assault,torture
87/04/00 IDAF Focus

A 200 page report on police violence against children published in November 1986 by the Detained Parents' Support Committee documented "a specific campaign of terror against children, and indeed, against all township residents. It would seem that this campaign is intended to strike fear into the hearts of all township people, thus breaking the spirit of unity...the most common pattern appears to be that a child is arrested and taken to a police station where he or she is assaulted for a few hours and then taken to a detention cell either in a police station or at a jail. During the assault children are required to answer questions or make statements regarding events or other people. In every instance children reported being hit with fists, sjamboks or with rifle butts and kicked. Often reported [was] an attempt to throttle the child, either by a policemen or soldier putting their hands around the child's throat or by having some kind of hood...tied around their necks."

Detention 0131/S5/88
South Africa Africa South stats,apartheid
87/06/03 South Africa Frees 269 Detainees Under Age 16. NYT

The South African Government said today that it had released 269 of the 280 children under the age of 16 who were being detained under the 11-month-old state of emergency decree. Law and Order Minister, Adriaan Vlok, said in a statement that he had decided that "the blame for these detentions lies with the revolutionary radicals." He said that the 11 children still being held were facing charges of violence, including murder, and that 58 others had appeared in court on various charges. The Government said on April 24 that of the 19,209 people detained under state of emergency laws after June 12, 1986, 4,244 people were still in detention, of whom 1,424 were between the ages of 12 and 18.

Detention 0250/S7/88
South Africa Africa South re-education
87/06/25 IDAF Focus

In an open letter printed in the Weekly Mail, The Detainees' Parents Support Committee of Johannesburg asks questions of the Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, including: "How many of the children released were in fact sent to re-education camps? How many of the released children have been re-detained? What has happened to 1,424 child detainees between the ages of 16 and 18 who are unaccounted for? How do you explain the detention of family members allegedly in the place of their relatives whom police are unable to find? What did you consider to be valid reasons for re-detention? Why were a number of detainees given the impression that they were being released only to be re-detained several hours later?"

Detention **0212/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South torture
87/08/05 Children in South Africa's Jails. CSM

The National Medical and Dental Association [NAMDA] is an independent South African organization of pediatricians, doctors and dentists, whose members have examined hundreds of ex-detainees. The group concludes that children who have been detained tend to live in a distorted world, unable to play or socialize in normal ways. "Especially devastating," the Association states in a report, "is that they are hurled into an adults' world that is violent, abusive, and destructive and in which they are at the receiving end in a helpless and powerless state."

Detention **0026/S4/87**
South Africa Africa South apartheid
87/10/27 Pretoria Official Announces Arrests of Youths. NYT

Brig. Leon Mallet, a senior aide to Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, announced that he was not prepared to disclose the names of minors recently arrested because "we are busy with an ongoing investigation and we are still hoping to make arrests." It was the first confirmation by a senior Government official that the detention of juveniles, which has been strongly criticized outside South Africa, was continuing. None of the youths has been charged with any criminal offense.

Detention **0028/S4/87**
South Africa Africa South apartheid,stats
87/10/27 Pretoria Official Announces Arrests of Youths. NYT

In January, 1987, civil rights groups estimated that as many as 7,500 children had been detained under the emergency laws, and that about 3,000 were still being detained. A conference in September, 1987, backed by the African National Congress, in Harare, Zimbabwe, heard accounts of maltreatment in detention from some children as young as 11. Audrey Coleman, a spokeswoman for the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, said on October 24, 1987, that 70 child detainees were being held currently in Transvaal Province alone.

Detention **0025/S4/87**
South Africa Africa South apartheid
87/10/27 Pretoria Official Announces Arrests of Youths. NYT

The South African police have arrested an unspecified number of mixed-race youths between the ages of 14 and 18 who are suspected of political crimes under the 16-month-old nationwide state of emergency, according to Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, who announced that police in Cape Town had arrested members of what he termed "a youth gang"; some were as young as 14 years old. Mr. Vlok linked the group to the outlawed African National Congress and said the arrested youths had received training in the use of "terrorist weapons." He made the remarks at a church service for young people at Boksburg, near Johannesburg.

Detention **0027/S4/87**
South Africa Africa South apartheid
87/10/27 Pretoria Official Announces Arrests of Youths. NYT

Adriaan Vlok, Minister of Law and Order, accused recently-arrested youths of what he called "a reign of terror and violence" in Bonteheuwel, a mixed-race township near Cape Town. Vlok said that they were linked to "300 serious crimes" that included sabotage and arson. Parents of two fourteen-year-olds involved dismissed Vlok's claims and insisted their sons were not politically active. Parents, assisted by lawyers, have complied a list of at least 15 children in the vicinity of Bonteheuwel who were detained between Oct. 2 and Oct. 21. Early this month, before the latest detentions, Vlok announced that only 69 detainees were under 18 years old and that none was under 15. A weekly newspaper in Cape Town, South, reported that two children, Fuad Hartzenberg and Lorenzo Brown, were 14 years old. When the government denied this, the newspaper printed the detainees' birth certificates.

Detention **0207/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South assault
87/10/27 Apartheid's Children. Observer

A representative of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee told members of the Harare Conference, convened by Bishop Trevor Huddleston, that, of 65 children interviewed by the Committee in the course of preparing a report on State of Emergency detentions, 64 reported that they had been assaulted. At least 10 children have died in detention after beatings.

Detention **0229/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South health,stats
88/02/08 IDAF Focus

Between January 1987 and February 1988, at least 84 juvenile detainees were hospitalized, according to South African government figures.

Detention **0220/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South stats
88/02/28 IDAF News Notes p. 5

Audrey Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee estimated that as of December 11, 1987, there were 1,500 detainees in South Africa, including 250 who were under the age of 18 at the time of their detention.

Detention **0219/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South education
88/02/28 IDAF News Notes p. 5

On December 8, 1987, South African security police detained youth activist Eric Molobi, an executive member of the United Democratic Front and national coordinator of the National Education Crisis Committee. Molobi later stated that he was detained for his opposition to "Bantu Education" and that during detention he was held with a large group of detained youth, many of whom had been in detention for more than a year.

Detention **0122/S5/88**
South Africa Africa South stats,apartheid
88/03/04 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

A total of 234 people aged 17 or under were being held in detention in South Africa (excluding the "independent homelands"), Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok said in parliament last month. There were five 15-year-olds, 89 aged 16 and 140 aged 17. Of those, 169 were detained in Natal. During last year, 290 people aged 15 or under were detained in South Africa under the Emergency regulations, according to Vlok. According to a Detainees' Parents Support Committee report published shortly before the organization was banned, women constituted 12.2% of the 25,000 people known to have been detained under the Emergency regulations. About 1,250 of the female detainees were aged 18 years and younger.

Detention **0243/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South torture
88/04/00 IDAF Focus

A Detainees' Parents Support Committee Report of December 2, 1987 revealed that contrary to government claims, there were at least 217 children in detention at the end of November. Many of these continued to suffer torture at the hands of the police.

Detention **0244/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South torture
88/04/00 IDAF Focus

A Detainees' Parents Support Committee report of December 2, 1987 maintained that ten children were being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. A DSPC survey of 132 young people revealed that 57% had been in detention for over one year.

Detention **0241/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South political protest
88/04/00 IDAF Focus

At least fifteen children were part of a group of 120 Emergency detainees held at Johannesburg Prison who sent a strongly-worded memorandum to Adriaan Vlok, South African Minister of Law and Order, on October 20, 1988. The detainees stressed that they were not pleading for favors from the Minister, but "simply demanding to be treated on the basis of the principles of law and justice that are operative throughout the world."

Detention **0121/S5/88**
South Africa Africa South stats,apartheid
88/04/29 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

Of a total of 2,000 people, 300 children aged 17 or under are being held in prisons and police stations around the country, according to Audrey Coleman, of the Black Sash and Free the Children Alliance. Dr. David Webster, of the Five Freedoms Forum, said that 24% of the 1,750 people held under security and Emergency laws were children. He also said about 10,000 children aged 17 or under were detained during the first year of the national State of Emergency, but most had since been released.

Detention **0228/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South stats
88/08/00 IDAF Focus

Approximately 300 children under the age of eighteen were in detention in South Africa as of April 1988.

Detention **0130/S5/88**
South Africa Africa South torture,apartheid
88/09/27 Black Children Claim S. African Brutality. Washington Post

A parade of mostly teen-age witnesses offered testimony of torture at the hands of South African police at the three-day International Conference on Children, Repression and the Law in Apartheid South Africa in Harare, Zimbabwe. The conference dramatically underscored the importance of a key weapon in the ANC's public relations arsenal: the effect on children of the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. On the opening day of the conference, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok issued a statement in Cape Town saying that he anticipated that misleading statistics would be issued here by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPSC). He said that only 115 children under 18 are still being detained: 3 15-year-olds, 28 aged 16 and 84 aged 17. Most of them, he said, are being held for serious crimes such as public violence and murder. The DPSC maintains that at least 400 children under the age of 18 are still being held among a total of 1,800 people detained without charge.

Detention 0232/S7/88
South Africa Africa South stats
88/10/13 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

In early October 1988, 41 children were released from detention. 69 other children, including one aged 15 and 16 aged 16, remained in custody under the Emergency regulations, according to the South African ministry of law and order.

Detention 0231/S7/88
South Africa Africa South stats
88/10/13 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

Many children were detained in 1988 in South Africa. According to official South African government sources, 1,424 of 4,224 detainees held under the Emergency regulations in April 1988 were children under the age of 18.

Detention 0233/S7/88
South Africa Africa South stats
88/10/13 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

Thirteen children were among more than 200 prisoners held incommunicado under the Internal Security Act at the end of July 1988, according to official figures. One prisoner -- whose age was disclosed, but whose identity was withheld by the South African government -- was under 15.

Detention 0154/S3/87
El Salvador America Central prison,education
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

In Salvadoran prisons, children under six are detained alongside their mothers. In Ilopango womens' prison, the political prisoners' committee COPPES assumes responsibility for the education and welfare of these children, 27 of whom are currently being incarcerated. Political prisoners have urged support for a special clinic for their children. Accounts exist of children being held hostage during interrogations of their parents.

Detention 0152/S3/87
El Salvador America Central child soldiers
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

Child combatants of 14, 12, or even less, years of age, have been captured by the military, interrogated for lengthy periods by a military prosecutor and may even be compelled to accompany the military on subsequent search operations in the FMLN-controlled zones before they are finally handed over to the Procuradoria de Menores for officially-sanctioned detention in one of the Centros de Menores. There, they are likely to be detained for between six months and a year before their release, upon which they are handed over to a family member, if any relatives can be located.

Detention **0109/S5/88**
United States America North stats
88/03/09 Youth and Violence.... U.S. House of Representatives Fact Sheet

In 1985, a one-day count of children in public and private detention and correctional facilities was preliminarily estimated at 83,000, a 3-4% increase from the 82,272 counted in 1983 [sic]. Between 1979-1983, this one-day count had increased 11%. [Dept. of Justice, "Children in Custody: 1982-1983 Census"]

Detention **0112/S5/88**
United States America North jail,stats
88/03/09 Youth and Violence.... U.S. House of Representatives Fact Sheet

It is estimated that each year 300,000 to 479,000 juveniles are locked in adult jails nationwide. (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985). Of the children held in adult jails annually, approximately 10% are held for serious offenses; 20% for "status offenses", such as underage drinking, sexual promiscuity or running away; and 4% (over 19,000) without having committed any offense whatsoever. [Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1985]

Detention **0065/S4/87**
Bolivia America South drugs
87/10/00 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 2

On September 23, 1987, DCI-Bolivia filed a writ of habeas corpus in La Paz and secured a court order from the Superior Court for the immediate release of 21 minors incarcerated in the Granja de Miguillas; the children, all of whom had acknowledged problems with drugs, were being held against their will.

Detention **0092/S3/87**
Chile America South protest
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 4)

During May, 1986, students of all ages and teachers were at the forefront of demonstrations after the government announced changes in the state education system. Over 1,000 people were arrested and taken to police stations. According to press reports, nearly half of them were children and adolescents. Some were kept in police stations overnight.

Detention **0019/S3/87**
Chile America South political repression
87/05/87 Informe de la Situacion de los Derechos...Enero - Abril 1987

In the first four months of 1987, 28 children under eighteen were detained in Chile; 24 were boys and 4 were girls. Minors were detained for participation in marches in solidarity with the 4,000 teachers dismissed in Chile in 1986, and for participation in marches demanding investigation of cases of assassination of professionals. Five minors were detained for involvement in peasant squatters movements; two of these, who were under fifteen years old, were shot and beaten. As of the date of this dispatch, a minor, Fidel Loncon, is being detained in Temuco, Chile, for crossing the frontier with Argentina in possession of "subversive literature".

Detention **0126/S4/87**
Chile America South torture,prison
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

Minors detained for political reasons in 1987, as of November 26, total 144, 112 boys and 32 girls. 11 of the total number were under the age of 14. The majority of detentions were the result of demonstrations in favor of 4,000 teachers who were dismissed at the beginning of the year, and in solidarity with victims of repression. A smaller number were due to selective forced entries in investigations into clandestine anti-government organizations. In the latter case, the worst instances of violence on the part of the security forces occurred.

Detention **0049/S7/88**
Burma Asia SE rights
88/02/00 Student Action. Amnesty International USA

In Burma in 1958 the citizenship documents of a mother and her one-year-old child were destroyed by authorities who subsequently arrested them for being illegal immigrants. The child, now 31 years old, is still in prison, according to Amnesty International.

Detention **0041/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean political repression
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

During the month of August 1987, more than a hundred children were arrested and imprisoned in prisons in Port-au-Prince; prisons used included Fort Dimanche, Cafeteria, and Poste du Portail Saint Joseph. These children were picked up in public places such as Place Geffard and the Carrefour D'Aviation and were never charged. Children typically paid from 30 to 100 piastres to arresting officers to secure their release. Beatings were common. Imprisoned children were routinely made to kneel for four-hour periods.

Detention **0039/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean political repression
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

Nine minors arrested without charges on August 14, 1987 were imprisoned for seven days in the adult section of the Cafeteria Prison in Port-au-Prince. Welman Bertino, Patrick Fretner, Ti Tet Marcelin, Ti Claude Joseph, Gary Jean Rene, Yvio Emmanuel Cantave, and Fenel Pierre [all children; no birth certificates] were allegedly beaten and ordered to leave the capital on their release.

Detention 0008/S9/90
Romania Europe East abuse,health,institution
90/04/03 DCI-USA Personal Correspondence

Dr. Peter Stastny, of Albert Einstein College of Medicine, has summarized and translated the findings of German researcher Ariane Barth, who investigated the detention of children in a "home" for the "incurably disabled" in the former hunting castle of Cighid in Romania. 109 children between the ages of 3 and 17 were found in "concentration camp conditions". More than 15 children share one bed that lacks sheets. Children are mostly naked or in rags. 54 children died in Cighid in 1988; 62 died there in 1989. Causes of death were pneumonia due to hypothermia, aspiration of food and head traumas. Similar institutions still allegedly hold 10,000 to 15,000 Romanian children in centers including Coltesti, Plataresti, and Abrud. Ariane Barth concludes that, in the light of preliminary investigations under the auspices of UNICEF and a group of German psychiatrists and journalists, "a major international effort seems warranted to prevent further fatalities."

Detention 0221/S7/88
South Africa United Kingdom International political protest
88/02/28 IDAF News Notes p. 5

Bishop Trevor Huddleston, President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and chair of the International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa, delivered to Prime Minister Thatcher on December 10, 1987, a petition with 250,000 signatures, calling for the release of all detainees in South Africa and Namibia, "and especially of children."

Detention 0222/S7/88
South Africa United States International political protest
88/02/28 IDAF News Notes p. 5

Anti-apartheid activists delivered thousands of keys and postcards to the South African embassy in Washington, D.C. as part of a campaign organized by Bill Cosby to free children detained under the South African State of Emergency. Senator Barbara Mikulski, Democrat of Maryland, accused South Africa of attempting to break the will of the resistance movement by detaining children.

Detention 0018/10/90
Israel Middle East political repression
90/05/03 'Inhuman Conditions' for Jailed Youths. Jerusalem Post

Defense for Children International-Israel has denounced the conditions for minors in Jerusalem's Russian Compound Prison. 83 detainees and convicted offenders were found held in four cells which contained a total of 34 beds. The prison population -- largely Palestinians between the ages of 14 and 18, in detention for alleged security violations -- was the object of excessive force by police guards, and many detainees were denied family visits. The DCI-Israel report alluded to "inhuman overcrowding...ventilation arrangements [which] are totally inadequate", and DCI-Israel coordinator Philip Veerman told the Jerusalem Post, "The detention of children and juveniles for a pretrial period should be as short as possible and, after sentencing, the rehabilitation of the youngster should be kept in mind as a policy."

DISAPPEARANCE

ARTICLE 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.

2. Where a child is deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.

ARTICLE 9

1. States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except when competent authorities subject to judicial review determine, in accordance with applicable law and procedures, that such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child. Such determination may be necessary in a particular case such as one involving abuse or neglect of the child by the parents, or one where the parents are living separately and a decision must be made as to the child's place of residence.

2. In any proceedings pursuant to paragraph 1, all interested parties shall be given an opportunity to participate in the proceedings and make their views known.

3. States Parties shall respect the right of the child who is separated from one or both parents to maintain personal relations and direct contact with both parents on a regular basis, except if it is contrary to the child's best interests.

4. Where such separation results from any action initiated by a State Party, such as the detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death (including death arising from any cause while the person is in the custody of the State) of one or both parents of the child, that State Party shall, upon request, provide the parents, the child or, if appropriate, another member of the family with the essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent member(s) of the family unless the provision of the information would be detrimental to the well-being of the child. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall of itself entail no adverse consequences for the person(s) concerned.

Disappearance **0105/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

On May 23, 1986, twelve-year-old Laura Del Cid was detained-disappeared by a squad of heavily-armed men in plainclothes who intercepted her and her family while they were driving past km. 37 along the Pacific highway in Palin in Escuintla.

Disappearance **0061/S7/88**
Argentina America South rights
87/11/00 Informaciones. Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo p. 16

The first case of a child kidnapped by the military to be raised in civil court by the Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo [Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo] was that of Paula Eva Logares. On December 13, 1983, a petition was filed that the child be reinstated to her natural family; the petition was approved on December 13, 1984, and represented the first case of the restoration of a child to its family on the basis of hemogenetic evidence. However, under Argentinian law, as of 1987 the child had not been allowed to change her name from that assigned her by the military to that of her natural family. This aspect of her case is still under appeal.

Disappearance **0059/S7/88**
Argentina America South political repression
87/1[illegible]00 Informaciones. Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo p. 14

Since 1977, the Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo [Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo] have identified as missing and searched for a total of 202 children [generally, abducted by the Argentinian military during the period of military dictatorship]. Of this total, 43 children have been found, 20 of whom now live with their legitimate families, 12 of whom live with guardians who offered them protection and were not implicated in military repression and 5 of whom were proven to have been assassinated; the remaining 6 cases are pending in Argentinian courts. [Cited by the Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo from the newspaper Clarin, Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 29, 1987]

Disappearance **0044/S9/90**
Argentina America South identity
88/08/10 Prevention of the Disappearance of Children. ECOSOC

Juan M. Ramon Padilla, an Argentinian judge, in a ruling on the proceedings instituted for the return of a child taken from his family by the Argentinian military and raised with a foster family, comments inter alia: "Cases such as the one I am trying, in which a newborn child is treated as a 'thing' which may be disposed of at will, once and for all, are, as far as the persons responsible are concerned, part of the ransacking and looting of the homes they destroyed, but there can be no possibility of regarding as a mitigating circumstance the fact that the child might have been given good care, luxury and even affection, since the false pretences and treatment to which the child was subjected may be equated with slavery or something even worse, since a slave is at least allowed to know where he came from. This situation might even be compared to that of a domestic animal, afforded every luxury and even affection, but solely for the purpose of its master's satisfaction."

Disappearance **0047/S9/90**
Argentina America South political repression
88/10/00 Argentina: Missing Children.... Amnesty International

As of 1988, observers have identified over 150 cases of children born to pregnant women held in secret detention centers during the period of military rule in Argentina between 1976 and 1983. These babies were taken from their mothers shortly after birth and in many cases are believed to have been given to couples connected with the military or the armed forces to raise as their own. A smaller number of children were abducted with their parents by the security forces. Of these, it has been discovered that at least three died violently at the hands of the military or security forces, while a fourth, who suffered from Down Syndrome, was abandoned in an orphanage and died there, a year after his parents had been killed by the security forces.

Disappearance **0049/S9/90**
Argentina America South political repression
88/10/00 Argentina: Missing Children.... Amnesty International

On April 21, 1987, Elena Gallinari became the first child born in a clandestine military detention center and abducted as an infant by the Argentinian military to be reunited with her real family, when custody was granted to her maternal grandmother by the First Penal Court in La Plata. Elena had been registered as the daughter of a Buenos Aires policeman, but blood tests revealed that she was the child of Maria Leonor Abinet, who was kidnapped and tortured by the military in 1976, and was never seen again.

Disappearance **0097/S3/87**
Chile America South vigilante squads
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 8)

Students in Chile are repressed and abducted by organizations such as the Nationalist Combat Front, ACHA (Chilean Anti-Communist Action), BOA and MONA. These clandestine groups have access to computers, communications equipment, detention centers and considerable financial backing. They use vehicles without registration plates and operate without restraint in broad daylight and during curfew hours.

Disappearance **0011/S3/87**
Chile America South killing,state terrorism
87/05/00 Maryknoll Magazine

The Agrupacion de Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos (Grouping of Families of Detained-Disappeared) continues to press for the re-opening of Chilean Judge Carlos Cerda Fernandez' investigation into the cases of "disappeared persons". The AFDD has not been intimidated by the death of the daughter of one of the disappeared, Edras Pinto, killed in December 1986 by a hit-and-run vehicle in the presence of Chilean police, who made no attempt to pursue the driver.

Disappearance **0102/S4/87**
Chile America South political repression
87/11/00 Human Rights Leaflet, Human Rights Commission of Casa Chile

The Chilean Commission of Human Rights denounced the disappearance of "four young people" who were kidnapped between September 7th and 11th. The four are Manuel Sepulveda Sanchez, Alejandro Pinochet Arenas (both of Valparaiso), Jose Pena Maltes (of Santiago) and Gonzalo Ivan Fuenzalida (of Concepcion). They are allegedly being held by the CNI in an undisclosed place. The Organization of Families of Disappeared Political Prisoners denounced a similar case. Since September 16th, nothing has been heard of Yuri Mayorinca Diaz, the son of the recently-released political prisoner Erasmo Mayorinca.

Disappearance 0040/S4/87
Paraguay Argentina America South abduction
87/09/00 Help Sought in Search for Children. Amnesty Action

Amnesty International has asked Paraguayan authorities to help Argentine courts trace two "disappeared" children from Argentina. The two children, a boy and a girl, were born in 1976 and 1977 at the Campo de Mayo Military Hospital, the site of a secret detention center for pregnant women. Allegedly, an army doctor, Norberto Bianco, stole the two children at birth; their real mothers "disappeared". An Argentine court recently ordered genetic tests to determine the "disappeared" children's identities. Major Bianco allegedly took the children to Paraguay in response; a warrant for his arrest has been issued in Argentina. The boy involved is believed to be the son of Silvia Quintela Dallasta, who was abducted in Buenos Aires in January 1977, when she was four months pregnant. Little is known about the girl, whose name is reported to be Carolina Susana.

Disappearance 0209/S4/87
Peru America South stats
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

During 1986, an average of 156 cases of missing children were reported each month in Peru.

Disappearance 0042/S4/87
Haiti Caribbean political repression
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

During electricity blackouts in early August 1987, an unspecified number of people -- including many children -- disappeared. Children who never reappeared include: Dieubon, Mako, Ti Okap, Ti Blan, and Wilfred [no birth records or further documentation as to name or age available]. A police captain admitted that children had been arrested, but insisted that all had been released.

Disappearance 0060/S7/88
Argentina Mexico International political repression
87/11/00 Informaciones. Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo p. 16

In an intervention at the Tercer Congreso Latinoamericano por el Maltrato al Menor [Third Latinamerican Congress on Child Abuse], the Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo [Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo] described advances in hemogenetics, including "dactiloscopic [sic] molecular analysis". These new techniques will facilitate identification and restoration to their families of children who were abducted and treated as "war booty" by the Argentinian military. The Abuelas announced that the Immunology Department of Durand Hospital (in Buenos Aires) is preparing to use these new techniques for the benefit of children victimized by military repression during 1988.

DISCRIMINATION

ARTICLE 2

1. States Parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in the present Convention to each child within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

ARTICLE 30

In those states in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities or persons of indigenous origin exist, a child belonging to such a minority or who is indigenous shall not be denied the right, in community with other members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion, or to use his or her own language.

Discrimination **0172/S4/87**
Nigeria Africa West child marriage,health
87/07/17 A Nigerian Shame: The Agony of the Child Bride. NYT

Vesicovaginal fistula, a disability which occurs when obstructed labor tears a hole between the birth canal and the bladder, is a special risk for child brides. Some 20,000 women in predominately Moslem northern Nigeria suffer from the condition, which may cause lifelong incontinence without corrective surgery. At Murtala Muhammed Hospital, the largest state hospital in the north, 2,000 women are on a waiting list for surgery.

Discrimination **0173/S4/87**
Nigeria Africa West child marriage,killing
87/07/17 A Nigerian Shame: The Agony of the Child Bride. NYT

12-year-old Hauwah Abubakar was forced to marry a much older man at the age of 9. She rebelled and ran home to her parents, who sent her back to her husband after three years, once she started menstruating. She ran home twice. Each time her father, who is indebted to her husband, returned her. After a third escape attempt, her husband cut off both her legs. Doctors said they believed the husband had coated the axe blade with poison. Hauwah's wounds did not heal, and she refused food. She died within a month.

Discrimination **0174/S4/87**
Nigeria Africa West child marriage,law
87/07/17 A Nigerian Shame: The Agony of the Child Bride. NYT

To combat child marriage, three northern Nigerian states -- Borno, Bauchi, and Kaduna -- have passed laws recently imposing fines on parents who take their daughters out of school for marriage. In a test case, 16 parents were convicted recently in Bauchi state for this practice.

Discrimination **0004/10/90**
United States America North poverty,stats,race
90/05/10 No Perdamos La Red Protectora. El Diario-La Prensa

According to the National Commission on Children, the poverty rate was 15% for white U.S. children, but 45% for African-American children and 39% for Latino children in 1987.

Discrimination **0212/S4/87**
Peru America South child marriage,stats,rape
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

According to the Director General of the Instituto Nacional Materno Infantil, (National Institute on Motherhood and Infancy), 20% of females who give birth in Peru are girls between the ages of 10 and 15. In the "zonas de emergencia y ocupacion militar" (zones of emergency and military occupation, principally in the Ayachucho region), the rate is higher due to a higher incidence of rape.

Discrimination **0003/10/90**
Bangladesh Asia East hunger,gender
90/05/00 Conscience "Planetaire".... Le Monde Diplomatique

According to the U.S. Council for International Health, a female child is three times more likely to suffer from malnutrition than a male child.

Discrimination **0174/S7/88**
China, People's Republic Asia East female infanticide
88/06/18 China's Children. The Nation

After reviewing the mounting evidence that the one child per family structure has resulted in a vast increase in female infanticide, the Chinese government has taken steps to relax its policy, which was instituted to reduce the national birth rate. At the International Conference on Strategic Management of Population in Beijing on May 3, 1988, Peng Peiyun, China's new minister of state family planning, stated: "The country's current family planning policy is to promote late marriage and late birth, fewer but healthier births, the practice of 'one couple, one child'; to allow couples in rural areas with one daughter to have a second child with planned spacing..." The last clause represents a sharp shift in government policy.

Discrimination **0175/S7/88**
China, People's Republic Asia East female infanticide
88/06/18 China's Children. The Nation

The Chinese gynecologist Gu Zushan, who surveyed rural families in the early 1980's, reported that if forced to choose the sex of their child, 80 percent would prefer a boy. This preference, coupled with government restrictions limiting the allowable number of children to one per couple, resulted in an increase in female infanticide, which became apparent in 1980, one year after the single child per family policy was proclaimed. In a village in Hupei province, for example, the ratio of boys to girls under one year old had reached 50 3 to 100 by 1982 (the norm is 106 to 100).

Discrimination **0176/S7/88**
China, People's Republic Asia East female infanticide
88/06/18 China's Children. The Nation

In Chungking, one of China's ten largest cities, there were more than 2,800 officially acknowledged and reported cases of female infanticide in 1984. In Wuhan, also one of China's ten largest cities, the ratio of male [infants] to female was 154 to 100 in 1982. Punishments for female infanticide increased sharply in the mid-1980's.

Discrimination **0192/S4/87**
Vietnam Asia SE political protest
88/01/30 Signes de Renouveau au Vietnam. Le Monde Diplomatique

Tuoi Tre, the publication of the Communist Youth of Ho Chi Minh City, has published a series of articles denouncing the practice of discriminating against young people on the grounds of "ly-lich" [their family antecedents and the politics of their parents] in the competition for entry into universities and for managerial posts. A document of the Ministry of Education made public under Communist Youth pressure revealed that teenagers whose parents were "martyrs of the revolution" were placed in a positive category for university admittance. Christian youth organizations have begun to protest the difficulties they face. A letter from a youth group in the Saigon Giaiphong (April 1, 1987) demanded that the 30 million economically active Vietnamese who profess no political affiliation be allowed the same opportunities as are afforded the 1.8 Communist Party members.

Discrimination **0127/S7/88**
India Asia South child labor,female
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

According to Arun Bhattacharjee, "The social belief that a female child is an economic liability can be countered by the argument that in rural India a girl works for 9 hours a day and an average of 315 days in a year, in the fields and at home, providing the family an annual labor which at minimum wages would have cost Rs. 2,200 to hire. By the time she ceases to be a child she has provided economic help to the family worth Rs. 39,600, surviving on food below nutrition level and struggling against...discrimination."

Discrimination **0127/S7/88**
India Asia South child labor,female,stats
88/02/08 Sight Unseen: Reflections on the Female Working Child. PPWCAC

According to Ishrat Ali Siddiqui, "A study by two experts from the Bangalore-based Indian Institute of Sciences shows that a girl child provides for 29% of the total time [spent by a family] on fuel-wood gathering, and 20% of the time spent on fetching water. In eastern Uttar Pradesh, where a woman spends between one and four hours daily on household activities in addition to a back-breaking day on the field, at least 30% of the burden is shared by the girl children between the ages of 6 and 11. In a country where women perform 45.57% of the agricultural work, more than 20% is performed by female children."

Discrimination **0087/S9/90**
Nepal Asia South poverty,gender
89/03/00 Bitter Facts of Nepal. CWA

Studies indicate that the death rate is higher for girls than for boys during the first four years of life in Nepal.

Discrimination **0085/S9/90**
Nepal Asia South child marriage,stats
89/03/00 Bitter Facts of Nepal. CWA

Although girls are not officially permitted to marry below the age of sixteen in Nepal, a recent survey estimated that as many as 7% of women were married by the age of 10 years, and 40% by the time they reached the age of 14.

EDUCATION

ARTICLE 28

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to education, and with a view to achieving this right progressively and on the basis of equal opportunity, they shall, in particular:

   (a) Make primary education compulsory and available free to all;

   (b) Encourage the development of different forms of secondary education, including general and vocational education, make them available and accessible to every child, and take appropriate measures such as the introduction of free education and offering financial assistance in case of need;

   (c) Make higher education accessible to all on the basis of capacity by every appropriate means;

   (d) Make educational and vocational information and guidance available and accessible to all children;

   (e) Take measures to encourage regular attendance at schools and the reduction of drop-out rates.

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that school discipline is administered in a manner consistent with the child's human dignity and in conformity with the present Convention.

3. States Parties shall promote and encourage international co-operation in matters relating to education, in particular with a view to contributing to the elimination of ignorance and illiteracy throughout the world and facilitating access to scientific and technical knowledge and modern teaching methods. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

   (a) The development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential;

   (b) The development of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

   (c) The development of respect for the child's parents, his or her own cultural identity, language and values, for the national values of the country in which the child is living, the country from which he or she may originate, and for civilizations different from his or her own;

   (d) The preparation of the child for responsible life in a free society, in the spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality of sexes, and friendship among all peoples, ethnic, national and religious groups and persons of indigenous origin;

   (e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

2. No part of this article or article 28 shall be construed so as to interfere with the liberty of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions, subject always to the observance of the principles set forth in paragraph 1 of this article and to the requirements that the education given in such institutions shall conform to such minimum standards as may be laid down by the State.

Education **0086/S5/88**
Kenya Africa East program
87/08/07 WorldTeach Outreach. CSM

WorldTeach is an organization that sends college graduates to teach in rural Kenyan schools, because of a shortage of more than 35,000 teachers in Kenya. The first group of six interns traveled to Kenya last January; a group of 35 is scheduled to arrive there this month, with another group to follow in December. A former intern is working on expanding the program into other countries.

Education **0085/S5/88**
Kenya Africa East stats
87/10/28 Many of Kenya's Children Find There's No Room in the School. CSM

Competition for places in the freshman year at high school is fierce in Baragoi in northern Kenya, where there are only four secondary schools, despite local traditions which dictate that teenage boys should forgo education to be spear-carrying warriors and girls are expected to settle down to marriage and childbearing. Last year, fewer than 15% of the primary school leavers from this area found places in government secondary schools. In Nairobi, which has the greatest concentration of schools, only 1 of every 4 children found a place. Last year, 11,000 Nairobi children were left out of the educational system simply because there was nowhere to put them. The number will climb to 44,000 by 1990. Parents have to pay a $1.90 levy for each term a child attends. Government policy is to admit children on a first-come, first-served basis.

Education **0117/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South school closing,armed conf
88/05/11 Rebels Leave Mozambique a Bloodied and Fallow Land. NYT

The Education Ministry has reported that since 1981, rebel attacks have forced the closing of 2,518 schools that served 500,000 children -- one-third of the projected elementary school enrollment.

Education **0223/S7/88**
Namibia Africa South boycott
88/08/00 IDAF Focus

Education was a major focus of resistance in Namibia in early 1988. A school boycott in the north of the country involved 7,000 pupils by the end of May. The focus of the boycott was the removal of military bases. Participants say that the South African military has had a longstanding policy of building military bases close to schools, both to control the student population, and to use the student population as a shield against attacks by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

Education **0224/S7/88**
Namibia Africa South military,boycott
88/08/00 Focus IDAF

School boycotts in Namibia in 1988 began on March 17 at Ponhofi Secondary School when some 700 students protested the proximity of Ohangwena Koevoet military base. During 1987, two students had been killed and seven others seriously injured by mortars apparently fired from the South African military base. Parents supported the boycott, while the local South African appointed headmen opposed it and called for five more military bases to be built in the area.

Education 0225/S7/88
Namibia Africa South boycott,army,detention
88/08/00 Focus IDAF

South African soldiers from Etale base in Namibia repressed school boycotts that began in March 1988 by arresting seven pupils, including K. Kashidulika, Haimbodi Willibard, Kashimba Oscar, Kashimba Paulus, N. Jason, Haihambo Timotheus and N.J.H. Samuel. Students on military lists went into hiding. This initial military response was met by further boycotts at Ongha Secondary School. On April 12, an attack by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia [PLAN] on the Outapi military base damaged Ombalantu Secondary School: two days later, the one thousand students enrolled in that school refused to start a new term. Finally, the student body of Eengedjo School -- between 500 and 600 children -- joined the boycott.

Education 0240/S7/88
South Africa Africa South apartheid,budget
87/07/30 South African Institute of Race Relations News p. 7

The SAIRR considers that the existence of 15 separate education departments in South Africa is a major obstacle to the achievement of racial parity in access to educational resources. SAIRR's publication, Social and Economic Update, points out that there were 2,841 vacant places at white teacher training colleges last year, but that R73,3m was to be spent on providing new, separate facilities for black teacher training.

Education 0154/S4/87
South Africa Africa South political repression
88/02/04 Call to Pupils.... Weekly Mail

Returning pupils faced new registration forms which made their parents financially responsible for damage to school property, obliged them to obey school discipline, and legally bound their parents to agree to any discipline measures. The forms were obligatory, and students who refused to sign were "regrettably denied the opportunity of an education". Meetings called by parent and teacher groups to discuss the new regulations were repressed by police acting in terms of a ban on any gatherings where "non-attendance of schools or non-registration" were promoted.

Education 0153/S4/87
South Africa Africa South political repression
88/02/04 Call to Pupils.... Weekly Mail

Thousands of pamphlets were distributed in Cape Town townships as the school year started. The pamphlets stated "Your friends the security forces wishes [sic] the thousands of students starting their school year on Wednesday 3 February 1988 the best of luck...from today our presence in the vicinity of the schools will ensure a peaceful start to your education". Published in English and Xhosa, the pamphlets stated they were issued by the security forces, but carried no printer's name or address.

Education 0120/S5/88
South Africa Africa South apartheid
88/02/26 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

Five white schools under the control of the Department of Education and Culture have, in the past three years, been refused permission to admit "non-white" pupils, according to Education and Culture Minister Piet Clase. He said that another 11 schools under his control had applied unsuccessfully to admit "non-white" pupils. The list of schools excluded private and subsidized schools.

Education 0080/S5/88
South Africa Durban Africa South apartheid
87/12/18 School in S. Africa Opens New Chapter in Multiracial.... CSM

The Uthongathi school near Durban, built with private funds, was the first school set up at the outset to be multiracial, though many other private schools have become so. Grades at the school are high, and there are no apparent racial animosities, even though the children all come from families obliged by law to live in segregated neighborhoods. There is little likelihood that Uthongathi would have been allowed to open at all but for a long battle fought by other whites-only private schools to admit black students. Since Uthongathi's thoroughly multiracial policy would almost certainly preclude government subsidy, they look to individual and corporate donors to provide help, especially scholarships for black students.

Education 0067/S9/90
Nigeria Africa West rights
89/05/11 Laws Affecting Children.... The Rights of the Child

Dr. Okeke writes: "The legal provisions for children's rights to education are grossly inadequate and almost non-existent. The few that exist are indirectly and occasionally abused and violated by the insistence that children present their parents' tax clearance certificates before they are registered in schools."

Education 0186/S4/87
El Salvador America Central war,poverty
87/11/30 Bankrolling Failure. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus

The war in El Salvador has led to the abandonment of 1,000 schools. According to AID sources, 650,000 -- roughly half -- of all elementary school children are not in school.

Education 0138/S3/87
Honduras America Central budget cuts,stats
86/C8/00 Links Vol. 4 No. 3

This year, 85,000 Honduran children will not be able to attend school despite the constitutional provision for mandatory primary education. According to Amado Argenal Pinto, sub-director of Primary Education, the government has failed to fund schools, and this failure means that the country's 37% illiteracy rate will increase. 9,000 Honduran teachers are currently unemployed.

Education 0028/S3/87
Nicaragua America Central stats,budget cuts
87/03/23 Casualties in Nicaragua: Schools and Health Care. NYT

Education and health care are more accessible to more Nicaraguans than before the dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle was ousted in 1979, but the services are often inadequate because there is not enough money, and qualified professionals have fled. In the poor farming village of El Crucero, which reflects conditions across the country, more children attend the local school than ever before, but the teachers are young and not fully qualified, books are scarce and some parents complain that their children are being educated with a political bias. According to official statistics, almost 30,000 teachers are now working in Nicaragua, compared with 12,500 in 1978. 45% of grade school teachers and 71% of high school teachers do not have necessary training. In 1980, before the war began, half the national budget was allocated to health and education; military spending was about 18% of the budget. Today, more than half the budget goes to the military, and less than 20% goes to health and education combined.

Education 0063/S3/87
United States America North drop-out,Hispanic,stats
87/03/15 Educators Alarmed by Growing Rate of Dropouts.... NYT

Perhaps the most pressing problem facing the nation's schools is that people of Hispanic descent, America's youngest and fastest-growing ethnic group, are the most likely to drop out of school. A New York State study last November put the dropout rate of Hispanic students past the ninth grade at 62%, against 53% for blacks and about 20% for non-Hispanic whites. A Texas study in October put the state's rate at 45% for Hispanics, 34% for blacks and 27% for whites. An Illinois study put that state's dropout rates at 47% for Hispanics, 35% for blacks and 17% for whites. According to a national study of Hispanic dropouts in 1984 and 1985 by the Hispanic Policy Development Project, people of Hispanic descent were the nation's youngest ethnic group; almost 1/3 are under the age of 15. In Houston and Los Angeles, Hispanic students already make up more than 1/2 the students entering public school in the first grade. 79% of the students in the San Antonio Independent School District are Hispanic.

Education **0064/S3/87**
United States America North drop-out,Hispanic,stats
87/03/15 Educators Alarmed by Growing Rate of Dropouts.... NYT

People of Hispanic descent were the nation's youngest ethnic group, according to a study of Hispanic dropouts in 1984 and 1985 done by the Hispanic Policy Development Project. Almost 1/3 are under the age of 15; 2/3 are under 34; the fertility rates are well above the national norm. By the year 2000, experts estimate that there will be from 25-30 million Hispanic people, or about 11% of the population, in the US and that they will pass blacks to become the nation's largest minority group sometime early in the next century.

Education **0073/S5/88**
United States America North migrant,drop-out,stats
87/07/00 The Demographics of the Migrant Student.... Migrant Education

The educational disadvantages encountered by migrant students can combine to create such formidable barriers to school completion that quitting school becomes an attractive alternative. Migrant youth have the lowest graduation rate of any population group identified in the public school system; it is estimated to be between 10% to 20%. The national drop-out rate is about 25% and has been for 30 years. However, the drop-out rate for the 3 states with the highest migrant populations (California, Florida and Texas) exceeds 32.5%. Migrant educators believe that the 90% drop-out rate cited in a 1974 source has probably fallen to about 50%, twice that of the national average. Being overage is presently the highest predictor of drop-out behavior among migrant students. More than 99% of [all] students who are one and one-half to two years overage drop out before graduation.

Education **0072/S5/88**
United States America North migrant,child labor
87/07/00 The Demographics of the Migrant Student.... Migrant Education

Typically, the children of migrant workers lag from 6 to 18 months behind the expected grade levels for their age groups, and English is often a second language. Roughly three years were required for the average migrant student in some states to advance one grade level. Migrant students have ready access to work opportunities, which, combined with a need to work, can interfere with school. The Migrant Student Record Transfer System provides a single repository for educational evaluation and progress data for migrant students. It has helped encourage educational continuity for migrant students as they move from school to school and is the best current source of data regarding migrant students.

Education **0087/S5/88**
United States America North handicap
87/07/17 Listen to the Needs of Deaf Children. NYT

The average 12th grade deaf student reads at a fourth grade level and does arithmetic (his best subject) at a sixth grade level. School instruction is conducted in spoken and written English although 8 out of 10 students became deaf before they could learn English at home. Studies have shown that teachers of the deaf find two-thirds of their own deaf pupils hard to understand or utterly unintelligible, and deaf high school students can lip read no better than the man in the street. The profession of special education strongly disagrees with the leaders of the deaf community, who want to reintroduce sign language and deaf teachers in the classrooms. The profession favors the integration of deaf children with hearing children in neighborhood public schools, and has used the 1975 Education for All Handicapped Children Act to "mainstream" some 2/3 of the 80,000 deaf schoolchildren in the US.

Education **0050/S4/87**
United States America North war
87/09/00 Instructor Newsfront

Oregon law now requires a nuclear education curriculum to be developed for distribution to schools, although districts will have the choice whether to use it. The Los Angeles School District is also preparing nuclear education materials for K-12 students. The District was prompted by research showing that many children feel anxiety about living in a world threatened by nuclear war.

Education **0105/S4/87**
United States America North funding,stats
87/09/14 Presidential Hopefuls Debate U.S. Education. CSM

Americans will spend about $308 billion for education in 1987, mostly from state, local, and private funds. Only about 5 percent comes from Washington.

Education **0082/S5/88**
United States America North drop-out,program
87/11/25 Keeping Likely Dropouts in School. NYT

For 95 drop-out-prone students in Atlanta, high school is in a hidden corner of a downtown department store. The students are part of a 10-year-old nationwide drop-out prevention program, Cities in Schools. The program tries to compensate for the care and direction that youngsters may not be getting in shattered homes, struggling with absent fathers, unemployment, welfare dependency or drug addiction. In the 22 cities that have the program, social, recreational and health workers, along with volunteers from a participating business, try to keep after children to stay in school. Officials of Cities in Schools in Atlanta say that about 70% of their students remain in school.

Education **0083/S5/88**
United States America North poverty,stats
87/12/01 When School Improvements Bypass the Poor. NYT

The effort in improve education is "simply not reaching the neediest children," said Owen B. Butler, vice chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, speaking at a recent conference of the University Urban

Schools National Task Force. He said that the nation and its economy would be in jeopardy unless these children are served, beginning with prenatal care for their mothers and continuing in their early years and through elementary and high school. According to the Committee's report, "Children in Need," 25% of American children now live in poverty; the number is closer to 50% in the cities. Ernest L. Boyer, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, called for schools where parents can bring their children early in the morning, pick them up after work, and which provide three meals a day, plus summer programs for children whose parents cannot send them to camp or take them along on trips.

Education **0078/S5/88**
United States America North handicap
88/01/21 Court Bolsters School Rights of Emotionally Handicapped. CSM

The right of emotionally handicapped youngsters to a public education without fear of expulsion or suspension has been reaffirmed by recent US Supreme Court decisions. Theoretically, federal law helps states fund special education programs, and the states, in turn, must guarantee all handicapped children "the right to a free, appropriate public education."

Education **0041/S6/88**
United States America North AIDS
88/02/27 School Boards Favor AIDS Mandate. NYT

Normally local school boards resist orders from the state, but many feel that strong state leadership is needed to overcome community opposition to AIDS education. Since AIDS is a unique disease it brings about unique situations. According to Katherine Fraser, co-director of the AIDS education project at the National Association of State Boards of education, "in a lot of instances, state requirements are resented and are counter-productive but this is not the case where many local are facing opposition in their communities, and are looking for the state for the requirement." They want to have to go back to the community and say we are required to do this now lets figure out how we are going to do it.

Education **0245/S4/87**
United States America North poverty,stats
88/02/29 20 Years After the Kerner Report.... NYT

According to Eleanor Holmes Norton, former New York Commissioner of Human Rights, "there is an awesome, outrageous, precipitous decline in the number of blacks going to college". Between 1968 and 1976, black undergraduate enrollment increased from 6% to 11% of the national total. Since 1976, the percentage of black high school graduates going on to college has dropped from 34 to 26; only 42% of those going on to college eventually graduate. According to Congressman Floyd Flake, "The bell curve went up in the 1970's and held its own in the 1980's. But you're likely to see as drastic a drop in the 1990's as there was an increase in the 1970's."

Education **0024/S7/88**
United States America North language skills
88/03/00 Are Schools Hampering Language Competency? Instructor p. 14

A study by Gordon Wells compared the use of language by 100 elementary school children when at home and at school (the class group was limited to 32 children). Wells found that in five-minute samples of language use, "a child had an average of 122 utterances, defined as statements that have meaning, to an adult. At school, the child had only 45 such statements in the same time period, a reduction of 63%." Wells found that "classrooms are poor language environments" and that "conversations depending on language and memory are less frequent at school."

Education **0239/S4/87**
United States America North stats,drop-out
88/03/06 La Educacion es Clave para la Comunidad Hispana. El Diario

Harry Pachon, Executive Director of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials, announced that the results of a poll conducted among members of his organization indicated that the major problem facing the Latino community in the United States is education. Pachon stated that throughout the US, for every 100 Latino students who matriculate in elementary school, only 3 matriculate in college. According to Pachon, in New York, Texas, and California, Latinos represent 20% of the college-age population, but less than 6% of those attending college. National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials surveys have quantified drop-out rates in inner city communities as fluctuating around 50% among Latinos.

Education **0074/S9/90**
United States America North budget
90/02/00 We Are NOT No.1. Migrant Education Messages and Outlook

At the 1989 "Education Summit", President Bush proclaimed that the U.S. "lavishes unsurpassed resources on schooling." Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos said that "funding is truly not an issue," and Michael Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, declared that "we spend more per pupil than most of the other industrialized countries." The US ranks 12th out of the 16 major industrialized countries in public and private spending on preschool, elementary and secondary education, according to the Economic Policy Institute. In public spending alone, the US ranks 14th in per capita funding for children. University spending, supported by endowments and research contracts, is the factor that makes possible the Bush Adminstration's claims.

Education **0015/10/90**
United States America North violence,abuse
90/03/00 Crime, Safety and You! National Victim Center

Each month, about 282,000 students are physically attacked in America's secondary schools by other students.

Education **0016/10/90**
United States America North disability,discrimination
90/03/00 Estimates of Handicapped Indian Preschoolers.... GAO

The General Accounting Office estimates that nearly 3,000 Native American preschoolers aged 3 to 4 who have disabilities live on the 63 reservations that have Bureau of Indian Affairs schools. However, only 838 of these 3,000 children were receiving the special education services to which they are entitled under law in the school year 1988-9.

Education **0014/10/90**
United States America North violence,weapons,stats
90/03/00 Crime, Safety and You! National Victim Center

Roughly 40% of the boys and 24% of girls surveyed by the national Adolescent Student Health survey in 1987 said they could obtain a handgun if they wanted one. 3% of boys said they brought a handgun to school at least once during the past year, and 1% said they brought a handgun daily. 7% of boys reported carrying a knife to school daily.

Education **0077/S5/88**
United States California America North discrimination
87/07/27 Battling the IQ-Test Ban. Newsweek

According to a ruling made by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Peckham, IQ tests are racially and culturally biased. To protect blacks against unfair discrimination, he ordered that no black student in California, regardless of academic record, economic status or a parent's wishes, could be given an IQ test. William B. Allen, a Reagan appointee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, got the commission to vote to speed up a study of the standardized-tests issue that had been scheduled for next year. "Parents should have the right to request IQ tests," he says. "Black children have been cast into an intellectual ghetto."

Education **0084/S5/88**
United States California America North ethnicity
87/10/25 Race and School Achievement are Examined. NYT

A study of nearly 450 public high schools in metropolitan Los Angeles has found black and Hispanic students lagging further behind white high school students in reading, writing and mathematics. The study, done by the University of Chicago, found large disparities in the test results of city and suburban high schools strongly related to the racial background and income of the students' families. It also reported that the gap between test performances at schools where most students are from minority groups and those where most students are white has grown significantly in the last six years. The Los Angeles study is the first to compare test results with family incomes and ethnic backgrounds in a large metropolitan area over a number of years.

Education 0081/S5/88
United States New Jersey America North drop-out,program
87/12/06 High School Offers Cash to Potential Dropouts. NYT

Red Bank Regional High School is offering students $5 a day to stay in school, but only potential drop-outs are eligible. The high school started the 27-week program this week with a $108,000 Federal grant from the Job Training Partnership Act. When teachers presented problem students with the option this week, most were more than willing to sign the agreement.

Education 0039/S3/87
United States New York City America North drop-out,stats
87/02/04 Dropout Rate Shows 4.6% Decline In New York City Schools. NYT

The city's Board of Education reported yesterday that the number of students dropping out of NYC public schools decreased by 4.6% in the 1985-86 school year. The dropout rate now stands at 30.7%. 9,300 more students remained in school in 1985-86 out of the 1 million students in classes from kindergarten through the 12th grade, but fewer students received high school diplomas in the 1985-86 school year than in recent years, meaning that students were not graduating on schedule. $28 million of state funds and $10 million of city money was pumped into 36 troubled intermediate and high schools in 1985-1986.

Education 0234/S4/87
United States New York City America North funding
88/02/04 Green Toma Posesion Oficialmente. El Diario

In a two-hour ceremony costing "at least $15,000", Richard Green was inaugurated as chancellor of the New York public school system. A student orchestra serenaded the speakers with excerpts from Verdi, Brahms, Rossini, Handel and Mendelssohn. According to reporters, Green implied that Board of Education staff were "inefficient bureaucrats", but "reassured many in the audience when he declined to identify those responsible for the shortcomings of the educational system."

Education 0198/S4/87
United States New York City America North firearms
88/02/09 Otro Balazo Accidental en una Escuela Publica. El Diario

Two Hispanic youth were arrested and charged with criminal possession of a firearm after 16-year-od Santos Almodovar wounded himself in the thigh with a gun belonging to 16-year-old Edgar Torres. The incident occurred at Intermediate School 45 in the East Bronx, and represented the second accidental shooting in a New York City public school during school hours within a week.

Education **0062/S4/87**
Bolivia America South poverty,stats,child labor
87/09/00 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 1

Approximately one third of the population between 5 and 19 does not attend school in Bolivia. Despite this, the government has tried to privatize many levels of state-sponsored education. There is currently a huge increase in the number and visibility of children who do casual labor to survive.

Education **0150/S4/87**
Brazil America South stats
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 107

In 1982, six million children of school age in Brazil did not have access to education even at first grade level. Of those who matriculated at elementary school level in 1980, only 13% will complete eighth grade. Of 22.5 million children under the age of six, only 2.5 million are in preschool programs.

Education **0002/S3/87**
Chile America South drop-out
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 5)

The drop-out rate is increasing in Chile. Between December 1986 and January 1987, 4,000 teachers were laid off, creating a climate of uncertainty which is reflected in the quality of education offered and in the morale of the student body.

Education **0001/S3/87**
Chile America South stats
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 5)

In Chile, between 1982 and 1987, there was a significant increase in the number of children matriculated at the preschool level. At the elementary level (6 to 14 years of age), however, an enrollment decline of 8.3% in absolute terms was reported.

Education **0022/S3/87**
Chile America South stats
87/05/00 Informe de la Situacion de los Derechos...Enero - Abril 1987

The Asociacion Gremial de Educadores de Chile (Professional Association of Chilean Educators), along with the Colegio de Profesores (Council of Teachers), reported in March 1987 that "800,000 minors between 6 and 18 years of age are not matriculated in any educational establishment in Chile, a fact which is causing the country to lose its traditional low ratio of illiteracy." The organizations claimed that the educational policies of the Pinochet government were responsible.

Education **0007/S3/87**
Chile America South budget cuts
87/05/07 Latinamerica Press

Chile's military regime has encouraged the privatization of primary and secondary education. According to Education Ministry figures, the proportion of state education funds used to subsidize private schools increased from 10% in 1982 to 21% in 1985.

Education **0006/S3/87**
Chile America South budget cuts
87/05/07 Latinamerica Press

Dr. Patricio Basso, president of the National Association of College Professors of Chile and dean of the mathematics department at the University of Chile, stated that government funding to the University of Chile fell 46 percent in real terms from 1982 to 1986. Basso said that funds programmed for the University of Chile in 1986 will not even cover instructors' salaries. Research grants have increased, but are awarded competitively to individuals and not to university departments. Lab equipment and even technical journals bought with research money now remain the property of individual recipients, who must negotiate with the university for such services as office space and the use of telephones. According to Basso, the government's intention is to bypass the university structure and tie state financial support to the specific needs of the private sector.

Education **0003/S3/87**
Chile America South budget cuts
87/05/07 Latinamerica Press

Dr. Patricio Basso, president of the National Association of College Professors and dean of the mathematics department at the University of Chile, estimates that 10,000 instructors and other university personnel were ousted in the years immediately following the 1973 military coup. In 1974 alone, according to Ivan Nunez, education superintendent during the Allende government, approximately 3,000-5,000 persons -- almost 20% of Chile's university personnel -- were dismissed.

Education **0008/S3/87**
Chile America South budget cuts
87/05/07 Latinamerica Press

The Pinochet regime has shifted control of public education from the central government to the 400 municipalities (each run by a mayor appointed by the regime). Teachers have lost their status as state employees and all the accompanying benefits, including fixed pay scales and job security. The president of the 90,000-member Chilean Teachers Association, Osvaldo Verdugo, commented: "This atomization of the system was called 'decentralization'. In fact, it is only a 'de-concentration' of power. Now, instead of one Pinochet, we're dealing with 400."

Education **0004/S3/87**
Chile America South budget cuts
87/05/07 Latinamerica Press

In the mid-seventies, the Pinochet regime introduced structural changes in education. Entire fields of study were eliminated: among them, the schools of sociology and political science. Active-duty generals were named to replace academics as rectors, a practice that still continues. University enrollment was cut back by 20% by the end of the decade.

Education **0005/S3/87**
Chile America South budget cuts
87/05/07 Latinamerica Press

In 1980, the Pinochet government completely restructured the educational system. Chile's universities were given exclusive dominion over only 12 degree programs, such as law, medicine, agronomy amd economics. Other courses of study increasingly were spun off to some 30 "professional institutes": profit-making schools licensed by the state. Government officials argued that education should "pay its own way". "Technical formation centers" sprung up to offer short courses to prospective travel agents, computer programmers, secretaries and nursery school aides. These training centers have been favored with new subsidies at the same time public school subsidies have been decimated. In 1987, private technical training centers will receive approximately $10 million, an amount nearly equal to the salaries of the 5,000-plus teachers fired from the public school system.

Education **0124/S4/87**
Chile America South military
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

In the city of Los Angeles in Chile, boys and girls between 14 and 17 are paramilitarily trained in "Exercise Schools" by members of the Army. These courses take place on weekends during eight months of the year. The children are taught basic notions of first aid, physical training, and firearms. The purpose, according to the local military authority, is to "direct the vocations of those youths who feel a military calling from a very tender age."

Education **0232/S4/87**
Ecuador America South poverty,stats
88/03/00 Hacia una Movilizacion Nacional por los Ninos. INNFA

300,000 Ecuadorian children lacked schools in 1985/1986. 50% of children in rural areas do not finish primary schooling. 7 out of 10 preschool children have no access to any educational programs.

Education 0205/S4/87
Peru America South stats
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

The average level of education in Peru was 5.7 years of primary instruction (1984); in some regions, such as the Department of Apurimac, the average level is 3 years of schooling. Of the 3,543,000 Peruvian children under 5, only 556,400, or 16%, have access to preschool programs. Of every 2 children who enter primary school, only one graduates.

Education 0206/S4/87
Peru America South curriculum
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

Peruvian experts point to a "qualitative deficit" in national education evidenced in statistics, but also suggest the existence of a "quantitative deficit" that "goes beyond the fragility of the infrastructure and the paucity of educational materials". The authors describe a "routinization of the educational process" whose problems include tendencies towards discrimination, reenforcement of machismo and ideologies that "consider the child as an object of protection and charity, cultivate a false nationalism and exalt the accumulation of items of knowledge as the only criterion of success in school."

Education 0148/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE child labor,stats
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

A 1982 Socio Economic Research Unit survey of 28 plantations revealed that only 20% of plantation workers' children reached the Lower Certificate of Education (a level commonly reached at age fifteen in the Malaysian school system). Of this 20%, less than 50% passed the test for the Certificate.

Education 0149/S7/88
Malaysia Asia SE transportation,stats
88/02/08 Child Labor in the Malaysian Plantations: An Overview. PPWCAC

Surveys reveal that it costs a Malaysian rubber worker M$15 a month to send a child to a primary school by bus [assuming an average distance of 8 km.] For secondary school students, the cost rises to M$30 per month. In an interview, a worker said: "It is just too costly for us. Some of us who earn a mere M$200 a month have four or five kids, and are forced to send one to work to earn money to pay the school expenses of the other kids." Approximately 68% of Malaysian rubber plantation workers are in debt. 73.2% of adults indicated that they never had any secondary school education.

Education **0191/S4/87**
Vietnam Asia SE poverty,stats
88/01/00 Signes de Renouveau au Vietnam. Le Monde Diplomatique

Only 33% of pupils enrolled in primary school in Vietnam continue on to secondary school, even though school attendance is theoretically obligatory up to age fourteen. Vietnam has the lowest ratio of students to general population of any COMECON country: 21 students per 10,000 inhabitants, as opposed to 130 students per 10,000 inhabitants in Mongolia and 232 students per 10,000 inhabitants in Cuba. In rural areas, a teacher is defined as "a peasant whose pastime is teaching." [Van-Nghe, Hanoi, No. 42, Oct. 17, 1987]

Education **0097/S7/88**
Nepal Asia South stats
88/02/08 Prevention and Protection of Working and Abandoned Children

There are 12,000 primary schools in Nepal. In a given year, 51% of school-age male children are enrolled in a school, as are 29% of school-age female children.

Education **0140/S7/88**
Sri Lanka Asia South child labor
88/02/08 Status Report: Sri Lanka. PPWCAC

Donald Abbeysinghe of the Sri Lankan Ministry of Social Services observes: "A recent UNICEF survey concludes that a percentage as high as 46% of children comprises the school drop-out rate at Grade 5...if these figures are correct the high percentage of literacy in the country [Sri Lanka is second to Japan in adult literacy among Asian nations] does not necessarily mean that education reaches a large segment of young people for a variety of reasons, even though education is free."

Education **0047/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean stats
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

75% of Haitian children do not go to school and are not involved in any educational program. Less that 10% have access to recreational facilities, medical facilities, or adequate diet.

Education **0079/S5/88**
Haiti Caribbean political violence
88/01/26 Politics Upset Haiti's Fragile Educational System. CSM

Political turmoil has kept schools closed off and on for a year in Haiti. There have been no classes since November, and the few schools that tried to hold classes didn't have enough attendance to stay open. Haiti has a small, very crowded public education system. Most education is conducted privately, and often by unlicensed fly-by-night schools. Teachers often still use whips in classrooms that are lit by a single bare bulb; classes are taught in what is considered the prestige language of French, even though Haitian Creole-speaking children do not understand French; teacher-student ratios average 1 to 50 in the city and as much as 1 to 100 in the countryside; only 1 in 4 students can afford the required texts. Even though primary school attendance rose to 850,000 in the 1986-87 school year -- an increase of 50,000 -- 1 million school-age children still do not attend school. Teachers, paid $200-$600 a month, are leaving the profession or getting out of the country.

Education **0004/S8/89**
USSR Europe East child labor,poverty
88/11/10 In the Land of the Proletariat, Child Labor Lingers. NYT

In a recent issue of the magazine "Ogonyok", a reporter wrote of a visit to a farm 90 minutes outside Tashkent in which he found dozens of children heading out to the cotton fields on a school day. When the reporter asked the children, in Russian, if they worked every day, they clearly could not understand his simple question and answered: "No, every day." When the same reporter visited a fourth grade class there, children could not solve a basic mathematical problem: "7 x 8 = ?"

Education **0003/S8/89**
USSR Europe East child labor
88/11/10 In the Land of the Proletariat, Child Labor Lingers. NYT

Erkin Vakhidov of the Uzbek Children's Fund said that Soviet statistics suggesting a better than 90% literacy rate in Uzbekistan were misleading. Vakhidov said that census takers often miss the outlying farms where the problems of child labor and illiteracy are worst, and parents often lie to the officials about their children's abilities. Vakhidov said the best measure is to speak to the children themselves. Vakhidov said he has met with children often and been disturbed by their living conditions. He added: "But at least now our people are willing to talk about it and our journalists are writing about it."

Education **0042/S9/90**
France Europe West discrimination,race
89/12/30 Frayeurs Francaises et Ghettos Immigres. Le Monde Diplomatique

Gerard Stenfort, educator and League for Human Rights activist, testifies on the subject of tensions between French and immigrant school children: "It was so predictable...everyone is partially responsible, including the Left, which claimed there were no problems associated with immigration, while tensions were developing in the field...in my school, where 50% of children were immigrants in the seventies, the immigrant children are now 85% of the student body...if we proclaim there are no problems, we don't give ourselves the means to put in place a strategy for integration...when the Right took over the mayoralty, children from the projects became convinced that all French people and their institutions are racist. They developed a complete paranoia that could easily shift into violence. Kids go to school as into hostile territory. The incidents that are increasing now are the logical result of a policy of disengagement on the part of the power structure."

Education 0040/S9/90
Northern Ireland Europe West Integration
89/10/03 Faith That Knows No Boundaries. The International Guardian

The vast majority of Ulster school children attend either Catholic (maintained) or Protestant (controlled) schools. Integrated schools, the first of which opened eight years ago, educate Protestant and Catholic children side-by-side, with an ideal ratio of 50-50, but never less than 60-40. There are now eight primary and two secondary integrated schools, with six more planned. The pioneer schools have been supported by two bodies -- the Northern Ireland Council for Integrated Education and All Children Together, which operate on start-up funds from charitable foundations. The Northern Ireland Education Minister, Dr. Brian Mawhinny, is now steering legislation through which will allow any school to opt out of its present status in favor of a favored integration status. The draft order states, for the first time, that "It shall be the duty of the Department of Education to encourage and facilitate the development of integrated education."

Education 0041/S9/90
United Kingdom Europe West Indigenous
89/10/03 Cash Boost for Welsh. The International Guardian

Welsh is now a National Curriculum core subject in Welsh-speaking schools in the Principality, and a foundation subject in non-Welsh-speaking schools. The Welsh Office recently approved a grant of fifty thousand pounds to support a series of books in Welsh for children of primary school age. Also under production is a series of 10 Welsh videos for children aged five to seven, and a pilot program of videos for children aged nine to eleven.

Education 0023/S7/88
United States Soviet Union International curriculum
88/03/00 Instructor Newsfront

In a 1987 meeting, representatives of American and Soviet textbook editors met to exchange objections to political bias in textbooks. Examples were an American reference to Soviet cows producing less milk because they were not as free to roam as cows in America, and a Soviet book that accuses American pioneers of deliberately spreading smallpox among Native Americans by giving them infected blankets. Howard Mehlinger, dean of Indiana University School of Education and a Professor of Russian, has proposed sending a team of American authors to the Soviet Union in 1988 under the auspices of the Association of American Publishers for a series of meetings on this topic.

Education 0051/S4/87
United States Taiwan International stats
87/09/00 Are We Expecting Enough Effort from Students? Instructor

A study conducted by S.-Y. Lee, H. Stevenson, and J.W. Stigler, comparing North American and Taiwanese students, found many Taiwanese first graders working at the level of US fifth graders. Researchers found that only 63% of US students had a desk at home -- despite relatively ample space -- while 95% of Taiwanese students had a desk. Researchers found that Chinese teachers spent 58% of class time presenting direct instructions. US teachers were found to spend an average of 21% of class time for instruction, as opposed to 26% of class time in giving orders.

Education 0166/S4/87
Israel Middle East budget cuts
87/09/11 Learning Disabilities. Jerusalem Post

230,000 children in the Israeli Arab sector started the school year one day late due to a strike called by Arab local council leaders to protest budget cuts by which 400 Arab teachers will be dismissed. Majid Al-Haj, chairman of the Jewish/Arab Council for Peace Education, noted that Arab schools lacked electronic and technological apparatus, so that 20% of Arab pupils studied technological subjects, as opposed to 60% of Israeli children. According to Al-Haj, each Arab child spent 252 hours studying the Old Testament while "Jewish children were taught next to nothing about the New Testament or the Koran."

ENVIRONMENT

ARTICLE 24

[...]

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

[...]

> (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through **inter alia** the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution,

[...]

ARTICLE 29

1. States Parties agree that the education of the child shall be directed to:

[...]

> (e) The development of respect for the natural environment.

[...]

Environment **0034/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central defoliant
87/08/00 Report on Guatemala (NISGUA) Vol. 8 Issue 3

Between April and June, 1987, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency sprayed vast areas of Guatemala's north and northwestern regions with highly toxic defoliants, many of them suspected of causing birth defects. Chemicals involved included malathion and glyphosphate, sold in the U.S. under the name Round-Up, as well as the insecticide paraquat and the fumigant EDB. As of mid-June, 14 people had died and hundreds were poisoned after drinking contaminated water. The affected area covers over one-third of Guatemala's territory. Guatemala is not a major drug producer; observers have linked the Drug Enforcement Agency's aerial program to requests from the Guatemalan military for US assistance in logistics and the airlifting of troops to Northern Quiche, a scene of guerilla activity.

Environment **0183/S4/87**
Mexico America Central air pollution
88/02/08 La Contaminacion en Mexico: Asunto de Vida O Muerte. El Diario

Experts recommended that all children leave Mexico City during the month of January, when "thermal inversion" pollution is at its most dangerous. Experts also recommended that the school day not begin before 10:00 a.m., as the first three hours of the day are the most dangerous. Principal toxigens are lead and ozone. Of the 30,000 factories and workshops in the Federal District, only 30% have ever been fitted with any type of emission control.

Environment **0001/S9/90**
Nicaragua America Central pesticide
87/06/11 Pesticide Poisoning Rises in Third World, Care Expert Says. CSM

Dr. Douglas Murray, of CARE's pesticide and safety program in Nicaragua, shows a slide of two Nicaraguan boys splashing happily in their family's makeshift bathtub -- a barrel that once contained the highly toxic pesticide toxaphene methyl parathion. Dr. Murray states that pesticide poisoning is the No. 1 cause of death in the Pacific coast cotton-growing region of Nicaragua, where young boys increasingly make up a growing percentage of poisoning victims. Nicaragua is a major destination for pesticides that are banned in the United States and routed through Europe. "Workplace Safety" programs are now being launched to educate farmworkers and pilots about contamination risks.

Environment **0014/S5/88**
United States America North lead
87/04/23 Fetal Lead Exposure Said to Retard Learning. NYT

The findings of a study reported in The New England Journal of Medicine found that exposure to even very low levels of lead before birth appears to slow children's mental development in their first years of life. Researchers found that mental development was slowed if fetuses had lead levels above 10 micrograms per deciliter of blood; the Federal Centers for Disease Control considers lead levels to be unacceptable for children if they are higher than 25 micrograms for each deciliter of blood. Earlier studies found that children with high blood concentrations of lead had developmental problems.

Environment **0019/S5/88**
United States America North magnetic fields,stats
87/07/20 Magnetic Fields and Leukemia. Newsweek

Exposure to the magnetic fields that surround wires that conduct electrical current may double a child's risk of leukemia, according to the New York State Health Department. In a study of 250 children with cancer who were compared with 220 healthy children, the children with leukemia were almost twice as likely to live in homes were magnetic-field exposure was highest. If the study's implications are validated, up to 15 percent of cancers in children would be related to magnetic fields.

Environment **0015/S5/88**
United States America North lead
87/12/11 Lead Found in Water from Many Coolers. NYT

Many electric fountains for drinking water in schools and other buildings are exposing people to unhealthy levels of lead, a House panel was told on Dec. 10. The source of the lead in the electric coolers is lead-lined storage tanks and lead solder used in their construction. According to Paul Mushak, an adjunct professor of environmental pathology at the University of North Carolina, many, if not most, electric drinking water fountains in schools appear to have sizable elevations of lead in their water. Witnesses stressed that electric water fountains in schools and day care centers posed the greatest risk to public health because children are more susceptible than adults to lead poisoning, which can cause lowered intelligence and various health problems.

Environment 0045/S5/88
United States America North lead
88/01/24 New Effort for Victims of Lead Paint. NYT

The companies that made and sold lead pigment for paint used in houses around the country for most of this century have been sued on behalf of children poisoned by the lead. The suits contend that the companies are responsible for the poisoning of the children, whose homes were found to contain lead-paint hazards, because the companies knew for decades of the dangers of their product, failed to warn the public, implied its safety by selling the paint and conspired to hide the hazards from the public by lobbying against laws to limit its use. Lead poisoning may cause death, permanent brain damage and learning disabilities, and may impair motor skills and injure kidneys. It may result in stomach pain, irritability and lethargy.

Environment 0097/S5/88
United States America North lead,stats
88/02/07 Lead Content in Mobil Glasses is Questioned. NYT

Health authorities in Massachusetts cautioned parents late last month not to let children under the age of 7 years use glasses given out by Mobil Oil service stations around the country. The glasses, free with an 8-gallon purchase of unleaded Mobil gasoline, were decorated in leaded enamel with the logo of a football team. The glasses were found to have a lead content of 900 parts per million, which is in excess of the allowable Massachusetts standard of 2 parts per million. Mobil had already given away hundreds of thousands of the glasses. They agreed to recall from their 450 Mass. dealers about 23,000 glasses that had not yet been distributed. A Federal study showed that 88% of American children under 5 have blood levels of lead in excess of 10 micrograms per deciliter, a level that is linked to low infant weight and development problems.

Environment 0039/S9/90
United States America North electromagnetic fields
90/04/00 Threshold of the Green Decade. Natural History

There is evidence to indicate that electromagnetic fields (EMFs) can promote childhood leukemia, fetal deformities, learning disabilities and nervous disorders in children. EMFs are emitted by high-voltage power lines, computers and many household appliances. Consumer Reports in November 1989 recommended that electric blankets not be used on infants to avoid EMF exposure. Hayes comments, "The debate is hindered because the Environmental Protection Agency's major study of the field was eliminated under President Reagan."

Environment 0036/S9/90
United States America North mercury
90/04/06 Ban is Sought on Mercury in Latex Paint. NYT

In August 1989, a four-year-old Michigan boy was hospitalized with acrodynia, a childhood mercury poisoning characterized by leg cramps, skin peeling and nerve disorders. The hospitalization lasted for four months, and occurred after the interior of the house where the child lived was painted with latex paint, with the windows closed and the air conditioner running. Public health officials who followed up the case found unexpectedly high levels of mercury in the urine of children exposed to latex paint. Michigan Department of Agriculture researchers found that 12 of 35 latex producers in the state used mercury as a mildew retardant. Experts fear low-level exposure might cause asymptomatic nerve disorders in infants, as mercury vapor collects near the floor in a room. Centers for Disease Control officials have urged a ban on mercury in paint. Government health officials advised that "consumers should telephone paint companies to find out whether products contain mercury."

Environment 0072/S7/88
United States New York City America North asbestos,program
88/04/11 UFT Initiatives Close Two Schools.... New York Teacher

Grover Cleveland HS in Queens and IS 181 in the Bronx were closed so that asbestos hazards could be removed. Initially, the administration of the schools had claimed the debris of fibers left by an unsupervised heating contractor was fiberglas, not asbestos. Union officials trained by the UFT Health and Safety Committee intervened with the school board's Asbestos Task Force and managed to get the schools closed. In IS 181, the school custodian, who had received public health training from his own union, shut down the ventilation system so that the fibers were not spread throughout the building. Within the past two years, according to Tom Pappas, chair of the UFT Health and Safety Committee, three other schools -- Julia Richman HS, Thomas A. Edison VTHS and Clara Barton HS -- have experienced public health problems due to inadequate supervision of contractors. Clara Barton HS was closed for three months at the beginning of the school year due to asbestos hazards.

Environment 0006/S9/90
United States Washington America North radiation
88/10/17 U.S. Studies Health Problems Near Weapon Plant. NYT

Energy Department specialists and physicians in eastern Washington communities have agreed that radioactive iodine emitted by nuclear facilities at the Hanford Reservation are "particularly dangerous to children, who are up to 100 times more susceptible to radiation than adults." The Atlanta-based Centers for Disease Control has estimated that 20,000 children in eastern Washington could have been exposed to dangerous levels of radioactive iodine in milk produced in cows that grazed in contaminated pastures and from locally-grown vegetables. The Hanford Reservation is operated for the U.S. Government by the Westinghouse General Electric Corporation.

Environment **0007/S9/90**
United States Washington America North radiation
88/10/17 U.S. Studies Health Problems Near Weapon Plant. NYT

Some authorities estimate that children living downwind of the Hanford Reservation nuclear weapons complex may have received doses of radioactive iodine equivalent to those that children in the Marshall Islands received from an atomic blast in 1954, a disaster that led Congress in 1984 to establish a $150 million trust fund to compensate surviving victims. Experts also indicate that children may have received doses of radiation 10 times higher than Chernobyl residents. The Centers for Disease Control has been commissioned by Congress to carry out a five-year study on the incidence of thyroid diseases in communities adjacent to Hanford. Dr. A. James Ruthenberger, who heads the study team, commented, "This study could have significance for other weapon plants and nuclear power plants. It makes people aware there are risks from building nuclear bombs, not just from detonating them." Hanford is located on the Columbia River in eastern Washington.

Environment **0004/S9/90**
Brazil America South radiation
87/10/19 Glittering Toy Delights.... NYT

One of the world's most serious accidents involving radiation began on Sept. 13, 1989, when two young scavengers broke open an abandoned clinic's discarded radiation machine in Gioania. Local residents believed they had found a precious stone. One resident "scraped some powder off with a screwdriver... he came home with it and sprinkled it in the children's room...it gave light, like a firefly", according to Alves Ferreira, a contaminated campesina. In another case, 8 children were seriously contaminated when a mother swept irradiated dust onto a patio. The contaminant, cesium 137, is thought to retain its full strength for at least 30 years. 245 exposures and 44 hospitalizations involving serious contamination were recorded in the incident.

Environment **0050/S9/90**
Brazil America South mercury
89/02/00 Brazil: Massacres Among the Indigenous Peoples. LADOC

Researchers have discovered that indigenous populations in Brazil's Amazonia region are at risk because of the release of mercury, which is used in gold-mining operations in the region. Between 1979 and 1985, an estimated 87 tons of uncontrolled mercury were released in western Rondonia along the Madiera River. Mercury is especially hazardous to children.

Environment **0228/S4/87**
Dominican Republic Caribbean political protest,water
88/02/23 Protestas por Contaminacion. El Diario

Peasants in Maria Trinidad Sanchez province went on strike, demanding that the authorities clean up pollution of ground- and drinking-water, caused by toxic minerals and wastes, including cyanide, from the State-owned Rosario Dominicana gold mines. Leaders also demanded that 130 families, including many children, be evacuated from under a State-constructed dam and run-off pool. Authorities refused these demands and sent in troops; the strike spread to the population at large, who cut off power to eight cities, suspended schools, and shut down transport. Strikers said they had been protesting pollution, seepage and dangerous conditions due to government-sponsored industrial projects for nine years, before taking action. Reporters termed the protest "far more prolonged and violent" than previous strikes over wage issues. A spokesman from Rosario Dominicana said the ecological changes caused by the dam were negligible and there was no contamination.

Environment **0003/S9/90**
USSR Europe East radiation,discrimination
87/06/22 During Days of Delay.... Washington Post National Weekly Edition

According to information recently made public by workers at Chernobyl, Communist Party officials in the Ukraine immediately organized the evacuation of their own children after the accident at Chernobyl, while assuring local residents that there was no danger to children. Allegedly, the "chosen" children of Party leaders were sent to "rest homes in the Crimea" on May 1, 1986, while the first public warning for the Kiev region was not issued until May 5.

Environment **0002/S9/90**
USSR Europe East radiation
87/06/22 During Days of Delay.... Washington Post National Weekly Edition

Children played and mothers pushed baby carriages along a road "already glowing with radiation" when local authorities in Pripyat refused to release information concerning the radiation spewing out of Chernobyl's damaged fourth reactor on April 26, 1986, according to recently released information. The Communist Party second secretary for the Kiev region, V. Malomuzhem, explicitly ordered a group of local organizers to "act as if nothing happened" on the day of the accident, and to keep schools open.

Environment **0050/S3/87**
United Kingdom Europe West radiation
86/12/00 Fallout in Britain. World Press Review

Officials neglected to mention the particular dangers faced by children and the 10 million residents of northern regions of the UK when they assured the nation that the Chernobyl nuclear disaster posed no health risks in the UK, according to David Webster, writing in the "New Scientist" (Oct. 9). "Allowing for the unborn, it appears that [about] 250,000 children under five" may recieve more than safe levels of radiation during the year after Chernobyl, Webster says, unless their parents took immediate precautions. However, that possibility was minimized by British officials, who "must have been determined to play down the incident."

FAMILY

ARTICLE 5

States Parties shall respect the responsibilities, rights, and duties of parents or, where applicable, the members of the extended family or community as provided for by local custom, legal guardians or other persons legally responsible for the child, to provide, in a manner consistent with the evolving capacities of the child, appropriate direction and guidance in the exercise by the child of the rights recognized in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 7

1. The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality, and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.

2. States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.

ARTICLE 10

1. In accordance with the obligation of States Parties under article 9, paragraph 1, applications by a child or his or her parents to enter or leave a State Party for the purpose of family reunification shall be dealt with by States Parties in a positive, humane and expeditious manner. States Parties shall further ensure that the submission of such a request shall entail no adverse consequences for the applicants and for the members of their family.

2. A child whose parents reside in different States shall have the right to maintain on a regular basis save in exceptional circumstances personal relations and direct contacts with both parents. Towards that end and in accordance with the obligation of States Parties under Article 9, paragraph 1, States Parties shall respect the right of the child and his or her parents to leave any country, including their own, and to enter their own country. The right to leave any country shall be subject only to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and which are necessary to protect the national security, public order **(ordre public)**, public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 18

1. States Parties shall use their best efforts to ensure recognition of the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of the child. Parents or, as the case may be, legal guardians, have the primary responsibility for the upbringing and development of the child. The best interests of the child will be their basic concern.

2. For the purpose of guaranteeing and promoting the rights set forth in the present Convention, States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to parents and legal guardians in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities and shall ensure the development of institutions, facilities and services for the care of children.

3. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child care services and facilities for which they are eligible.

ARTICLE 20

1. A child temporarily or permanently deprived of his or her family environment, or in whose own best interests cannot be allowed to remain in that environment, shall be entitled to special protection and assistance provided by the State.

2. States Parties shall in accordance with their national laws ensure alternative care for such a child.

[...]

Family		**0239/S7/88**
South Africa	Africa South	apartheid,law

87/07/30 South African Institute of Race Relations News p. 2

A new Child Care Act passed in South Africa will be administered according to the "own affairs system" [sic], i.e. separately for whites and blacks.

Family **0061/S3/87**
United States America North foster care,stats
86/11/19 Abused Children Do Best If Family Environment.... CSM

For several years, the number of children in foster care decreased, from an estimated half-million children in 1977 to about 269,000 in 1983. This drop paralleled a decline in the number of children who were born in the US. In 1984, the number increased by 7,000, and localized reports tell of a continued rise since then. In many parts of the country, there are too few individual foster homes and institutions to handle the increase. According to child advocate Diane Weinroth, it costs taxpayers some $8,200 a year to support a child in a foster-care home in the District of Columbia. It costs about 10 times that amount if the child is institutionalized, depending on the requirements of the child.

Family **0042/S3/87**
United States America North stats
86/12/10 More Women Postponing Marriage. NYT

23% of all children under the age of 18 live with only one parent, compared with 9% in 1960 and 12% in 1970, the Census Bureau reported on December 9.

Family **0044/S3/87**
United States America North poverty,stats
87/04/19 Almost 13 Million Children.... Tallahassee Democrat

In 1960, 6% of white families with children were headed by women; in 1986, it was 15%. The black figures rose from 21% in 1960 to 48% in 1986. Of the 63 million children in the US in 1985, more than 40 million lived with both biological parents; 5.5 million lived with one parent and a stepparent; 700,000 lived with two adoptive parents. Most of the rest -- 13.2 million -- lived in mother-only households. These figures are from a report issued on April 18 by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families.

Family **0193/S4/87**
United States America North day care,stats
87/11/25 Deaths of Unattended Children.... NYT

From New York City, where there are more than 144,000 children under the age of 6 competing for 46,000 full-time slots in daycare centers, to Seattle, where there is licensed daycare space for 8,800 of the 23,000 children who need it, the ability of states and municipalities to meet the demand has been stretched to the limit, according to legislative experts and child care lobbyists.

Family **0052/S5/88**
United States America North day care,program,poverty
88/02/14 Kennedy Seeks Care Program for All 4-Year-Olds. NYT

Senator Edward M. Kennedy has announced plans to introduce legislation that would encourage states to create a program of education and day care available to all 4-year-olds. The programs would be required to operate all day and the year round for the benefit of working parents. Senator Kennedy cited statistics from the Bureau of the Census showing that one out of four single mothers on welfare would look for work if child care were available. He said his program would be tailored to help poor children and those who have only one parent or two working parents. Although all of the nation's 4-year-olds would technically be eligible for the program, half the spaces would be reserved for youths from families with incomes less than 15% above the Federal poverty line. For the low-income families, the day care would be free; families with higher income would pay according to ability.

Family **0243/S4/87**
United States America North poverty
88/03/06 El Rostro de la Pobreza. El Diario

Between 1969 and 1978, the number of families living in poverty headed by single women rose by 50%, from 1.8 million to 2.7 million. The trend has remained constant. Some observers have associated this demographic shift with the policies of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program, which tends to withhold assistance from two-parent families. As of March, 1988, Congress was considering measures to encourage AFDC aid to two-parent families living below the poverty line.

Family **0028/S6/88**
United States America North day care,stats,school
88/03/15 More Teen-Agers Take Their Babies to School. NYT

Over the past decade, school districts in big cities have begun providing day care for babies whose teenage parents need to continue their education. However, the number of day care spaces is not enough to meet the demand. In the US, one out of eight babies born has a teenage mother, and one-fifth of the 478,000 teenagers giving birth each year has already had at least one child. 23 percent of teenage mothers have another child within two years after they have their first, and 43 percent have another child within three years of their first child. Babies born to teenage parents are more likely to have low birth weight, to grow up in poverty and to become teenage parents themselves. In New York City, there are 5,000 births a year to school-age girls and only 350 places are available in the 17 day care centers in city high schools.

Family **0244/S4/87**
United States America North poverty,stats
88/03/29 20 Years After the Kerner Report.... NYT

The percentage of black children "born out of wedlock" [born into single parent families] rose from 31.9% in 1968 to 60.1% in 1986. The percentage for whites rose at a sharper rate, from 5.3% to 14.5%, over the same period. The percentage of families headed by women rose, during the same period, from 27.7% to 41.5% among blacks, and among whites from 8.9% to 12.9%.

Family **0013/10/90**
United States America North abuse,stats
90/03/00 Crime, Safety and You! National Victim Center

Violence against children -- which can range from throwing an object to using a weapon -- occurs in 62% of U.S. families every year.

Family **0026/S6/88**
United States New York America North day care
88/02/15 National Model for Day Care. NYT

Empire State Day Care Services, a non-profit organization, opened its first day-care center for 100 children of state workers in 1979. Today it has 35 centers and services 3,500 children throughout New York state. Experts say that it is the largest state system of its kind and is a national model for other states to provide child care for their employees. Empire State operates on $3 million a year which goes to administrative costs and to start new centers. The cost to the parents depends upon their income and ranges from $35 to $105 a week.

Family **0010/S6/88**
United States New York America North foster care,immigration
88/03/26 I.N.S. Ruling Benefits Illegal Immigrant Children. NYT

Undocumented immigrant children who are or have been in foster care will no longer be disqualified from becoming legal residents of the US. The Immigration and Naturalization Service reversed its policy following a Federal suit brought by New York City and the Legal Aid Society earlier this month. Under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1987, to be eligible for legalization, undocumented aliens must prove continuous residence in the US since 1/1/82, and demonstrate they are "not likely to become a financial charge". INS concluded that since no money is given to a family or child, foster care should be considered in-kind services, rather than public cash assistance, making the children eligible. The ruling applies nationwide. An estimated 1,000 undocumented children are in foster care nationwide; 100 to 300 will be affected in New York, of which 30-40 have been identified as eligible for immediate amnesty.

Family 0034/S3/87
United States New York City America North foster care,death,infant
87/01/30 Crackdown on Homes. Daily News

Commissioner William Grinker of the Human Resources Administration said that a report on the deaths of two babies who died shortly after leaving a group foster home would be released later. Daily News columnist Jimmy Breslin reported last week on the deaths of Kuaron Jackson and Shaii Smalls, who lived in the Angel Guardian home in Brooklyn. In the meantime, Grinker said that the HRA would consult with the Department of Health to examine sanitary problems at each of the homes and would require that a visiting nurse monitor all boarder babies placed with foster families.

Family 0073/S3/87
United States New York City America North foster care,teen-age
87/03/27 Youths Languish in Diagnostic Centers. NYT

Almost half the teen-agers in five short-term, or diagnostic, city-run foster care centers have been there for more than the intended 90 days, an internal city report found last year. Nine had been there for more than 2 years. One teen-ager lived in a diagnostic center for five years when she should have been in a center for the mentally retarded. Because the centers often do not have the staff to evaluate and refer children -- and the foster care system does not have appropriate places to send most of the teen-agers -- children who are mentally disturbed, mentally retarded and juvenile delinquents, as well as those with less severe problems, all end up together in overcrowded, under-staffed diagnostic centers. It is this mix, social workers and lawyers say, that leads to incidents of violence and abuse, such as the case at the Hegeman Diagnostic Center two months ago in which a 12-year-old girl was sexually abused by other girls staying there.

Family 0027/S6/88
United States New York City America North day care,immigrant
88/03/10 Chinatown Day Center: A Haven for 80, but 500 Must Wait. NYT

Since 1983, the Garment Industry Day Care Center has provided day care exclusively for union members' children. 80 children between the ages of 2 and 6 are enrolled, but 500 more children need day care. The need for day care in Chinatown has grown due to the growth of the population, starting in 1982, when Congress doubled the Chinese immigration to 40,000 to include Taiwanese people. In 1982, 85,000 people lived in a twenty-block area that stretched from Delancey Street to City Hall and from Broadway to the East River. Today, the northern border of Chinatown extends to Houston Street, and there are almost 120,000 people living in this area. There are an estimated 4,000 children in the area enrolled in day care, and at least that many more are in need of day care. Union officials say there is a six-month wait for day care centers in Chinatown.

Family **0241/S4/87**
United States North America Immigration,program
88/03/06 La Educacion es Clave para la Comunidad Hispana. El Diario

The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials has initiated a program to "preserve the unity of families" threatened by recent changes in the immigration law, which offer amnesty to individuals only as a function of time spent in America by each individual, not as a function of their role within families. According to NALEO, only one out of three adult Latinos recognized by the census as legal residents is a citizen. NALEO has set up a toll-free number (1-800-44-NALEO) for family members and others wishing information in Spanish concerning recent changes in immigration law.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

ARTICLE 12

1. States Parties shall assure to the child who is capable of forming his or her own views the right to express those views freely in all matters affecting the child, the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child.

2. For this purpose, the child shall in particular be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial and administrative proceedings affecting the child, either directly, or through a representative or an appropriate body, in a manner consistent with the procedural rules of national law.

ARTICLE 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or

(b) For the protection of national security or of public order (**ordre public**), or of public health or morals.

ARTICLE 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (**ordre public**), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 16

1. No child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his or her privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his or her honour and reputation.

2. The child has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

ARTICLE 17

States Parties recognize the important function performed by the mass media and shall ensure that the child has access to information and material from a diversity of national and international sources, especially those aimed at the promotion of his or her social, spiritual and moral well-being and physical and mental health. To this end, States Parties shall:

(a) Encourage the mass media to disseminate information and material of social and cultural benefit to the child and in accordance with the spirit of article 29;

(b) Encourage international co-operation in the production, exchange and dissemination of such information and material from a diversity of cultural, national and international sources;

(c) Encourage the production and dissemination of children's books;

(d) Encourage the mass media to have particular regard to the linguistic needs of the child who belongs to a minority group or who is indigenous;

(e) Encourage the development of appropriate guidelines for the protection of the child from information and material injurious to his or her well-being bearing in mind the provisions of articles 13 and 18.

Freedom of Expression **0056/S4/87**
United States America North censorship,education
87/12/00 Instructor Newsfront

Attempts to censor schoolbooks and curriculum materials jumped 20% last year, and 168% in the past five years. Some 37% of last year's 153 incidents resulted in the removal, restriction, or modification of materials.

Freedom of Expression 0073/S7/88
United States America North censorship,education
88/05/00 Should Principals Censor School Newspapers? American Teacher

In Hazelwood, Mo. School District v. Kuhlmeier, the U.S. Supreme Court affirmed that school principals have the right to censor articles in school newspapers. Commenting on the decision, Peggy Jackson-Chase, a high school journalism teacher and student newspaper advisor, stated: "One of the things adults fail to consider when they agree censorship is good for students is that our young people today are living with venereal diseases, with abortion, in divorced homes, in poverty-stricken homes, in close quarters that sometimes lead to incest. They are living in situations that we tell them they can't discuss in writing."

Freedom of Expression 0123/S7/88
United States America North privacy,juvenile justice
88/05/25 Deadlier than the Mail. Daily News

The FBI opened a file on Todd Patterson when he was 13 years old because he wrote to the Soviet Union asking for information as part of a school project. Since then, Patterson has been the object of a mail cover, with some letters opened and others confiscated. Patterson, now 17 years old, is suing the FBI, demanding that the agency stop tampering with his mail. The FBI has declined to comment.

Freedom of Expression 0018/S9/90
United States America North censorship,education
89/04/01 High School Press Censorship Grows. Youth Law News

Since the Supreme Court's landmark decision Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier, establishing that principals have the right broadly to censor high school newspapers, censorship complaints rose by 25% in a year, according to the Student Press Law Center. One school district in Florida cited Hazlewood when it banned the use of the Greek drama Lysistrata as a textbook in an English class.

Freedom of Expression 0089/S7/88
Bolivia America South political protest
88/05/00 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 9

A march of 800 children in support of children's rights was held under the auspices of DCI-Bolivia on April 12 ["Children's Day" in Bolivia] in Cochabamba, Bolivia. The march received wide media attention, and Bolivian Television carried unrehearsed interviews with children expressing their feelings about the ways in which their rights were violated.

Freedom of Expression **0166/S7/88**

Cuba Caribbean political repression

88/06/30 In Cuban Prisons. The New York Review of Books

Human Rights Watch has verified the authenticity of a sample of the forms used by neighborhood surveillance groups, known as Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, in Cuba. One side of the form has space for recording an opinion that a person may have expressed on a political issue; the other side has space to record information about the individual. Categories of individuals under political surveillance listed on the form include "adolescents under the age of sixteen". The form includes a section where the place the opinion was expressed is to be checked off. Possibilities listed on the form include "educational center", "recreational center" and "the street". The form contains a section to record the reactions of those present who heard the opinion expressed.

ARTICLE 23

1. States Parties recognize that a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

2. States Parties recognize the right of the disabled child to special care and shall encourage and ensure the extension, subject to available resources, to the eligible child and those responsible for his or her care, of assistance for which application is made and which is appropriate to the child's condition and to the circumstances of the parents or others caring for the child.

3. Recognizing the special needs of a disabled child, assistance extended in accordance with paragraph 2 shall be provided free of charge, whenever possible, taking into account the financial resources of the parents or others caring for the child, and shall be designed to ensure that the disabled child has effective access to and receives education, training, health care services, rehabilitation services, preparation for employment and recreation opportunities in a manner conducive to the child's achieving the fullest possible social integration and individual development, including his or her cultural and spiritual development.

4. States Parties shall promote in the spirit of international co-operation the exchange of appropriate information in the field of preventive health care and of medical, psychological and functional treatment of disabled children, including dissemination of and access to information concerning methods of rehabilitation education and vocational services, with the aim of enabling States Parties to improve their capabilities and skills and to widen their experience in these areas. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 24

1. States Parties recognize the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and to facilities for the treatment of illness and rehabilitation of health. The States Parties shall strive to ensure that no child is deprived of his or her right of access to such health care services.

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

(a) To diminish infant and child mortality,

(b) To ensure the provision of necessary medical assistance and health care to all children with emphasis on the development of primary health care,

(c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through **inter alia** the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution,

(d) To ensure appropriate pre- and post-natal health care for expectant mothers,

(e) To ensure that all segments of society, in particular parents and children, are informed, have access to education and are supported in the use of, basic knowledge of child health and nutrition, the advantages of breast-feeding, hygiene and environmental sanitation and the prevention of accidents,

(f) To develop preventive health care, guidance for parents, and family planning education and services.

3. States Parties shall take all effective and appropriate measures with a view to abolishing traditional practices prejudicial to the health of children.

4. States Parties undertake to promote and encourage international co-operation with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right recognized in this article. In this regard, particular account shall be taken of the needs of developing countries.

ARTICLE 25

States Parties recognize the right of a child who has been placed by the competent authorities for the purposes of care, protection, or treatment of his or her physical or mental health, to a periodic review of the treatment provided to the child and all other circumstances relevant to his or her placement.

Health **0005/S7/88**
Africa Africa AIDS,breast-feeding
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 38

Research suggests that most AIDS-infected babies who breast-fed were already positive before they began breast-feeding. But a case has been documented -- by J.B. Ziegler in The Lancet -- in which breast milk was found to contain the AIDS virus. World Health Organization experts believe that HIV-contaminated breast milk is "unlikely to prove a principal route for the transmission of the virus from mother to child." Given that bottle-fed babies in poor communities of the Third World are "twice as likely to die" as breast-fed babies, experts feel that the possible risk of mothers passing the AIDS virus to their babies through breast-feeding are outweighed by the risks involved with the used of formula and powdered milk (which include: exposure to contaminated water, unsterile bottles, malnutrition through incorrect dilution and malnutrition through use of substitutes). Research on this risk-analysis is, according to the Panos Institute, an "urgent priority for Africa."

Health **0007/S7/88**
Africa Africa AIDS,immunization
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 40

The Panos Institute comments: "... child vaccination programs in poor countries are frequently carried out by means of re-usable needles which are not always properly sterilized. If some of the vaccinated children are already carrying the AIDS virus, there is a potential risk that an HIV-contaminated needle could spread the virus to uninfected children...Both the breast-feeding and vaccination campaigns are part of a real success in African and Third World health care delivery: the 'mother-and-child' health revolution. The possibility (and at present it is only a possibility) that these drives would be helping to spread AIDS and diseases like polio is an agonizing one for many organizations such as WHO and UNICEF."

Health **0006/S7/88**
Africa Africa AIDS,immunization
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 38

Babies carrying the AIDS virus are likely, even before they show any symptoms of AIDS, to have an immune system working less effectively than normal; they may be "immunologically suppressed." Some virologists are seriously worried that early childhood vaccination, particularly where a "live vaccine" is used, as is the case with polio, could "cause in the child the very disease [AIDS] which the inoculation is supposed to prevent."

Health **0004/S7/88**
Africa Africa AIDS,pregnancy
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 38

A pregnant woman carrying the AIDS virus has roughly a 50/50 chance of passing the infection on to the child. The three main modes of transmission are: HIV can be passed to the unborn child in the womb; HIV can be passed to the baby at the moment of birth; HIV can theoretically be passed to the baby through breast-feeding.

Health **0001/S7/88**
Africa Africa AIDS,program,education
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 31

According to the Panos Institute, the "mother-and-child revolution in primary health care" since the late 1970's has provided the most effective model for health education in the third world. According to the Institute, "These programs work because, more than any other segment of the population, women are motivated for change: change that means fewer births and more surviving children." The Institute recommends "mother-and-child"-oriented approaches to AIDS education, in that "in a number of African HIV-endemic countries, women are a focal point of risk from the virus."

Health **0106/S5/88**
Africa Africa AIDS,stats
87/09/00 New York Briefing on AIDS and Development

Current studies show that from 40% to 65% of infants born to infected mothers are themselves infected, and one-half of HIV-carrying infants develop AIDS within two years. Among pregnant women reporting to urban antenatal clinics in Central and East Africa, seropositivity ranges between 2% and 15%. Given current female fertility rates in tropical Africa, it may be predicted that most fertile women will enter another pregnancy within the next five years. This year, several thousand HIV-infected infants are likely to be born in the Central African countries affected by the epidemic, although they may escape diagnosis since a principal symptom, failure to thrive, is a common manifestation of the long-established diseases in tropical Africa which already bring childhood mortality to 50% before the age of five years.

Health **0102/S5/88**
Africa Africa AIDS
87/10/00 Information on Global Dimensions.... GAO Report

In heavily affected countries in central and south Africa, AIDS is likely to substantially increase death rates in young adults and infants, possibly even doubling the infant mortality rate, according to participants at a conference held in October of 1987. The conference, sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine, the Agency for International Development, WHO and the Bureau of the Census, set out to review and evaluate models for projecting AIDS and to identify a strategy for improving their reliability.

Health **0001/S5/88**
Africa Africa AIDS,Infant
88/01/00 The AIDS File. Hippocrates

A report from the Second International Conference on AIDS in Africa, held October 1987 in Naples, Italy, indicates that AIDS may be transmitted to only 25% of fetuses in the womb, lower than the 50% previously feared. The research, done on infants born to 486 women in Zaire who carried the virus during their pregnancies, also suggests that transmission is more likely if a woman has actually developed the disease than if she is simply infected with the virus.

Health **0096/S5/88**
Africa Africa malaria,stats
88/03/26 Malaria Vaccine Trials are Qualified Success. Science News

Malaria is a major public health problem in developing countries, killing millions each year and causing the death of one-quarter of all children born in central Africa. Because some strains of the parasite have grown resistant to anti-malarial drugs, many groups worldwide have been search for a vaccine. According to a report published in the March 10 issue of Nature, the first vaccine against the disease-causing stages of the malaria parasite has been developed in Colombia, and it induced partial immunity in a small number of human volunteers.

Health **0050/S5/88**
Africa Central Africa Central AIDS,stats,anemia
88/01/22 Study Traces AIDS in Africa Children. NYT

Nearly one in 15 Central African children receiving blood transfusions to combat malaria-related anemia may become infected with the AIDS virus as a result, a new study has found. Transfusions are now the no. 2 source of AIDS transmission in the region, according to Dr. Thomas Quinn, a National Institutes of Health researcher for the study. While some major urban hospitals in Africa have instituted screening of blood donations for the AIDS virus, for economic and other reasons, many hospitals and blood centers still do not. Dr. Quinn estimated that among children in Central Africa receiving transfusions, about 1,000 may have been infected with the AIDS virus in each of the last five years.

Health **0008/S7/88**
Rwanda Africa Central AIDS,blood transfusions
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 42

Few African countries affected by AIDS have begun comprehensive blood donor screening. In Rwanda, which began attempting to screen its blood in 1985, approximately 33% of children in hospital received a blood transfusion against malarial anemia. 20% of Rwanda's HIV-positive children were infected by transfusions.

Health 0009/S7/88
Zaire Africa Central AIDS
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 46

A test of 254 non-AIDS hospital patients in Kinshasa found a correlation between age and HIV-positivity, in which the youngest patients were most likely to be infected. 8% of men hospitalized for reasons other than AIDS tested HIV-positive, whereas 14% of children under four in the same control group were HIV-positive.

Health 0010/S7/87
Zaire Africa Central AIDS
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 46

A study of 368 children hospitalized at Mama Yemo Hospital in Kinshasa revealed that 11% tested HIV-positive, as did 1% of their non-hospitalized siblings and 8% of their mothers. Zaire does not report its AIDS cases to the World Health Organization, and AIDS patients at at least one major hospital are discharged immediately after diagnosis, so that "beds [may be] given instead to patients who may recover."

Health 0024/S5/88
Sudan Khartoum Africa East AIDS,street children
87/09/11 Homegrown Program Helps Put Sudan Street Kids on Right Road. CSM

Many street children in Khartoum participate in homosexual acts. A number of them have sexually transmitted diseases, including "some" cases of AIDS, according to Munir Ahmed, director of a local program for street children.

Health 0103/S5/88
Uganda Africa East AIDS,education
87/11/01 Frank Talk on AIDS Brings Praise for Uganda. NYT

UNICEF, in cooperation with the Ugandan Government, is planning to train thousands of primary school teachers to educate children and their parents about AIDS. Uganda was one of the first African countries to develop a comprehensive five-year AIDS plan and one of the first to produce educational materials on the disease. Health officials say Uganda's campaign against AIDS is the most advanced in Africa.

Health 0124/S5/88
Angola Mozambique Africa South stats,IMR,armed conflict
88/03/11 Rocking in the Rain for Starving Children. Weekly Mail

Right now 375 of every 1,000 Angolan children are dying before five -- probably the highest rate in the world, according to UNICEF. The rate is 324/1000 in Mozambique. If the ravaging of Angola and Mozambique continues unabated, half the children under five in both countries will die. These chilling statistics gave urgency to the 5-day meeting last week organized by UNICEF and the Zimbabwe Committee for Child Survival and Development. About 100 writers, artists and intellectuals were there to find ways of focusing their talents to save the children. Some observers felt the symposium was "too wordy", lacking concrete action. The most memorable contribution came from child victims of rebels in Angola and Mozambique: a Mozambican child of 10, forced by Renamo to shoot villagers, and an Angolan boy who lost a leg when he stepped on a landmine. Africa is the only continent where infant mortality is projected to worsen over the next few years.

Health **0095/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South Immunization,IMR
88/03/13 Mozambique Wins a Skirmish on Health Care. NYT

In the capital city of Maputo, largely as a result of a door-to-door vaccination campaign, which has its roots in a national campaign launched more than a decade ago, the percentage of immunized children in the 1-year-old to 2-year-old range has risen to 90%, from 34% six years ago. About 200 children are vaccinated each day. The infant mortality rate has dropped to about 77 for each 1,000 babies, from an estimated 108 for each 1,000 babies in 1980. Members of youth groups and women's organizations, joined by high school students, among others, fan out into neighborhoods of tin and cement shanties, asking parents if their children have been immunized against measles, tetanus, tuberculosis, polio and diphtheria. If the answer is no, families are sent to local health centers for counseling and vaccinations.

Health **0116/S5/88**
Mozambique Africa South stats,refugees
88/05/11 Rebels Leave Mozambique a Bloodied and Fallow Land. NYT

The child mortality rate in Mozambique has doubled in the 1980's to 350 per 1,000, the highest in the world. The Health Ministry reported in April that since 1981, the Mozambique National Resistance (Renamo) attackers have looted, destroyed or forced the closing of 595 health clinics -- 31% of Mozambique's health network, leaving 2 million people without care. This year, almost a quarter of Mozambique's 14 million people face starvation or severe malnutrition, because Mozambican farmers were able to meet only 6% of the grain needs of city dwellers and refugees. The war has forced 870,000 Mozambicans to flee their country and 1.1 million more to leave their farms for the safety of cities, according to a UN report.

Health **0068/S9/90**
Namibia Africa South IMR
88/05/11 Namibian Children.... The Rights of the Child

In Namibia, infant mortality is 163 per 1,000 for blacks, compared to 21 per 1,000 for whites. As of 1981, $270.00 per capital was spent for white health needs, as opposed to $5.40 to $65.84 (depending on the region) for blacks. There is no preventive health care program for children.

Health **0208/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South hunger,poverty,apartheid
87/09/27 Apartheid's Children. Observer

In South Africa, an African child is six times more likely than a white child to die before its fifth birthday. Two-fifths of African children suffer from malnutrition. Those who survive their first years are much more likely than white children to die from preventable diseases such as pneumonia and diarrhea. With no national vaccination program, thousands of children go blind from complications of measles.

Health **0123/S5/88**
South Africa Africa South malnutrition,stats
88/04/15 State's Own Survey Finds Malnutrition. Weekly Mail

Health surveys sponsored by the government have found that more than one-third of rural black children under the age of 5 were wasted, stunted or had low weight-for-age: 1.8% were wasted, 25.4% were stunted and 8.4% had low weight-for-age. The survey also reported that 15.1% of pre-school children in Botshabelo, Orange Free State, were underweight, and 35.5% showed significant growth retardation. Among children under three, 16.8% were underweight, and 40.5% showed retarded growth. The department only disclosed the findings for South Africa. It did not include findings for the "independent homelands" or neighboring states, but the pattern is likely to be similar, if not worse.

Health **0011/S7/88**
Zambia Africa South AIDS
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 46

8% of 272 maternity cases in Lusaka tested HIV-positive (as did 17% of "healthy people coming to hospital for routine check-ups"). The Minister of Health has banned all medical officers from issuing independent statements on AIDS.

Health **0158/S4/87**
Zambia Africa South IMR
88/01/31 La Zambie dans le Carcan.... Le Monde Diplomatique

In his address of May 1, 1987, President Kaunda acknowledged: "Mortality rates have risen sharply, especially among children, because hospitals can no longer import the necessary medicines."

Health **0181/S7/88**
Zimbabwe Africa South stats,conference
88/03/14 Year of the African Child. West Africa

At a symposium in Harare, Zimbabwe on the "Child Survival and Development Revolution", UNICEF director James Grant pointed out that Africa is "the only continent in the world where the number of under-five deaths is actually expected to increase between now and the year 2000". Jolly cautioned that

"Projection is the continuation of past trends which we can change. Trends are not given, they are simply a record of the past which need to be used as a challenge for a better future." UNICEF deputy director Richard Jolly, in a message to the conference, stated that a million African children died in 1987 from diseases preventable by immunization, and an additional million children died from preventable dehydration caused by diarrhea. "Most of the deaths from these causes will be readily preventable in the future if timely actions are taken now," Jolly added.

Health 0016/S5/88
Burkina Faso Africa West river blindness
87/09/03 Old Scourge Loses Ground in West Africa. NYT

Onchocerciasis, or river blindness, appears to be coming under control in Burkino Faso. According to Ebrahim M. Samba, director of the Onchocerciasis Control Program, which is administered by the World Health Organization in Ouagadougou, the capital, "Over three million children born in the last decade are fully protected from becoming blind with oncho." The successful "oncho" campaign, involving helicopters, larvacides, and extensive laboratory research, may serve as an example for other health campaigns in the third world, scientists say.

Health 0093/S5/88
Gambia Africa West immunization
88/04/26 Technology Aids Vaccination Effort. NYT

In Gambia, a nation that has attained an 80% vaccination level, the infant mortality rates were essentially unchanged, according to a study published earlier this year. "If kids don't die of disease, they die of malaria, diarrhea or malnutrition," said John W. Nelson, coordinator for a United States-financed project to combat communicable childhood diseases.

Health 0011/S5/88
Ivory Coast Africa West disabled
88/01/26 African Movement Fights for Lives of the Handicapped. NYT

Across Africa, handicapped children are often taken to local traditional leaders who administer a poison. Other children are told that the child turned into a snake and slithered away into the bush. One of the first priorities for the fledgling movement of advocates for the handicapped in Africa is to assure their right to live. "In Africa, a handicapped child is seen as a child to be replaced, either set aside or exterminated," said Simplice-Armand Gotta, a university professor who is president of the National Association of the Physically Handicapped of Ivory Coast.

Health **0092/S5/88**
Nigeria Africa West immunization,stats
88/04/26 Technology Aids Vaccination Effort. NYT

A new kind of insulated box that can keep vaccines below 45 degrees Fahrenheit for 48 hours is aiding the West African city of Kano in reaching the UNICEF target of universal vaccination for third world children by 1990. In the mid-1970's, a nationwide immunization campaign failed in Nigeria, partly because the vaccination carrier boxes kept vaccines cool for only 12 hours. Vehicles used to distribute the vaccines broke down, and the vaccines lost their potency. The current national average of vaccinations is 25%, and about 25% of the babies born in Nigeria are killed by one of the six preventable diseases before the age of 5. Some experts question the value of Nigeria's vaccination campaign approach. They believe a sounder, although more gradual, approach is to integrate vaccination of children into Nigeria's plan to expand a nationwide network of health clinics so that a child born in 1990 or 1991 will have the opportunity to be vaccinated.

Health **0187/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central poverty,stats,IMR
87/11/30 Bankrolling Failure. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus

AID reports that infant mortality rose by 36 percent in 1986 alone in El Salvador, to 91 deaths per thousand live births. [These figures appear to reflect a discrepancy with data provided by UNICEF.]

Health **0188/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central poverty,stats
87/11/30 Bankrolling Failure. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus

According to the Salvadoran Ministry of Health's report "Priority Health Needs In Central America: El Salvador", 25% of pregnant Salvadoran women receive pre-natal care. There are 3.4 physicians per 10,000 people. Half the child population has no access to safe drinking water or toilet facilities. In the population at large, the leading cause of death is intestinal infection, and the leading illnesses are parasitism and diarrhea.

Health **0230/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central poverty,stats,IMR
87/12/00 UNICEF State of the World's Children p. 65

El Salvador infant mortality figures available from UNICEF reflect a decrease from 65 per thousand live births in 1985 to 61 in 1986. [These figures appear to reflect a discrepancy with data provided by the Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus.]

Health **0116/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central Immunization,stats
86/08/00 Links Vol. 3 No. 4

Eight years after the initiation of a National Health Plan, Guatemala has experienced an increase in preventable diseases and has the lowest child immunization rates on the continent. The measles death rate -- the highest in fourteen years at present -- climbed from 26.5 deaths per 100,000 in 1980 to 39.6 deaths per 100,000 in 1982. The incidence rate of measles is 24 times the objective rate targeted by the National Health Plan.

Health **0117/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central Immunization,stats
86/08/00 Links Vol. 3 No. 4

Tetanus mortality increased from 0.9 deaths per 100,000 to 1.2 deaths per 100,000 between 1978 and 1983. In 1983, 75.5% of all births were home deliveries. Neonatal tetanus is highest in rural areas where births are frequently attended by midwives untrained in sterile techniques.

Health **0112/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central trauma,armed conflict
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

"The Guatemalan Child And The Internal Armed Conflict", a report from the Guatemala Human Rights Commission of Mexico, concludes that traumas suffered by children exposed to political violence induce: nightmares, aggressiveness, fear of unknown situations, learning disabilities, identification with the aggressor, repressing of tension in general, autism and child psychosis.

Health **0108/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central stats,Immunization
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

Dr. William Vargas, a health official with UNICEF, stated that a child dies once every fifteen minutes in Guatemala. Vargas claimed that one out of every 8 children could be saved with proper vaccination against five curable diseases: measles, polio, tetanus, diptheria and whooping cough. Vargas calculated that in 1984, 24,170 children under the age of twelve months and 17,716 children between the ages of one and five had died in Guatemala, for a total of 39,885 reported deaths. 9,000 of these were from diptheria, 8,000 from respiratory problems and 3,500 because of complications at birth.

Health **0136/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central Immunization
86/08/00 Links Vol. 3 No. 4

A report by the Association for Science and Technology for Guatemala (CITGUA) states that "1982 and possibly 1981 [health care] data should be received with caution, due to the situation of violence in certain parts of the country, especially Huehuetenango and El Quiche, where there have been not only relocations of the population, but also some of the registration centers have been damaged."

Health 0118/S3/87
Guatemala America Central immunization,stats
86/08/00 Links Vol. 3 No. 4

Polio deaths in Guatemala rose sharply from 0.3 per 100,000 in 1979 to 3.3 deaths per 100,000 in 1982. The polio morbidity was forty times the target rate set in the National Health Plan. The Plan called for the immunization of 80% of Guatemalan children against polio; by 1983, despite epidemic conditions, only 44% of children had received a second dose of polio immunization.

Health 0109/S3/87
Guatemala America Central human rights abuses
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

"The Guatemalan Child And The Internal Armed Conflict", a report from the Guatemala Human Rights Commission of Mexico, states that internal displacement of peasant communities has entailed uncontrollable infant mortality due to: starvation, cold, gastroenteritis and breathing problems. Some children have died because their mothers, in the panic of the escape and in fear of being discovered by the army, have involuntarily and accidentally suffocated their children while attempting to stop them from crying.

Health 0137/S3/87
Guatemala America Central immunization,budget cuts
86/09/00 Links Vol. 3 No. 4

The failure of Guatemala's child immunization programs also reflects the difficulties of health services in general. Only 20% of health services are based in rural areas, where over 60% of the population live. Nevertheless, the 1984 Guatemalan national budget cut health care by 15.5%, while allocating over 40% to the military.

Health 0135/S3/87
Guatemala America Central immunization,stats
86/09/08 Links Vol. 3 No. 4

Though malnutrition leaves the immune system highly vulnerable to measles, and 75% of Guatemalan children are malnourished, only 12% of all children were immunized against measles by 1983. The Association for Science and Technology for Guatemala (CITGUA) noted that immunization programs were often begun towards the end of the year in a desperate attempt to meet annual objectives, and thus were crippled by poor planning and sporadic implementation.

Health **0024/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central hunger
87/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm. USA Information Bulletin Vol. 5 No.5

Eduardo Meyer, Minister for Education in the Guatemalan government, stated: "malnutrition is due to the poverty stricken conditions of the children's parents and to the fact that incomes are insufficient to cover even the most basic food costs". (Prensa Libre, Guatemala, April 4, 1987).

Health **0103/S3/87**
Honduras America Central stats,IMR
87/03/00 Honduras Information Center Update Vol. 5 No. 6

World Health Organization figures show that infant mortality occurs in Honduras at a rate of 117/1000 nationally, with 127.6/1000 in the rural areas and 85.2/1000 in urban areas. The major causes of infant mortality are contagious diseases and diseases associated with malnutrition. 72% of all Hondurans suffer from one of the three stages of malnutrition.

Health **0104/S3/87**
Honduras America Central diseases,AIDS
87/03/00 Honduras Information Center Update Vol.5 No.6

Dr. Juan Almendrez, ex-rector of the Autonomous University of Honduras, has called attention to the presence of new health risks to children and the population at large in Honduras. Stating, "We live programmed death in Honduras," Alemendrez called attention to the side effects of defoliants outlawed in the U.S. but used in Honduras by the U.S. military, including paraquat, 24D, hexaclorophene, benzene and picloran. Other new hazards cited by Almendrez include: indiscriminate use of pesticides, creating resistant strains of malaria; new strains of penicillin-resistant gonorrhea; liesch-maniasis, a tropical disease allegedly spread by the contras, and AIDS.

Health **0002/10/90**
Mexico America Central economic assistance
90/05/00 Conscience "Planetaire".... Le Monde Diplomatique

Between 1982 and 1985, the proportion of Mexican government expenditures allocated for health rose from 1.29% to 1.38%. 37% of Mexican government expenditures go to debt servicing.

Health **0029/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central stats
87/03/23 Casualties in Nicaragua: Schools and Health Care. NYT

As many as half of the 1,000 doctors practicing when the Sandinistas took power have left Nicaragua, according to Dr. Carlos Quinones, head of a Nicaraguan medical association. With doctors and nurses posted in every sizable community in Nicaragua today, the incidence of preventable disease has been sharply reduced, and infant mortality has been cut by half. But there are acute shortages of doctors, equipment and supplies at some hospitals. After the Sandinista takeover, the new Health Minister, Dr. Cesar Amador Kuhl, ordered hospitals open to everyone and carried out Nicaragua's first mass vaccination campaigns, which reach nearly every child under the age of 5, at a time when whooping cough was epidemic, children were dying every day of dehydration and measles, and about 100 new cases of polio were reported annually. Whooping cough has all but disappeared, and not a single case of polio has been reported in 5 years. However, more advanced health care has become almost unavailable.

Health 0079/S3/87
United States America North AIDS
86/11/17 AIDS, the Schoolroom and the Littlest.... Washington Post NWE

Five-year-old Ryan Thomas, who has AIDS, was suspended from his Atascadero, California school on September 8 until at least 1987, because he bit a classmate. The American Civil Liberties Union has sued Atascadero's seven-member school board and its superintendent on behalf of the Thomases. Paul L. Hoffman, legal director of the ACLU's Southern California chapter, argues that the bite was a "trivial act of self-defense" that endangered no one and contends that Ryan is the victim of illegal discrimination against the handicapped and should be allowed to return to kindergarten. Last year, the federal Centers for Disease Control recommended that most AIDS-infected school-age children be admitted to school without restriction; it advised that preschoolers who "display behavior such as biting" should be placed in a restrictive setting until more is known about the disease.

Health 0002/S7/88
United States America North AIDS,education
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 34

The U.S. Surgeon General, in a major report published in November 1986, proposed that AIDS education should start in American schools from the age of eight. [Panos Institute]

Health 0078/S3/87
United States America North AIDS,stats
87/04/07 AIDS Kids Deserve Better, Koop Says. Tallahassee Democrat

The estimated 3,000 children who will have AIDS by 1991 face an "invisible barrier" to social and public health services, as well as abandonment by their own families, Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said Monday in a speech opening a 3-day conference on AIDS in children. As of last week, there were 471 cases of AIDS reported among children under 13. As many as 2,000 other children are reported to have symptoms of the infection but are not counted because their conditions do not fit narrow federal guidelines. Because of the stigma of AIDS, children with the disease have fewer foster homes available to them and also "suffer abandonment by the mother and society," Koop said. He added that "there is absolutely no health reason why children carrying AIDS should not attend school."

Health **0008/S5/88**
United States America North AIDS,stats,teen-age
87/06/18 Fact Sheet: AIDS and Teenagers. US House of Representatives

As of June 8, 1987, there were 148 cases of AIDS among 13-19 year-olds (.4% of the total 36,514 reported AIDS cases). Of the total AIDS cases among teens, 41% are white, 37% are black, 20% are Hispanic and 2% are all other races. Geographically, cases of AIDS among teenagers are clustered in New Jersey, New York, and Miami. Of the 148 cases of AIDS among teenagers, 41 cases involve teens with hemophilia. This represents 11% of all hemophilia-related AIDS cases.

Health **0005/S5/88**
United States America North AIDS,stats,education
87/07/17 The Most Tragic Victims of AIDS.... NYT

Nationwide, more than 2,000 children are thought to have either AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses, with 40 percent of them in New York City. In New York, 8 of 10 children with AIDS have drug-abusing parents, and 9 of 10 are black or Hispanic. Based on the recommendations of the Federal Centers for Disease Control, children with AIDS are barred from regular day-care centers and nursery schools. They are permitted in the city public schools from kindergarten onward, if they are determined to be well enough by a panel of experts from the Board of Education and the Health Department.

Health **0039/S5/88**
United States America North poverty,anemia
87/09/27 Study Finds Drop in Anemia in Poor Children. NYT

The rate of anemia among children in low-income families dropped by almost two-thirds from 1975 to 1985, according to researchers from the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. They cited government nutrition programs and the increasing popularity of breast-feeding and iron-fortified foods as reasons for the improvement.

Health **0013/S5/88**
United States America North IMR,stats,teen-age
87/10/05 The Continuing Infant Mortality.... US House of Representatives

The U.S. ranked last (tied with Belgium, the German Democratic Republic and the German Federalist Republic) among 20 industrialized nations in its infant mortality rate in 1980-85 (Children's Defense Fund, 1987). In 1985, there were 40,030 deaths of infants under 1 year nationwide, an IMR of 10.6. For white infants, the rate was 9.3, essentially the same as in 1984; for black infants, the rate was 18.2, compared with 18.4 in 1984 (Nat. Center for Health Statistics, 8/87). In 1986, Illinois had an IMR of 12.0, up from 11.6 the previous year. In 1984, the IMR for blacks (20.4) in Illinois was more than twice as high as that for whites (9.4) (Ill. Dept. of Health, 1987). In 1984, 13% of all births were to teenagers. Infants born to teenage mothers are 60% more likely to die in the neonatal period as those born to mothers over age 20.

Health **0009/S5/88**
United States America North AIDS,teen-age,prostitutio
87/10/21 AIDS Threat Brings New Turmoil for Gay Teen-Agers. NYT

In a promiscuous population such as homosexual teen-age runaways, AIDS spreads like wildfire. Some advocates for children say almost half of the 10,000 homeless teen-agers on the streets of New York are homosexual, many of them working as prostitutes on the piers and in Times Square. In New York City, 34 adolescents, age 13 to 19, have contracted AIDS.

Health **0003/S5/88**
United States America North AIDS,education,detention
87/11/00 AIDS Education for Juveniles. On the Line Vol. 10 No. 5

The American Correctional Association, in cooperation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, is providing information to the juvenile corrections and detention field on AIDS-related issues through training and the development of awareness materials. The project will provide administrators with AIDS manuals, brochures, and posters; establish a central AIDS resource library; present two seminars on AIDS-related issues; and conduct statistical research on juveniles who have been diagnosed as having AIDS or have been exposed to the virus.

Health **0018/S5/88**
United States America North breast-feeding,narcotics
87/12/08 Breast Milk Can Transfer Cocaine, Study Says. NYT

Researchers have confirmed that a baby can ingest cocaine through breast milk, according to Dr. Ira J. Chasnoff, chief of Northwestern University's Perinatal Center for Chemical Dependence. He found that there can be severe damage, even death, if the baby gets a high enough dosage of cocaine. The study documents for the first time that cocaine does cross over into breast milk and that it remains present for more than 36 hours. High levels of cocaine were found in the blood of a child who died in Wayne County, Michigan. The infant's 18-year-old mother had nursed her baby after smoking crack. The baby died two days later.

Health **0078/S4/87**
United States America North AIDS,stats
87/12/13 Nation Found Lacking on Infant AIDS Threat. NYT

AIDS cases among children under age 13 increased this year by more than 60%, from 420 to 691 cases, in the period from January 1987 to November 1987. The United States Public Health Service predicts that the number of such cases will increase by 1991 to about 3,000 cases. Some experts predict as many as 10,000 to 20,000 pediatric AIDS cases by 1991. In New York City alone, about 3% of the women of reproductive age are infected with HIV. Thirty to fifty percent of the children born to HIV-infected mothers are also infected. Cases of AIDS among children aged 13 to 19 increased by 54%, from 127 to 195 cases, between January and November 1987.

Health **0079/S4/87**
United States America North AIDS,foster care,program
87/12/13 Nation Found Lacking on Infant AIDS Threat. NYT

Dr. Myron Belfer, professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School and specialist in pediatric AIDS, said that "health care systems are facing an illness that doesn't fit into the usual parameters of care" in cost, longevity, and effectiveness of treatment. The AIDS problem is magnified in the foster care system, according to Linette Liebling, former AIDS coordinator for the Boston city health department. Coupled with a national shortage of foster care homes is the problem that foster parents are "reluctant to take in children who are infected with AIDS", said Ms. Liebling, who co-founded the nation's first foster home for infants with AIDS.

Health **0077/S4/87**
United States America North AIDS,program
87/12/13 Nation Found Lacking on Infant AIDS Threat. NYT

The nation's health care and foster care systems are overburdened and ill-equipped to deal with an expected increase in pediatric AIDS cases by the year 1991, according to a Congressional report to be released Monday. 3,000 new cases of AIDS are expected in children under the age of 13. Rep. George Miller, Chairman of the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families, said that "we have this generation standing on a precipice...and a health care system that is very near a total exhaustion of its resources." According to Ann Rosewater, a member of the Select Committee's staff, about 80% of AIDS cases in children result from prenatal transmission from the mother. The remainder have been caused primarily by blood transfusions.

Health **0007/S5/88**
United States America North AIDS,stats
88/01/04 Everyone Talks About AIDS -- But Hispanics. Washington Post NWE

AIDS CASES IN THE UNITED STATES
Age at Diagnosis by Racial/Ethnic Group

Age	White, not Hispanic	Black, not Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	Total
0-5	107	359	156	4	626
5-12	47	36	19	1	103
13-19	90	67	38	5	200

Source: Centers for Disease Control Information Services.
25% of children who have contracted AIDS are Hispanic; nationally, Hispanics make up 6% of the population.

Health **0012/S5/88**
United States America North Immunization
88/01/11 Children's Diseases Increase.... Washington Post NWE

Cases of measles, mumps and whooping cough have risen steadily over the past several years while the percentage of young children receiving vaccines has dropped, according to a recent report by the Children's Defense Fund. Public health officials are worried that if the trend continues, childhood diseases that are now considered minor problems in the United States could return in force. According to Dr. Richard Narkewicz, president of the American Academy of Pediatrics, there are several reasons for the drop in the percentage of children seeking immunization. The liability risks have driven the costs of vaccines up and pushed many drug companies out of the business. Because vaccines pose an inherent -- but incredibly small -- risk to children under 2, some parents decide to avoid them. Statistics suggest that the decline in vaccinations can be attributed at least partially to access problems. Poor and minority children consistently had the biggest drop in vaccination rates.

Health **0164/S7/88**
United States America North stats
88/01/29 Centers For Disease Control "AIDS Education Guidelines"

According to information published by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2.5 million teenagers are affected with a sexually transmitted disease each year.

Health **0165/S7/88**
United States America North AIDS,pregnancy rate
88/01/29 Centers for Disease Control "AIDS Education Guidelines"

The Centers for Disease Control state that "Reducing the risk of HIV infection among teenagers is important not only for their well-being but also for the children they might produce. The birth rate for teenagers is among the highest in the developed world. In 1984, teenagers accounted for [sic] more than 1 million pregnancies. During that year, the rate of pregnancy among sexually active teenage girls 15-19 years of age was 233/1,000 girls."

Health **0104/S5/88**
United States America North AIDS,teen-age
88/03/00 Addressing AIDS Issues.... JCD Newsletter

In the United States, only about 203 reported cases of AIDS have been found in adolescents, out of the more than 49,743 total cases reported as of December 31, 1987. It has been postulated, however, that significant numbers of cases occurring now in 20- to 29-year-old adults may have resulted from infection when they were teenagers.

Health **0248/S4/87**
United States America North AIDS,stats
88/03/15 Making Children a Priority. Newsday

According to the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, there were 281 new cases of pediatric AIDS between Sept. 29, 1987, and Feb. 29, 1988, a 48% increase over the previous five months. Altogether there have been 865 cases of AIDS among children thus far. According to CDC figures, 76% of children with AIDS are black or Hispanic; 23% are white. Dr. Otis Brown, secretary of Health and Human Services, acknowledged that the figures may be too conservative. Brown estimated that two children infected with the AIDS virus (and unreported to the CDC) may be born for every child with full-blown AIDS. By 1991, Brown predicts that "there will be some 10,000 to 20,000 HIV-infected children in the United States."

Health **0249/S4/87**
United States America North AIDS,program
88/03/15 Making Children a Priority. Newsday

Mounting concern over the growing numbers of infants stricken with AIDS has led the federal government to assemble a task force on pediatric AIDS. Dr. Antonia Novella, head of the panel, emphasized in the press conference at which the formation was announced that "it [pediatric AIDS] is different in routes of transmission, different in its disease manifestations, different in the population it affects, different in its course and outcome..." The task force will study not only issues of clinical treatment, but structural problems such as the abandonment of children in hospitals because their mothers have died or are too ill to care for them and no foster home care is available. The National Association of Children's Hospitals and Related Institutions was quoted as estimating that it costs hospitals $1,200 a day to care for a baby with AIDS.

Health **0250/S4/87**
United States America North AIDS,program
88/03/15 Making Children a Priority. Newsday

AZT, a drug already being given to some adult AIDS patients, is under preliminary study for children at the National Institutes of Health at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, and at the University of Miami. Researchers fear the drug is so toxic it may not be administrable to children in doses large enough to benefit them. Doctors are experimenting with an alternate drug called dideoxycitidine (DDC) in preliminary pediatric trials at the NIH.

Health **0033/S7/88**
United States America North blindness
88/03/30 Test Shows Freezing Best Treatment for Infant Eye Disease. NYT

Freezing part of the eye can reduce by half the risk of blindness or vision loss in certain premature infants, federal health officials said today. Doctors claimed that the approach, known as cryotherapy, had proven so successful that they cut short a federally financed test and declared that selective freezing was the treatment of choice for the ailment, retinopathy of prematurity. The procedure was developed and successfully implemented in Japan eighteen years ago, according to Dr. Earl A. Palmer of the Oregon Health Sciences University, chairman of the $9.6 million federal study.

Health **0091/S7/88**
United States America North stats
88/04/00 Children and Hospitals. AAP News

More than 10,000,000 children in the United States have chronic illnesses. One out of every four children in the U.S. suffers an injury requiring emergency medical care.

Health **0090/S7/88**
United States America North hospital,stats
88/04/00 Children and Hospitals. AAP News

Approximately 4,000,000 children are hospitalized in the U.S. each year. Patients in children's hospitals were found to require "60% to 70% more hours of nursing care per day, plus more intensive care" than adult patients. 30% of patients on pediatric medical and surgical wards "required intensive care" in 1980, as opposed to an estimated 5% to 10% in 1973. Diseases of the respiratory system account for 25% of hospitalizations of children younger than age 1 and 33% of children ages 1 to 9. There are 124 children's hospitals in the United States, and 2,831 pediatric units.

Health **0170/S7/88**
United States America North IMR,poverty
88/06/30 The Real Reagan Economy. The New York Review of Books

Approximately 40,000 infants under a year old die each year in the U.S., or 17,000 more than would die if the U.S. had the same rate of infant mortality as Finland.

Health **0171/S7/88**
United States America North stats,low birth weight
88/06/30 The Real Reagan Economy. The New York Review of Books

In 1985, 250,000 infants were born with low birth weights (under 2,500 grams) in the United States. The rate of low-weight births, which decreased steadily from the mid-60's to the 80's, has leveled off and actually started to increase.

Health **0167/S7/88**
United States America North poverty
88/06/30 The Real Reagan Economy. The New York Review of Books

In 1985, there were 31.3 million Americans who were not covered by any health insurance whatsoever (as opposed to 23 million Americans without health insurance in 1980); more than half of them were children or young people.

Health **0168/S7/88**
United States America North Immunization
88/06/30 The Real Reagan Economy. The New York Review of Books

The rate of immunization against childhood diseases has declined in the U.S. throughout the 1980's. By 1985, only 40 percent of nonwhite children under five were fully immunized. [Figures for immunization from the 1988 Statistical Abstract of the United States, table 168]

Health **0005/S9/90**
United States America North drugs,genetics
90/03/13 Suit Says Grandchild Got Cancer From DES. NYT

The parents of a 13-year-old girl who died from a rare vaginal cancer filed suit against Eli Lilly & Company, charging that the girl developed the illness because her grandmother took DES while pregnant. The drug, Diethylstilbestrol, was prescribed from 1947 to 1971 to three million pregnant women to prevent miscarriage. Since 1971, it has been implicated in hundreds of cases of rare cancer in their daughters. The 13-year-old, Amy Roberts, died of clear cell adenocarcinoma of the vagina, the same rare tumor that has occurred in several hundred daughters of women who took DES. Amy Roberts' paternal grandmother took the drug in 1949, when she was pregnant with Amy's father. The suit is believed to be the first to suggest that the effects of the drug may be passed to subsequent generations. A spokesman for Eli Lilly stated, "We don't usually comment on matters of litigation, but we would say there is nothing in medical literature to suggest that this is a viable claim."

Health **0020/S5/88**
United States Alabama America North poverty,program
87/11/00 Center Study Exposes Deficiencies in Health Care.... Law Report

The major conclusion of a study of medicaid programs for children in Alabama, done by the Southern Poverty Law Center, was that poor children in that state do not get the full benefit of available health care programs. A six-month long investigation into Alabama's Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) program revealed that many people charged with implementing the program either don't know how it is supposed to operate or simply don't care if it operates. The report stressed the need for better communication between health care agencies and possible clients, an increase in the number of checkups, and provision for reliable transportation to take children to scheduled appointments. The Southern Poverty Law Center is assisting state health officials in upgrading the operation of EPSDT, which was designed to provide children born into poverty with an adequate number of medical and dental checkups and proper treatment of illnesses.

Health 0077/S3/87
United States New York City America North AIDS,infant,program
87/05/08 Babies to Have AIDS Center in Harlem. NYT

Clara Hale and her daughter, Dr. Lorraine E. Hale, who currently operate a residence for the infants of drug-addicted women, will open a center in Harlem for abandoned or orphaned babies with AIDS. In September, fifteen babies will be referred by Harlem Hospital, which at the moment has 40 pediatric AIDS patients, half of the city's hospitalized pediatric AIDS cases. The Harlem Residence, known as Hale Cradle, is thought to be the first of its kind in the country. A similar residence, for five babies, is scheduled to open soon in New Jersey. A third such home is being considered by Leake & Watts, a Yonkers foster-care agency that is under contract to New York City and is the only local agency to place AIDS babies -- 19 so far. Hale Cradle will have a $750,000 annual budget; there will be a staff of about 30.

Health 0076/S3/87
United States New York City America North AIDS,Infants,stats
87/05/08 Babies to Have Aids Center in Harlem. NYT

Federal and local health officials have lately warned of the explosion of AIDS among infants. Because of their number, their need for intensive care and the severe social and financial problems of their families, these babies are staggering New York's municipal hospitals and its foster-care system. According to the Federal Government, 494 babies have been diagnosed with AIDS and 313 have already died; 189 cases and 139 deaths are in New York City. Experts estimate that three to five times as many babies suffer from AIDS-related illnesses, which tend to precede the full-blown disease. More than 90% of these children are black or Hispanic; 80% of them are born to drug-abusing parents. A report about pediatric AIDS in New York released yesterday by the Citizens' Committee for Children described the "almost unprecedented" burden on the city's medical and social-service centers and the "grievous lack of synchronization" among agencies.

Health 0006/S5/88
United States New York City America North AIDS,foster care
87/07/17 The Most Tragic Victims of AIDS.... NYT

Under a new city policy, approved but not yet in effect, prospective foster parents will be able to request blood tests to indicate the presence of the antibody to the AIDS virus for children they are considering taking. According the City Health Commissioner, Dr. Stephen Joseph, half the infants who test positive are actually infected; the other half are passively carrying their mother's antibodies, which will clear from their systems in about nine months. The new policy will offer parents information they are entitled to, while creating a group of babies who are virtually impossible to place. One city foster care agency, Leake & Watts in Yonkers, has a special program to find homes for AIDS children and has placed 21. With a grant from the New York State AIDS Institute, Leake & Watts offers parents additional assistance, including reimbursement for baby sitters and equipment such as washing machines.

Health **0004/S5/88**
United States New York City America North AIDS,stats
87/08/10 U.S. Officials Criticized on Efforts to Curb AIDS.... NYT

94 percent of pediatric AIDS cases in New York City involved black or Hispanic children, according to officials at a conference on AIDS and minorities sponsored by the Federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta.

Health **0072/S4/87**
United States New York City America North IMR
87/12/14 Harlem Death Rate.... New York Observer

The infant mortality rate for Central Harlem rose by 22% from 1985 to 1986. In 1984, the IMR was 16 per thousand live births; in 1985, it rose to 23 per thousand; by 1986, it had reached 28 per thousand, more than double the New York City average of thirteen deaths per thousand live births. The city-wide average rate declined during the same period.

Health **0002/S5/88**
United States New York City America North AIDS,stats
88/01/17 AIDS Antibodies in New York Infants. NYT

A New York state study on AIDS and newborn infants showed that one of every 61 babies born in New York City in December 1987 carried antibodies to the virus, indicating that their mothers were infected and that many of the babies were also carriers. State health officials, concluding that AIDS has emerged as a leading threat to New York City infants, estimated that 1,000 babies infected with the virus will be born in 1988, nearly all of them in the city. The rates of antibody prevalence among newborns varied from one in 43 in the Bronx to one in 749 in upstate New York. Of the 164 babies who tested positive for the antibodies, experts estimated that 40% were infected with the virus and may come down with the disease; the remainder received the antibodies from their mothers and may retain them temporarily, but aren't considered carriers.

Health **0054/S5/88**
United States New York City America North homeless,program,stats
88/01/25 Saving the Children. Newsweek

The Children's Health Project, a mobile clinic housed in a van, parks in front of welfare hotels in Manhattan or Queens five times a week. Dr. Irwin Redlener, medical director of the project, and his staff examine and vaccinate children living in the hotels. The hotel children would otherwise probably not be seen by doctors at all, except in hospital emergency rooms. Redlener estimates that there are 13,000 children under the age of 18 in New York City's welfare hotels, staying, on average, 15 to 18 months.

Health **0051/S5/88**
United States New York City America North IMR,AIDS,narcotics,stats
88/02/13 Cocaine and AIDS in New York Add to Infant Deaths. NYT

Cocaine abuse and AIDS are taking the lives of children born in the most devastated neighborhoods of New York City, pushing up the city's infant mortality rate after more than a decade of decline. Of the 1,605 babies who died in the city before their first birthdays in 1987, 37 were lost to AIDS. Harder to count but far more numerous, public health officials say, were the infants who died because of maternal cocaine abuse, which causes premature deliveries, low birth weights and chaotic home situations where children may die of abuse or neglect. In 1987, 12.9 out of every 1,000 babies in the city died in the first year of life, up from 12.8 the year before. City health officials predict that 1,000 babies infected with the AIDS virus will be born in the city this year, almost all of them poor and nonwhite, and many with a good chance of developing the disease early in life. Most will live past their first birthdays, and thus will not be tallied among infant deaths.

Health **0040/S7/88**
United States New York City America North AIDS,narcotics
88/05/03 Manifestantes Exigen Mejor Tratamiento.... El Diario

94% of children with AIDS in New York City are black or Hispanic, according to Yolanda Serrano of ADOPT, an organization that attempts to educate drug addicts to the dangers of using contaminated needles. Serrano spoke at a demonstration in favor of distribution of clean needles to drug addicts and the opening of more detoxification centers.

Health **0061/S4/87**
Bolivia America South poverty,stats
87/09/00 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 1

The infant mortality rate in Bolivia is estimated at 280 per 1,000 live births. It is estimated that the great majority lack even the basics for sustenance. It has been demonstrated that over 85% of Bolivian children do not receive an adequate diet.

Health **0068/S4/87**
Brazil America South program
86/10/00 SBP Acredita em Saude para Todos.... Jornal do UNICEF

The Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria identified as major obstacles to the amelioration of child health in Brazil the following factors: the imbalance between health care delivery in urban areas and in "abandoned" rural areas; the existence of a multiplicity of public and private service organizations which lack any coordinating superstructure; the lack of cooperation between large hospitals and other health programs; priorities that favor traditional, capital-intensive health service models; deterioration of equipment and lack of spare parts; the use of obsolete administrative techniques; cash-flow problems; the lack of coordination between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Welfare, which implement entirely separate policies; and the relatively low priority placed on public health and community preventative measures.

Health **0069/S4/87**
Brazil America South Immunization,program
86/10/00 Volta da Polio Preocupa.... Jornal do UNICEF

Between 1980 and 1985, "National Vaccination Days" were organized annually in Brazil with the objective of using modern oral antipolio techniques to immunize 100% of children under four years of age. The campaign used almost 90,000 stationary and mobile vaccination stations (ten times the normal number of stations) and was staffed by 450,000 volunteers. Over 90% of the target sector was immunized, but by the second half of the decade the program was faced with diminished logistical support from government agencies, public complacency prompted by initial successes, lack of participation by children who had received an initial dose of oral vaccine, and, after 1984, the technical problems of administering additional vaccines against such diseases as sarampo. The correlating statistics show a decline from an average of 2,400 new annual cases of polio before 1981 to 122 new cases in 1981; 69 in 1982; 45 in 1983; and a rise to 130 in 1984 and 174 in 1985.

Health **0070/S4/87**
Brazil America South program
86/10/00 Maranhao: Programa Reduz Mortalidade. Jornal do UNICEF

In Maranhao, Brazil's poorest state, infant mortality has been reduced by a four-fold program emphasizing prenatal care, oral rehydration therapy, vaccination and follow-up programs, and community education. This program, Programa de Acoes Integradas de Saude Materno-Infantil, co-sponsored by UNICEF, has featured pioneering uses of radio programs and "spot features" as public health tools, and the fostering of community organization to facilitate local empowerment and participation in health care policy.

Health **0067/S4/87**
Brazil America South program,stats
86/10/00 SBP Propoe Mudancas para Proteger Saude.... Jornal do UNICEF

The Sociedade Brasileira de Pediatria announced that it was confident it would meet its goals by the year 2000. Targets include: the reduction of the infant mortality rate to 30 per 1,000 live births; the reduction of the death rate for children between one and four years of age to 2.4 per thousand; and the immunization of 100% of the child population. The SBP suggested that previous child welfare programs had suffered from a "palliative, charity orientation" and had not called into question the root causes of infant mortality in a disproportionate concentration of wealth, serving instead to "favor and maintain the system and its deformations." The SBP announced its intention of inaugurating grass-roots programs integrated into existing community structures. The SBP announced its intention to fight for the provision of daycare as a legal right of working women.

Health 0148/S4/87
Brazil America South malnutrition
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 117

A study made in 1971 in the State of Sao Paulo revealed that 13% of schoolchildren suffer from acute iodine deficiency, which may result in hyperthyroidism, goiter, and cretinism due to thyroid malfunction. [comparable figures not available for less prosperous regions of Brazil]

Health 0146/S4/87
Brazil America South measles
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 113

Approximately 500,000 children in Brazil contract measles each year, and approximately 11,000 die of the disease. These estimates are considered low, as they are based on a 1985 study conducted in the Sao Paulo region, where vaccination procedures are superior to those of the nation at large.

Health 0149/S4/87
Brazil America South malnutrition,stats
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 106

Of the 320,000 children under the age of four who died in 1985 in Brazil, 211,000 could have been saved by simple non-nutritional preventive medicine controls, such as oral rehydration therapy and vaccination.

Health 0144/S4/87
Brazil America South hunger
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 116

Hunger was the cause of death for an estimated 360,000 Brazilian children in 1985, according to UNICEF and FAO sources.

Health 0142/S4/87
Brazil America South blindness
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 116

More than 650,000 Brazilian children with ocular lesions face the prospect of permanent blindness due to lack of vitamin A, according to a study by the Congress of Pan American Health Organizations. The study was based on surveys made in Paraiba, Pernambuco, Minas Gerais, Sao Paulo, and Para. The study revealed that diets high in vitamin A are often too costly for poor families in these regions.

Health 0143/S4/87
Brazil America South anemia
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 115

40% of Brazilian children from families with low purchasing power are victims of anemia, according to a study from OPAS (Congress of Pan American Health Organizations).

Health 0147/S4/87
Brazil America South hunger,stats
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 117

Up to 10% of hospitalizations of children in Brazil may be due to kwashiorkor, a disease which prevents many two- and three-year-olds from walking and talking, and causes the classic symptoms of "water belly", or swollen stomach. Kwashiorkor induces a state of acute apathy, and may result in anorexia, or lack of appetite, in children.

Health 0017/S5/88
Brazil America South ecology,cancer
87/10/13 Radiation Accident in Brazil Stirs Misgivings.... NYT

Doctors say they fear that some 50 adults and children may contract cancer as a result of direct contact or excessive exposure to highly radioactive cesium 137 powder that spilled form a broken hospital irradiation machine in the city of Goiania. Scientists have bitterly criticized Brazil's Commission for Nuclear Energy, the body in charge of licensing and monitoring all of the country's sources of radioactivity.

Health 0059/S4/87
Brazil America South poverty,IMR
87/11/04 Le Bresil, un Geant en Panne d'Ambition. Le Monde

The infant mortality rate in Brazil fluctuates around 67 per 1,000 live births. In some regions in the Northeast, such as Pernambuco, the rate is six times that: over 400 per 1,000 live births. The President of the Brazilian Society of Pediatrics, Professor Alves Filho, recently described this situation as "a cruel massacre".

Health 0138/S4/87
Brazil America South poverty,hunger,stats
87/12/06 Dossie Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 102

Malnutrition is the principle cause of child death in Brazil. In 1985, approximately 320,000 minors under the age of four died in Brazil, of whom 264,000 did not complete the first year of life. In 1980, half of the children who died in the first year of life in Latin America were Brazilian. The Northeast Region of Brazil, the home of 29% of the population, recorded 52% of Brazil ian child deaths.

Health **0048/S7/88**
Brazil America South AIDS
88/04/19 Venta de Sangre Contaminada Crea Casos de SIDA. El Diario

Brazilian children are at risk to contract AIDS from contaminated blood supplies. According to Dr. Tacito Portela Barbalho of the Brazilian Ministry of Health, 60% of the approximately six million blood transfusions effected each year in Brazil are not screened for the AIDS virus. 70% of blood used in transfusions is handled by Brazil's 1,993 privately-managed blood banks, which are "almost impossible to control due to lack of human and economic resources." Paulo Bonfim, an AIDS specialist, said that there were tremendous profits in blood sales; up to $1,000 in profits can be realized for a quart of blood used to generate subproducts such as plasma and hemoglobin. In the State of Rio de Janeiro, there are reported to be at least fifty clandestine blood banks, reportedly linked to organized crime, according to Armando Padilho, a public health expert. Of the region's 469 registered AIDS cases, 18% are due to transfusions of infected blood.

Health **0038/S7/88**
Brazil America South AIDS
88/04/25 'Africanizacion' del SIDA Amenaza a Latinoamerica.... El Diario

Propagation routes for the AIDS virus similar to those in Africa -- where women suffer a high incidence of infection and pass on HIV positivity to their children -- are feared to be developing in Latin America. Similar conditions in Africa and Latin America include: lack of control over blood banks, extreme malnutrition, lack of public health mechanisms, lack of education and the presence in the population of co-factor debilitating diseases. Ricardo Veronesi, President of the Brazilian Society for the Study of Infectious Diseases, in a keynote speech to the Third Congress on Contagious Diseases in Rio de Janeiro, warned that the "Zairan model" for the spread of AIDS in the heterosexual population will be repeated in Brazil "within a few years." Gloria Ornelas, director of AIDS prevention programs in Mexico, reported a sharp increase in the rate of increase of AIDS among women in Latin America and predicted "three million AIDS victims within five years."

Health **0014/S3/87**
Chile America South Infant,poverty,stats
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 5)

Infant health is endangered by the increased incidence of typhoid and hepatitis; these diseases have augmented at a rate of 100% and 120% respectively, in comparison with 1970 figures. Outbreaks of poliomyelitis are now frequent. These diseases are typically treated symptomatically, not preventively.

Health 0012/S3/87
Chile America South poverty
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 5)

Government expenditure on public health was no greater in 1986 than in 1970. Budget priorities reflected increasing favoritism of urban areas over rural. There was a marked decline in the standards of hospital attention to minors. Children were treated according to the same norm as adults.

Health 0013/S3/87
Chile America South poverty,stats,budget cuts
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 5)

Though empirical studies suggest 25% of children in poor communities suffer from malnutrition, the Pinochet government has reduced its program of nutritional support to school children by 43% in the last ten years.

Health 0016/S3/87
Chile America South poverty
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 6)

State health institutions treat children of poor families as common indigents. There is no status accorded to children per se.

Health 0017/S4/87
Colombia America South poverty
87/07/16 115 Children Die of Gastroenteritis. El Tiempo

In the first half of 1987, more than 115 children between the ages of one and fifteen died of gastroenteritis in the Colombian city of Cartagena, according to the local Children's Hospital; the total figure is likely to be much higher. Of the 115 deaths on record, 49 children died in the emergency ward, and 66 died at home, after having been treated and released. Figures were not kept for deaths of children who did not seek or were not able to receive formal medical attention.

Health 0019/S4/87
Colombia America South suicide
87/07/23 Delincuencia: Detras del Joven, un Adulto. El Tiempo

Between 1982 and 1986, the suicide rate among minors in Colombia rose annually by 115%, according to police sources.

Health 0066/S4/87
Colombia America South program
87/08/15 Cada 8 Minutos Muere un Nino en Colombia. El Tiempo

In Cali, a pilot program, UROP (Unidades de Rehidritacion Oral Popular, or "People's Oral Rehydration Units"), is teaching poor mothers to administer oral rehydration to children who suffer diarrhea. As a result, diarrhea has fallen from the fifth leading cause of death to the fifteenth. 20 of these programs are functioning in poor neighborhoods. Leaders of the program, which was founded by pediatrician Melba Franky de Borrero, said that the major problem was fluctuation in the supply of oral rehydration salts [sic].

Health 0083/S4/87
Colombia America South immunization
87/09/26 Segunda Jornada Nacional.... El Tiempo

More than three and a half million Colombian children were immunized against polio on the National Day Against Polio. 17,722 vaccination posts were set up throughout the country, and 4,600,000 doses were distributed for distribution to children under the age of five. 80,000 volunteers took part. Medicines were donated by Rotary International.

Health 0231/S4/87
Ecuador America South stats,hunger,IMR
87/03/00 Hacia una Movilizacion Nacional por los Ninos. INNFA

According to official statistics, 70% of Ecuadorian children are "at risk". 40% of children under 5 suffer malnutrition. Official statistics record a 63.9 per thousand live birth infant mortality rate.

Health 0107/S3/87
Honduras America South hunger,stats
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

Christian Democrat Deputy Carlos Gehlert Mata stated that in Guatemala 82% of children under the age of five suffered from malnutrition. 7% experience levels of malnutrition which produce lesions in the central nervous system and irreversibly impede mental development. Gehlert stated that "in some regions in the northeast, where the so-called 'development poles' are," 25% of children under five experienced malnutrition at levels sufficiently acute so as to impede intellectual development.

Health 0201/S4/87
Peru America South stats
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

57% of rural children lack access to medical attention, while 14% of children in Lima lack such access.

Health **0199/S4/87**
Peru America South immunization
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

80% of Peruvian children do not receive any kind of vaccination.

Health **0204/S4/87**
Peru America South stats,IMR
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

Carlos E. Aramburu writes: "there are regions of the country, especially in the southern mountains, where the levels of infant mortality exceed 200 per thousand live births, a situation only comparable to the least developed African regions." ["Problemas y Politicas de Poblacion", 1984]. According to the Ministry of Health, 59% of deaths of children under 1 are caused by infectious diseases, parasites, enteritis and respiratory problems.

Health **0203/S4/87**
Peru America South stats,mortality
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

Slightly over half of all deaths registered each year in Peru represent minors under the age of 5; 27% represent children under 1. In the "pueblos jovenes" [popular, or squatters', communities] of Lima, 72 of every 100 deaths are deaths of children.

Health **0202/S4/87**
Peru America South stats,prenatal care
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

11% of childbearing women in Lima have active tuberculosis. Only 58% of all pregnant women receive any prenatal care. In rural areas, 84% of women receive no medical care while carrying pregnancies to term.

Health **0074/S3/87**
Uruguay America South blindness
87/12/00 Materiales Para Compartir.... La Red

The Fundacion Braille de Uruguay (Braille Foundation of Uruguay) publishes magazines specifically designed for blind children; different periodicals meet the needs of young children and teenagers; some formats are designed to foster self-expression among blind children, and empower them to articulate their own problems; others are didactic. This material has been issued since 1976 by Enrique Elissalde, FBU-21 de septiembre 2268, Durazno 1772, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Health **0014/S7/88**
Philippines Asia SE AIDS,prostitution
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 63

Philippine prostitutes who work near the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay have accused American servicemen of infecting them with AIDS. 17 "hospitality girls" [many of whom are underage] were found to be seropositive during screening conducted under the auspices of the U.S. military and the Olongapo City health office. The "hospitality girls" are demanding compensation as potential AIDS victims. Their community group, called Gabriella, is compiling material for a class action suit against the U.S. government. 500 "hospitality girls" signed a petition demanding that U.S. servicemen carry certificates showing that they are HIV-free. (The "hospitality girls" are obliged to carry cards showing they are free of sexually-transmitted diseases.)

Health **0154/S7/88**
Philippines Asia SE poverty,IMR,stats
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

It is estimated that 370 infants die in the Philippines each day; Each year, 135,000 chidren under the age of one die in the Philippines, from malnutrition and preventable diseases.

Health **0155/S7/88**
Philippines Asia SE poverty,malnutrition,stat
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

Underweight preschoolers made up 22% of the total preschool population in the Philippines. 24.8% of preschool children were stunted by malnutrition. 14.3% exhibited clinical signs of wasting. [figures recorded in 1985]

Health **0247/S4/87**
Philippines Asia SE prostitution,AIDS
88/03/15 Outreach to the Troops' Bar Girls. Newsday

An 18-year-old "bar girl" who threatened to commit suicide in the office of Richard Gordon, mayor of Olongapo, a city outside the Subic Bay Naval Base in the Philippines, was one of 500 "hospitality girls" tested each day by law for AIDS and other venereal diseases in the locality. 26 prostitutes have tested positive so far. There are an estimated 6,000 prostitutes in the city. According to the mayor, most of the infected girls "have an almost childlike naivete about what is going to happen to them, because they don't feel sick yet."

Health **0015/S7/88**
Thailand Asia SE AIDS,education
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 63

According to the Panos Institute, an AIDS education campaign planned for Thailand in 1987 was dropped "because it might 'cause alarm'".

Health **0095/S7/88**
Nepal Asia South hunger,poverty,stats,IMR
88/02/08 Prevention and Protection of Working and Abandoned Children

In Nepal, 45,000 children die each year of diarrhea. The infant mortality rate is 113 deaths per 1,000 live births. One child in six dies before its fifth birthday.

Health **0039/S7/88**
Dominican Republic Caribbean AIDS
88/05/22 Medicos Abandonan Hospitales Publicos. El Diario

Doctors determined that a two-month-old girl is dying of AIDS in Santiago de los Caballeros, a city in the Dominican Republic. The baby was infected by her mother, who in turn was infected by the father, who acquired the disease by using contaminated needles to inject drugs. Doctors claimed that 25 recent deaths in the city were directly due to AIDS.

Health **0171/S4/87**
Hungary Europe East mental,teen-age
87/12/02 Hungary Takes Note of Its Troubled Youth. NYT

In Hungary, the stigma of professional treatment remains so great that many teenagers suffer deep emotional pains rather than seek or accept professional help. A volunter service of psychiatrists and psychologists for troubled teenagers, which was set up three years ago in Budapest, has attracted few patients. However, in November, an article appeared in the Communist Party newspaper Nepszabadsag describing the group's work and listing a telephone number that adolescents needing psychological help could call anonymously. Psychologists with the service note that in most adolescent cases, there is trouble with parents, but there are also problems with peers or with those with whom they are in love. Most are very lonely, can't make friends, and feel they have nobody with whom to discuss anything. The doctors emphasized early mother-child relations as one of the sources of teenage emotional problems. "Families are no longer giving enough emotional security," Dr. Lust said.

Health **0018/S7/88**
USSR Europe East AIDS
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 71

The first case of AIDS in the Soviet Union was reported to be in a 14-year-old girl. The case was allegedly detected in 1984, reported by Professor Viktor Zhdanov in 1986, and subsequently denied by the Ministry of Public Health.

Health **0016/S7/88**
Italy Europe West *AIDS,drugs,education*
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 68

As of 1985 in Italy, there were a total of 12 reported cases of AIDS in children under five years old (including eight cases of AIDS in children under one year old). In 1986, "6% of [AIDS] cases were in the children of drug-addicted mothers." In early 1987, "21 children were believed to have developed AIDS, all from drug-addicted mothers." The Panos Institute comments, "Although cases continued to double every 6-8 months, by the end of 1986 only a 'low-key' publicity campaign was being considered."

Health **0017/S7/88**
Spain Europe West AIDS,drugs
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 69

Testing of high-risk groups in Spain in 1986 showed 60% seropositivity in children of HIV-positive women (as opposed to 68% seropositivity in hemophiliacs and 13% seropositivity for male homosexuals without a history of drug abuse. [Children of HIV-positive mothers were thus almost five times more likely to be seropositive than were male homosexuals with no history of drug abuse.]

Health **0041/S7/88**
Switzerland Europe West IMR
88/05/03 Mil Millones de Personas.... El Diario

Flavio Cotti, of the Swiss Ministry of the Interior, marked the 40th anniversary of the World Health Organization by noting that the infant mortality rate in industrialized countries had been reduced from 163 per thousand live births in 1950 to 72 in 1986 in industrialized countries; in developing countries, the IMR was reduced from 188 to 81 during the same period, according to Cotti [sic].

Health **0080/S3/87**
United Kingdom Europe West AIDS
87/05/04 The Growing Threat from AIDS to Victims of Rape and.... SWT

Dr. Tony Vass points out that children who have been sexually abused and women who have been raped are powerless against protecting themselves from the AIDS virus. Professionals, including social workers, have so far ignored these two risk groups, and it is vital that organized help is now put into operation. As AIDS cases rise and the virus spreads to the general population, the risk for children is not only that of being victims of physical, mental and sexual abuse, but also of infection with AIDS. Dr. Vass concludes that the current advice offered about precautionary measures -- control of promiscuity and using condoms -- does nothing to acknowledge or even protect the rights of many people who cannot, through forcible rape and abuse, exercise personal choice and responsibility in sexual encounters.

Health **0012/S7/88**
Haiti United States International AIDS,immigrants
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute

Among Haitian immigrants to the U.S., 6% of 533 mothers of infants under two receiving vaccinations were seropositive. Among babies of Haitian immigrants to the U.S., the rate has been calculated to be 820 to 1,000 per million people, similar to the rate in parts of Central Africa and 500-1,000 times higher than the incidence of pediatric AIDS in Europe.

Health **0105/S5/88**
International International AIDS,breast-feeding,immun
87/03/00 The Talloires Conclusions on AIDS and Development

According to conclusions from the Amfar-Panos Consultation on AIDS and Development, held in March of 1987, in regard to the possibility of contracting AIDS and other diseases, there is no good reason for supposing that immunization and breast-feeding are more dangerous than the benefits they bring. WHO and UNICEF are preparing new guidelines on the re-use of syringes and on "pooled" breast-milk. The immense good being done by international breast-feeding and immunization campaigns, especially to babies and children, must be preserved. The experience of massive child immunization in developing countries will be invaluable when an AIDS vaccine is ready for distribution and use.

Health **0040/S3/87**
International International IMR,stats
87/04/07 240 Million Third World Children.... Tallahassee Democrat

Nearly 240 million children in developing countries will die by the year 2000 unless mortality rates can be lowered, according to a report by the Institute for Resource Development, a research division of the Westinghouse Electric Co. "A child born in one of the high-mortality African and Asian countries today is on average 20 times more likely to die before reaching age 5 than a child born in the United States, Japan or Sweden," the study said.

Health **0032/S7/88**
International International AIDS,education
88/03/30 Developing Countries to Get UN Help in Fighting AIDS. Newsday

"If the UN development system does not get its act together at the country level, it has no right to exist," said Dr. Halfdan Mahler, director general of the World Health Organization, discussing an "alliance" between his organization and the United Nations Development Program to launch a worldwide campaign which will emphasize education, as well as medical support, in the fight against AIDS in the third world.

Health 0092/S7/88
International International rights
88/04/00 Human Rights Abuses Threaten Child Health, Experts Say. AAP News

"Human rights violations present a serious health problem to as many as half of the world's children," according to Jane G. Schaller, M.D., chair of pediatrics at Tufts University School of Medicine and president of Physicians for Human Rights. Schaller suggested that pediatricians "can be wonderful advocates" for children's rights.

Health 0003/S7/88
Zambia United States International AIDS
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 38

The Zambian Ministry of Health fears that 6,000 babies infected with the AIDS virus were born in 1987. [By the same date, according to contrasting figures from the Panos Institute, only some 400 HIV-infected babies were known to have been born in the United States.]

Health 0010/S5/88
Lebanon Middle East immunization,armed confli
87/10/25 Chaos in Lebanon Hampering UNICEF's Work. NYT

UNICEF's campaign to immunize Lebanese children last month, arranged after long negotiations for a cease-fire with the city's warring militias, was hampered by a gasoline shortage and obsolete telephones. Over 4 days of a cease-fire arranged Sept. 21-14, 350,000 Lebanese children were immunized against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles and polio. UNICEF officials said that they negotiated with warring factions for almost a year, explaining that in 12 years of civil strife, medical services and precautions for children have been neglected. Infant mortality has increased and there was a danger that diseases could reach epidemic levels. A similar immunization arrangement is planned for later this year so the children can receive booster shots.

HOMELESS & ABANDONED

ARTICLE 3

[...]

2. States Parties undertake to ensure the child such protection and care as is necessary for his or her well-being, taking into account the rights and duties of his or her parents, legal guardians, or other individuals legally responsible for him or her, and, to this end, shall take all appropriate legislative and administrative measures.

[...]

ARTICLE 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties in accordance with national conditions and within their means shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

[...]

Homeless & Abandoned 0022/S9/90
Africa Africa stats
88/09/20 The Rights of the Kenyan Child. ANPPCAN

Conservative estimates indicate there are at least 3 million street children in Africa. If current trends continue, there will be at least 15 million street children by the year 2000.

Homeless & Abandoned 0023/S5/88
Sudan Africa East street children,program
87/09/11 Homegrown Program Helps Put Sudan Street Kids on Right Road. CSM

There may be as many as 10,000 street children in Sudan, half of them in the Khartoum area. Some were orphaned or displaced by the war in the south; some have fled famine in their villages; some come from families too poor to keep them fed and sheltered; many others are "throw-aways", children parents no longer want. Very few of the children are girls; the ones that are often work as prostitutes. Under a creative courier program called SKI (Street Kids Inc.), a dozen or so now have bicycles and a job delivering mail. Soon they will be offered language and math classes. There is training in welding and carpentry for some of the older youths. 40 are trained and employed; 80 have been trained and are seeking employment; another 60 are still in the nine-month courses. Food, limited medical care, and counseling are also offered. Another program has reunited some 150 street children with their families in Nyala. Only those placed in job training in Nyala tend not to return to Khartoum.

Homeless & Abandoned **0215/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South police
87/01/10 For the Record. Weekly Mail

More than 20 homeless children are being held in cells at Durban's CR Swart because the city has no alternative accommodation for them. Major Charl du Toit, South African Police liaison officer, confirmed that the children were kept at CR Swart Square. Du Toit said the police cell was classified as a place of safety in which the children would be held until they could be placed in an institution or settled with a family.

Homeless & Abandoned **0027/S7/88**
Costa Rica America Central poverty
87/06/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino

Data from Costa Rica reveals that, according to official figures, the number of abandoned children tripled between 1980 and 1982. Experts attribute this to the onset of an area-wide economic crisis.

Homeless & Abandoned **0153/S3/87**
El Salvador America Central detention,institutions
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

The main premises of the Consejo Salvadoreno de Menores in the Colonia Costa Rica, San Salvador, is used to incarcerate abandoned children, convicted common law juvenile offenders and under-age prisoners of war who may be handed over to the CSM to serve a sentence following their interrogation. Critics allege a total lack of facilities, guidance and rehabilitation programs.

Homeless & Abandoned **0110/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central orphans
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

A consequence of the policy of violating human rights is the indeterminate number of widows and orphans, particularly in the north, east, northeast and center of Guatemala. The Minor's Court (attached to the Supreme Court of Justice) concluded that there were up to 200,000 orphans in Guatemala. The Guatemalan Episcopal Conference placed the number at between 250,000 and 500,000.

Homeless & Abandoned **0111/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central orphans,adoption
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

Orphans of political violence in Guatemala face an uncertain future. Some are living in orphanages; some have been adopted collectively by their communities. In the Efrain Rios Montt period, it was said that some children had been adopted by military families and others have been kept as "mascots" in military barracks in conflict zones. The latter case has been documented in a taped interview with a missionary from Joyabaj, in El Quiche.

Homeless & Abandoned 0143/S3/87
Guatemala America Central orphans,institutions
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

According to the Secretariat of Social Welfare in Guatemala, 28% of children in State institutions were abandoned by their parents, 27% were there for reasons of "physical or moral risk" and 21.9% because of "imprisonment or hospitalization" of parents.

Homeless & Abandoned 0143/S3/87
Guatemala America Central orphans,institutions
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

In rural areas of Guatemala, religious groups have established orphanages specifically for orphans of political violence. In the urban Centros de Menores, orphans are often institutionalized together with abandoned children or those from troubled backgrounds.

Homeless & Abandoned 0025/S5/88
Mexico America Central street children
88/01/12 Mexican Street Children Opt for 'Misery with Freedom'. CSM

Nearly 1.5 million of Mexico's 29 million children between the ages of 6 and 15 are abandoned, drug addicts and/or living on the street, according to UNICEF. Of those, only about 890,000 (5%) are being aided by private or public institutions. Nearly all of the street kids interviewed for this article told stories of being forced to work on a "quota" system: if they didn't bring home a certain amount of money each day, they were either locked out of their homes or beaten. Street children often make more money than the average Mexican worker. By washing car windshields, begging in the plaza or singing in the subway, they can make between 10,000 and 15,000 pesos ($4 to $6) a day, much more than the minimum wage of just over 6,000 pesos a day. Older teen-agers make larger sums of money by charging for "looking after" younger children or by hooking up with vandals who specialize in breaking steel curtains outside stores and stealing expensive merchandise.

Homeless & Abandoned 0049/S3/87
United States America North stats
86/12/19 US Homeless on the Rise; People with Children Cited. CSM

Twenty-four of 25 major US cities report increased numbers of homeless people needing emergency shelter, and the problem is growing among families with children, according to the US Conference of Mayors. 28% of the cities' homeless population is composed of families with children. The survey found an average increase of 20% in the demand for emergency shelter during 1986 over 1985. Nearly three-quarters of the 25 cities surveyed said they turn away people in need because they lack enough emergency shelters.

Homeless & Abandoned **0055/S3/87**
United States America North stats
87/03/31 Families with Children Leading Ranks of Homeless.... NYT

Families with children became the largest segment of the record-growing homeless population this winter, according to a survey in 47 cities conducted by The Partnership for the Homeless in New York. The number of homeless families with children rose by 25%. The 43-page report showed that the Reagan Administration was "an active and distinct cause of homelessness in and of itself." It also said that the Federal emergency funds Congress authorized last fall and this winter did not reach municipalities until winter was nearly over. The Federal Government estimates the number of homeless at about 250,000, but the National Coalition for the Homeless says there may be as many as 3 million. Survey responses from 741 public and private social service agencies in cities from New York to Honolulu showed the number of people without homes increased an average of nearly 20% from November to mid-March.

Homeless & Abandoned **0041/S3/87**
United States America North education,stats
87/05/05 Plight of the Homeless. NYT

An estimated three million children are homeless, and they are the most neglected part of the growing army of homeless families who live in temporary shelters or welfare hotels. Many of these children go to school only sporadically; they move from school to school as they move from shelter to shelter. Pending proposals in both the House and the Senate demand that school districts reach out to shelters and welfare hotels to see to it that all children get proper education. Only the Senate bill provides funds for that purpose. The House bill would deny all Federal education funds to any state that fails to provide full education opportunity to every homeless child.

Homeless & Abandoned **0090/S4/87**
United States America North housing,stats,hunger
87/17/12 Kids without Roofs. Daily News

Children and their families make up 33% of the homeless population in surveyed cities, an increase of nearly one-third over 1986, according to a report released by the U.S. Conference of Mayors. In New York City, families including children make up 63% of the homeless. Nationwide, two out of every three people requesting emergency food assistance are children or their parents. Overall, the task force found a 21% increase in the demand for emergency shelter between 1986 and 1987, and an 18% increase in the demand for emergency food assistance.

Homeless & Abandoned **0042/S5/88**
United States America North runaways,abuse
88/02/11 Runaways of the 80's: Victims of Abuse. NYT

More than one million children run away from home in the United States every year, according to a 1985 inspector general's report issued by the Department of Health and Human Services. "These are youths who have been part of the public-welfare system," said Della Hughes, the newly-elected chairwoman of the National Network of Runaway and Youth Services in Washington. James M. Walker, the chairman of the network, testified last month in support of the re-authorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, which makes money available to states for programs that help remove adolescents from adult jails and that develop alternatives to long-term detention. Mr. Walker said agencies are finding a significant increase in victims of sexual or physical abuse among runaways. The 1987 survey found that 61% of the youngsters had been abused, 51% of them by a parent.

Homeless & Abandoned **0071/S3/87**
United States Boston America North teen-age,stats
86/12/28 'Throwaways' Try to Survive on Hub Streets. Boston Globe

Runaway or "throwaway" youths are at risk from disease, lack of nutrition, drug abuse, negative peer pressure and crime, according to Barbara Scanlon of Bridge Over Troubled Waters, a Boston agency that deals with runaway and homeless youths. The situation in Boston is reaching crisis proportions because of insufficent programs and a shortage of funds. In Boston, 4,400 youths are out of their homes; some are in foster care, group homes or other residential programs. Estimates of runaways in Boston range from 1,000 to 4,000 annually. According to a 1985 study by the Greater Boston Adolescent Emergency Network, about 2/3 of the kids in emergency shelters are girls, while boys outnumber girls on the street; 75% are white; they first leave home at 12-1/2; the average age of those in youth shelters is 15-1/2; more than 1/3 have had abuse complaints filed on their behalf.

Homeless & Abandoned **0070/S3/87**
United States New York America North education,stats
87/04/23 For Homeless, Struggle Includes Getting to School. NYT

Many homeless children are caught in a logistical nightmare of missing records and exhausting commutes, stigmatized as "hotel kids" by other students and rejected by some communities that can't or won't cope with the burden. In New York City, an estimated 6,200 "hotel kids" are registered in elementary and junior high schools; 1,000 are in special education programs and in high school. There are 454 homeless Westchester children temporarily living outside the county. The New York City school system recently replaced haphazard policies with three formal options for parents: sending their children to the last school they attended; sending them to the last school attended when they were in permanent housing; or sending them to schools in the same district as their temporary housing.

Homeless & Abandoned **0027/S5/88**
United States New York City America North street children,program
87/09/27 A 'Simple Notion' Offers Hope for Street Youths. NYT

A storefront in Manhattan is the base for the 3-year-old Streetwork program, which dispatches counselors to all-night arcades, pick-up bars and other haunts to encourage runaways to seek help. At the storefront "drop-in center", an intermediate step toward a shelter, counselors help with placement in foster homes and with finding jobs. Streetwork has found that about 75% of the teen-agers on the street turn to prostitution, and 80% are drug users. Most were institutionalized throughout their childhoods. "They're not really runaways," Ms. Able-Peterson, a counselor at Streetwork, said. "They're throwaways."

Homeless & Abandoned **0026/S5/88**
United States New York City America North boarder babies
87/12/25 Real Relief for Boarder Babies. NYT

Last February, 239 abandoned, abused but otherwise heathy infants languished in New York City hospitals an average of 36 days after they were medically ready for discharge. Pressed by a lawsuit, William Grinker, head of the Human Resources Administration, began a humane plan to alleviate the crisis. Special teams of social service workers visit the babies and their mothers within 24 hours of an abuse or neglect report. Plans are quickly developed to place the babies in foster homes or return them to their families. The number of babies coming into the system now averages 340 a month, up from 300 in February. 80% of the babies are placed with foster families within seven days of being medically ready.

Homeless & Abandoned **0255/S4/87**
Bolivia America South program
88/02/28 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 6

On January 8, 1988, a bill of incorporation was signed for the Asociacion de Instituciones No Gubermentales Del Menor Abandonado (Association of Non-Governmental Institutions for Abandoned Minors), was signed in Cochabamba, Bolivia. Six local institutions, including the Centro San Martin de Porres, will work together; DCI-Bolivia was nominated to be the coordinating agency.

Homeless & Abandoned **0022/S5/88**
Bolivia Cochabamba America South street children,program
87/07/16 Bolivian Street Children Glimpse "a Future". CSM

In Cochabamba, a shelter program for homeless boys called "Amanecer" (Spanish for "daybreak") was founded in 1981 and houses about 60 youths on a semi-permanent basis. It has placed many boys back with their families and graduated many others into the military or steady jobs. There are more homeless boys in Cochabamba than in Bolivia's two larger cities, La Paz and Santa Cruz, because thousands of families have flocked here from Bolivia's mountain region looking for work in this temperate zone. The massive migration from close-knit communities to frontier-like Cochabamba has broken up many families. Boys on the street peddle cocaine paste cigarettes (pitillos), earning far more than in any legal activity. They inevitably begin smoking the highly addictive and impure cocaine, since drug dealers pay part of their wage in pitillos. It is estimated that 90% of Cochabamba's 1,000 street children have smoked the powder.

Homeless & Abandoned **0065/S3/87**
Brazil America South street children
86/12/23 Helping Brazil Street Kids Survive Their Way. CSM

An estimated 10 million Brazilian "street children" -- abandoned or driven by poverty to the streets to feed themselves -- are shining shoes, selling chewing gum, stealing jewelry off the more fortunate, washing and guarding parked cars for pennies and sleeping in theaters or parks. Of Brazil's 50 million children under age 15, there are 30 million whose basic nutritional, educational and health needs are not being met; 10 million of those are growing up on the street, according to Bill Myers, a UNICEF consultant who has spent 4 years working with the Brazilian Social Welfare Ministry designing the nation's Street Children Project. The human residue of rapid industrialization and urbanization, street children appear throughout industrializing third-world nations. Street children in Sao Paulo say that they fear violence on the street and that they know children who have been killed by peers or the police. Drugs are commonly used by the street children.

Homeless & Abandoned **0145/S4/87**
Brazil America South poverty,stats
87/06/12 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 35

Children under 19 make up 47% of the population of Brazil. Of these, 57%, or 36 million, are defined as children in need. 7 million, or 20% of children in need, are classified as homeless and abandoned, according to estimates furnished by FUNABEM (National Foundation for Child Welfare). These figures are considered low by most sociologists.

Homeless & Abandoned **0007/S4/87**
Brazil America South street children,stats
87/09/07 O Globo

According to official statistics, in 1984 Brazil had 63 million minors under the age of 19 -- 47% of the total population -- of which 57%, or 36 million children, were classified as needy [carentes]. Twenty per cent of these needy children -- or seven million -- were completely abandoned.

Homeless & Abandoned **0029/S7/88**
Chile America South poverty,stats
87/06/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino p. 26

A study carried out in Santiago, Chile, in 1982 revealed that the highest proportion of "street children" were in the 9-12 age bracket. Almost 94% were lagging behind their peers academically. The father was present in the home in 13.7% of cases in the sample.

Homeless & Abandoned 0111/S9/90
Chile America South institution
89/03/00 Investigation into the Rights of Abandoned Children. DCI

A follow-up study was conducted on a sample group of 163 children who had spent time in a Church-run semi-residential shelter. Of the group, it was found that 81 children subsequently left their homes again, 57 lived from begging and 25 suffered from behavioral problems. Of the 81 children who left their homes, 26 returned or were re-institutionalized, 20 remained homeless, 33 were impossible to trace and 2 died, one from glue-sniffing, one from teargas in halation. The study concluded that only a limited number of institutionalized abandoned children ever return to their homes, and that, as a rule, institutionalized abandoned children "never recover the means to live in an emotionally stable environment."

Homeless & Abandoned 0032/S4/87
Colombia America South program,institution
87/07/04 A los Ninos de la Calle No los Quieren Ayudar. El Tiempo

A pioneering program to help homeless and abandoned children in Bogota, Colombia, inaugurated by child care activist Margarita de Cobos, was forced to close on the 20th of June, 1987, due to opposition by local home owners to the presence of "street children" in their community. The rehabilitation program had had the support of Mayor Julio Cesar Sanchez and was original in that it responded only to voluntary requests for treatment, especially for drug addiction, from homeless children, who were free to come and leave throughout the program. Ariel Gamboa, a lawyer responsible for the legal aspect of the program, especially helping children who had police records, said that it was "easy to secure their rehabilitation to society" and that the overwhelming problem was the attitude of the community. De Cobos called upon the mayor's office to take responsibility for providing physical premises for programs for homeless children throughout Bogota.

Homeless & Abandoned 0032/S9/90
Ecuador America South testimony,poverty
89/03/31 Hablan los Ninos. Derechos del Pueblo

10-year-old Edwin testifies: "I left home so my mother wouldn't suffer so much. She washes clothes and doesn't charge much. There's hardly enough to pay for anything. So I left and now there's one less problem."

Homeless & Abandoned 0219/S4/87
Paraguay America South child labor,street games
87/09/00 En la Calle. Basilica Espinola p. 114

Popular games among "street children" in Paraguay are invented by the children themselves or have no known origins. In general, children establish rules as a group and respect them. The group, however, is flexible and enjoys changing rules and codifying new sets of rules. Children appreciate games of chance, games which reward dexterity and, above all, games which involve risk. "Ojaveva" is a popular game of pitching pennies, in which the winner takes all. "Miau" and "borsillito" are exclusively street games. Within geographical areas designated by a group, a child who shouts a password is allowed to grab food or money belonging to a fellow child. Sociologists comment that this game represents the group's method of disciplining itself to maintain constant alertness, and an opportunity for the individual child to vent aggressiveness.

Homeless & Abandoned **0112/S9/90**
Uruguay America South poverty
89/03/00 Investigation into the Rights of Abandoned Children. DCI

"Economic necessity is the greatest cause of child abandonment and accounts for 50% of all children taken into care below the age of 12."

Homeless & Abandoned **0028/S9/90**
America South America Central Caribbean America South America Central stats
89/03/31 La Proteccion del Nino Requiere Voluntad.... Derechos del Pueblo

According to UNICEF sources, 20% of Latin American children -- between 20 and 35 million children -- may be defined as abandoned.

Homeless & Abandoned **0021/S5/88**
Philippines Asia SE street children,education
87/10/28 For Manila's Street Children, School May be a Plastic Tent. CSM

Manila is flooded with perhaps 30,000 children who spend their days -- and sometimes their nights -- on the streets. An experimental "street school", run by the Department of Social Welfare and Development in the Philippines, aims to get the children off the street and into an organized classroom environment and, ultimately, into the regular public school system. The program only takes 7- to 12-year olds from families too poor to send them to normal schools. Public schools in Manila can cost from 150 to 350 pesos per year (20 pesos equal $1). The minimum monthly wage for a family of 6 is P3,000 ($150), but many people get much less.

Homeless & Abandoned **0161/S7/88**
Philippines Asia SE stats,prostitution
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

"Street children", including sexually exploited children, constitute roughly 3% of the child and youth population of major urban centers. These children usually come from large families where parents are either unemployed, underemployed or seasonally employed, or engaged in various odd jobs. They go to the streets primarily to earn and help augment family income. Street children on average spend 8 to 12 hours a day in occupations including vending, begging, scavenging, carrying baggages, shining shoes, watching cars, washing cars, picking pockets and, increasingly, prostitution.

Homeless & Abandoned **0189/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE survey,street
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

A group of approximately 3,000 "street children" in Olongapo City in the Philippines, asked about their perception of their needs, replied in the following order of priority: to obtain education; to find better work; to receive financial assistance; to be protected from abuse and extortion while working in the streets; to be reunited with their families; and to have a more permanent place to stay.

Homeless & Abandoned **0185/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE program,street
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

The Olongapo Street Children Project, originally developed by a group of activists from Columban College and now operating in coordination with the City Health Officer, employs two full-time staff members who have successfully trained 90 community volunteers to work with street children; 60 of the volunteers have remained consistently active in the poorest districts and are serving over 1,000 "street children". Trained volunteers assist in the provision of health services, legal services, counseling, livelihood assistance, educational programs (both community financing for reintegration into formal programs and provision of tutoring and informal programs), reintegration of some children into their families and, in other cases, "community adoption", whereby abandoned children are brought into the custody of volunteer families.

Homeless & Abandoned **0188/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE program,street
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

The Olongapo Street Children Project, an innovative social service program, has organized street children as well as their parents. Four groups, classified by occupation (including plastic bag vendors, push cart boys, newsboys and an inter-occupational group of children, some of them involved in scavenging and prostitution) have been organized and reached through street theater; these children have, in turn, been encouraged to put on plays and express themselves on their own terms. The four groups of children have met periodically to discuss such problems as police harrassment and confiscation of goods. A system of ID cards has been worked out to give some children a degree of protection.

Homeless & Abandoned **0186/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE advocacy
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

The working committee of the Olongapo City Street Children Project coordinates advocacy activities on behalf of "street children", ranging from the sale of income-producing shopping bags printed with "street children" messages to the production of programs to fill two hours a week of free airtime obtained from local radio stations.

Homeless & Abandoned **0184/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE stats,survey,street
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

A study of 3,000 "street children" in the Philippines revealed that, for the average child, 40% of daily income goes to food; 30% goes to parents and guardians; 12% goes to gambling and street games; 4% goes to savings; 3% goes to school needs; 3% goes to clothes; 2% goes to rugby and sports fees and equipment; 2% is taken by extortionists; and 2% goes to movies and entertainment. "Street children" generally spend 8 to 12 hours each day engaging in income-producing public activity. Those who "engage in anti-social activities" (prostitutes and pickpockets) apparently earn an average of five times the income of those engaged in "legal" activities (vendors, errand boys, baggage handlers, shoeshine boys, scavengers, car cleaners).

Homeless & Abandoned **0182/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE stats,survey,street
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

A survey of "street children" in Olongapo City in the Philippines found that -- of a total of approximately 3,000 -- 64% were school drop-outs, 12% had never attended school and 36% were still in school.

Homeless & Abandoned **0183/S7/88**
Philippines Olongapo City Asia SE stats,survey,street
88/02/08 Meeting the Needs of Street Children. PPWCAC

A survey of approximately 3,000 "street children" in Olongapo City concluded that 60% live with their fathers and mothers; 28% come from families where parents have separated; and 12% are abandoned or have abandoned their families and live on their own or with their street friends.

Homeless & Abandoned **0163/S7/88**
Thailand Asia SE stats
88/02/08 Thailand Country Report. PPWCAC

13,400 abandoned children are currently placed in 46 "child welfare institutions", both governmental and non-governmental, in Thailand. 63.5% of these children were abandoned at birth. There is an additional population of Amerasian children, now adolescents or adults, who were born during the Vietnam War and its aftermath, and whose fathers were U.S. Armed Forces personnel. In the 11 to 15 age bracket alone, there are currently estimated to be 5,000 such children.

Homeless & Abandoned 0096/S7/88
Nepal Asia South poverty,stats
88/02/08 Prevention and Protection of Working and Abandoned Children

According to Nepalese Government data, only 6.3% of Nepalese are homeless. Nevertheless, data from the non-governmental organization Child Workers in Nepal states that "65% of children are born in places where the basic facilities of the home are not available."

Homeless & Abandoned 0079/S9/90
Haiti Caribbean poverty,juvenile justice
88/07/00 Haiti. FIDH

500,000 to 700,000 Haitians have emigrated to the Dominican Republic or Haiti in the hope of finding work. The flight from the countryside has provoked a dangerous growth in the number of slum dwellers, and "300,000 children are at risk of falling into delinquency because there is no one to take care of them."

Homeless & Abandoned 0120/S9/90
Spain Europe West family
88/08/00 Los Ninos de la Calle. DGPJM

15.2% of children who run away from home in Spain state that their primary reason was "the need for freedom", according to a survey. The majority identify family tensions, economic problems or abuse as reasons for leaving home.

Homeless & Abandoned 0020/S9/90
United Kingdom Europe West stats
88/04/01 Homelessness.... Social Work Today

Three quarters of homeless families in the U.K. have children or the mother is pregnant. 100,000 households are accepted as officially homeless in England alone.

HOUSING

ARTICLE 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties in accordance with national conditions and within their means shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

[...]

Housing **0238/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South political repression
87/07/30 South African Institute of Race Relations News p. 2

Forced removals of Africans in South Africa escalated last year, from 40,000 in the previous year to 64,000. Last year, nearly 100,000 Africans were arrested for trespassing.

Housing **0236/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South stats,poverty
87/07/30 South African Institute of Race Relations News p. 7

86% of all urban African township houses in South Africa do not have electricity.

Housing **0235/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South stats
87/07/30 South African Institute of Race Relations News p. 7

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, the accepted official figure of a shortage of 574,063 housing units "for blacks" does not include the "homelands". An SAIRR report notes that "The Group Areas Act greatly reduces the allocation of land for black housing" and that "some 84% of Africans cannot afford low-cost dwellings with subsidies (the figure for whites is 8%)."

Housing **0075/S5/88**
United States America North stats,homeless
87/05/00 A Growing Number of Families Face the Crisis.... CDF Reports

In New York City, 76% of the homeless are families with children. Denver, Detroit, Louisville and St. Paul all reported increases in two-parent, homeless families in 1985. In Charleston, WV, the percentage of homeless people who are women and children rose in the past year from between 5 and 10 percent to between 30 and 50 percent, according to the National Coalition for the Homeless.

Housing **0057/S4/87**
United States America North arson,killing
87/10/15 El Incendion en Hoboken Fue Intencional. El Diario

Authorities declared that a fire which killed a twelve-month-old baby, Tanicha Vasquez, her 21-year-old father, and two other residents was intentionally set. A gasoline drum was found at the tenement at 124 Willow Avenue in Hoboken, New Jersey. The police discounted insurance fraud, as the building owner, Jose Rivera, came close to losing his family in the 1:30 a.m. blaze. Local residents blamed the fire -- part of a five-year wave of suspicious fires in the neighborhood -- on speculators. One tenant claimed that a developer had recently offered the landlord half a million dollars to "gentrify" the building, situated in a Puerto Rican and Italian district.

Housing **0226/S4/87**
United States America North fire
88/02/18 Sin Precisarse Aun Origen de Fuego que Mato a 3 Ninos. El Diario

3-year-old Jonathan Sanchez, along with his cousins Darwin Rodriguez (two years old) and David Rodriguez (one year old), died in a fire at 370 Luis Munoz Marin Boulevard, in Jersey City. Neighbors told reporters they did not believe initial rumors that the fire was caused by "children playing with matches." Fire Department officials declined to confirm that the building had contained multiple violations. City officials did confirm that "several city inspectors had visited the building on the 12th of January in response to an urgent complaint", but said that the inspectors had been unable to file a report because no one had been on the premises to admit them. At the time of the blaze, David and Darwin's mother was in Jersey City Medical Center, trying to secure unrelated treatment for another of her children. Hours after the blaze, a building at 515 Jersey Avenue, a few blocks away, caught fire and was completely destroyed.

Housing **0237/S4/87**
United States Connecticut America North poverty
88/03/07 Proyecto de Vivienda en Pesima Situacion. El Diario

In Father Panik Village, the largest housing project in Bridgeport, Connecticut, over 90% of all occupied units are occupied by single-parent families. In the 41 buildings of the project, public-access doors have been removed from their hinges and stolen. The area "looks like a war zone". The project stands to lose Federal funding, as the Housing Authority of Bridgeport has not decided whether or not to comply with orders from the Federal government to destroy one-third of the buildings.

Housing **0112/S4/87**
United States New York America North education
87/11/16 Ordeal for Homeless Students in Suburbs. NYT

In Westchester County, New York, about half of the 3,660 homeless people in the county shelters are children. In some cases, homeless children cannot find a public school district willing to accept them. Recently, a Federal Judge in White Plains ordered Peekskill to readmit Demi Harrison, 13, and her sister Sara, 10. The district had told them to leave school because they live in a motel in Mahopac, twenty miles away. That district had refused to accept the children because they lacked a permanent residence.

Housing **0042/S7/88**
United States New York Yonkers America North fire
88/04/27 Mujer y 4 Ninos Mueren en Incendio. El Diario

The bodies of an unidentified woman and two children were recovered from under a bed in a third floor apartment after a fire at 142 Elm Street in Yonkers. The body of a third unidentified child was found on the first floor of the same building. Fire Commissioner William McLaughlin said that there were no smoke detectors in the 70-year-old wooden building but added that the fire was "not of suspicious origin."

Housing **0034/S7/88**
United States New York City America North poverty,narcotics,death
88/03/31 Un Muerto y 20 Heridos Durante Fuego in El Bronx. El Diario

A four-month-old girl, Chantel Nelson, died in a fire caused by a poorly placed candle after Con Edison service was shut off in an apartment at 957 Kelley Street in the Morrisiana section of The Bronx. 20 other residents and firefighters were injured. According to police, the fire was exacerbated by the explosion of ether in a crack factory located on the first floor of the building. The evacuation made necessary by the fire revealed that over 200 people had been living in the 24 apartments of the building. A spokesperson for the municipal administration said that those left destitute by the fire would be helped "with clothes and food."

Housing **0063/S7/88**
United States New York City America North poverty,program
88/05/11 Denuncian Condiciones Infrahumanas en Refugio HRA.... El Diario

15-year-old Rafael Blanco, incapacitated on a cot with a stomach ailment at the Human Resources Administration-run shelter at 151 East 151st Street in the Bronx, complained that nurses had offered no help and were, in fact, never present. Virtually all of the 189 residents substantiated the presence of rats and "epidemic diarrhea". Visitors noted that two sick babies who were not related had been placed in the same small crib. Residents complained that recreation facilities had been opened "only because there were visitors," and that cleaning had been done for the same reason. In the family shelter, no leaflets or information explaining help or eligibility for homeless families looking for apartments were available, though the law mandates that such information be made available to apprise residents of existing Housing Preservation and Development Department assistance programs. Shelter Director Neila Spence-Reid commented: "Every shelter has its own personality."

Housing **0134/S7/88**
United States New York City America North accident,health,program
88/05/31 Muere Nino al Caer por Ventana. El Diario

A three-year-old child died from a fall from a sixth floor window on the day that Mayor Koch inaugurated "Window Safety Week" in New York City. Statistics, however, indicate that window safety programs in New York City, in which the municipality and the private sector have spent a total of 1.6 million dollars on the installation of window guards and child gates, have been effective. In 1987, 94 critical falls of children were reported, and 10 children died of falls from windows. As of May 31, 1988, only ten critical falls had been reported, and only one death was registered.

Housing **0176/S4/87**
Poland Europe East Immigration
88/02/18 Poland: The New Opposition. The New York Review of Books

According to a poll cited by Abraham Brumberg, 85% of Polish youth expressed the desire to live abroad, 33% of them "for good". The reporter correlates this result with a housing crisis in which couples in cities such as Krakow must wait up to thirty years for an apartment.

Housing **0222/S4/87**
United States Haiti International immigrant,poverty,fire
88/02/10 Mueren Cuatro Haitianos en Incendio. El Diario

A fire in Spring Valley, New York, destroyed a family house and killed three children. The Red Cross reported providing medical help for 18 adults and 15 children. The victims were among "over twenty people allegedly living in the basement" of the house located at 75 Church Street in Spring Valley. All the victims were apparently Haitian immigrants living in cubicles set up in the private house "since the last building inspection."

HUNGER

ARTICLE 24

[...]

2. States Parties shall pursue full implementation of this right and, in particular, shall take appropriate measures:

[...]

> (c) To combat disease and malnutrition, including within the framework of primary health care, through **inter alia** the application of readily available technology and through the provision of adequate nutritious foods and clean drinking water, taking into consideration the dangers and risks of environmental pollution,

[...]

ARTICLE 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties in accordance with national conditions and within their means shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

[...]

Hunger **0069/S9/90**
Africa Africa rights
88/05/11 Towards an African Charter. The Rights of the Child

Dr. Wako writes: "The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations estimates, for example, that the aggregate cereal production in 45 African countries had fallen by 15% in 1987 to 44.4 million tons; their aggregate food aid needs in 1988 would amount to 4.6 million tons, about 42 percent higher than in 1987. Per capita food output in Africa has dropped about 1% per year since the beginning of the 1970's. The continent therefore needs to urgently address the problem of food production if children's right to life is to be respected."

Hunger **0084/S4/87**
Ethiopia Africa East famine,program
87/12/00 L'Ethiopie, Encore! Le Monde Diplomatique

James Grant of UNICEF called for an emergency fund of 22 million dollars for the children of Ethiopia. The famine is not the only cause of death, according to UNICEF. Lack of water, lack of medications and exposure are all prevalent during famines and receive less attention. The fund requested by UNICEF will be earmarked for such purposes as repairing wells and pumps and drainage systems, providing public hygiene and maintaining the solvency of grassroots agricultural credit associations.

Hunger **0213/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South health,malnutrition
87/05/14 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

Figures released by Operation Hunger show that 2.9 million children in South Africa under the age of fourteen suffer from clinical malnutrition.

Hunger **0157/S4/87**
Zambia Africa South health
88/01/31 La Zambie dans le Carcan.... Le Monde Diplomatique

In May, 1987, in Ndola, 296 children died of hunger. The Times of Zambia commented: "Why must children die in great numbers in Zambia, seven years after the introduction of the primary health care programs, of which one component -- universal vaccination -- was launched by President Kaunda to mark World Health Day? Who benefits from these programs, if the children of the poor still have to die like flies?"

Hunger **0189/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central health,war,program,stats
87/11/30 Bankrolling Failure. Arms Control and Foreign Policy Caucus

According to recent AID data, 27 percent of Salvadoran children under the age of 5 are affected by malnutrition. For children displaced by war, and children of internal refugees, that figure rises to 71 percent. Commenting on this situation, PAHO (Pan American Health Organizations) said: "The war absorbs most of the national budget, making it extremely difficult to implement national programs."

Hunger **0036/S5/88**
United States America North poverty,stats
87/10/27 20 Million in U.S. Said to Go Hungry. NYT

A study by the Physician Task Force on Hunger in America concluded that despite 58 months of steady economic expansion, 20 million Americans still do not get enough to eat every day, especially infants, the elderly and former blue-collar workers who have dropped out of manufacturing into the service sector. The authors of the study said they had derived their figure of 20 million hungry by reasoning that most of the 32.4 million Americans living at or below the official "poverty level" suffer chronic inadequacy in their diet because the poverty standard itself is based on food costs.

Hunger **0056/S6/88**
United States America North law
88/03/24 Court Rules U.S. Can Deny Food Stamp Help. NYT

On March 24, the Supreme Court upheld in a 5-3 decision a Federal law which denied food stamps to striking workers and their families unless they were eligible for food stamps before they went on strike. The ruling overturned a 1986 decision by a Federal district judge that the law "impermissibly strikes at the striker through his family" in violation of several constitutional provisions. Justice Thurgood Marshall dissented, joined by Justices William J. Brennan, Jr. and Harry A. Blackmun, asserting that the law violated the Fourteenth Amendment rights of strikers and their household to "equal protection of the laws." They said the law "condemned children of strikers who are impoverished by labor disputes to malnourishment..."

Hunger 0005/10/90
United States America North stats
90/05/10 No Perdamos La Red Protectora. El Diario-La Prensa

According to a report released by the National Commission on children, severe malnutrition affects nearly half a million children in America.

Hunger 0086/S7/88
United States New York City America North health,program
88/05/24 Miles de Ninos Pasaran Hambre.... El Diario

A study made public by the East Harlem Interfaith Welfare Committee alleges that at least 275,000 children will go hungry this year due to "administrative errors" and incompetence on the part of social service agencies in New York City. The study, written by anthropologist Anna Lou Dehavenon and endorsed by Congressman Charles Rangel, is issued annually; this year's findings are based on interviews with 1,905 families that sought assistance at nine church-sponsored centers in Manhattan, the Bronx and Brooklyn. The study reports that almost half those seeking food reported that their cases had been terminated at welfare offices due to administrative problems linked in large part to the system of computerization introduced in the past year among social service agencies. Author Dehavenon commented: "We're seeing an increasing number of people who need emergency food assistance because they're not receiving their welfare checks."

Hunger 0200/S4/87
Peru America South stats,poverty
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

The economic crisis in Peru is manifested in chronic infant malnutrition, prejudicing the child's ability to attain normal physical growth, and retarding mental development. Approximately half of all children between 1 and 3 suffer from some degree of malnutrition. 44% of children under six are malnourished. [Octavio Mongrut, "La Situacion de la Salud y la Dinamica Poblacional en el Peru", 1980] Malnutrition is a concomitant factor in the high levels of infantile tuberculosis and mortality due to infections.

Hunger **0094/S7/88**
Nepal Asia South health,poverty,stats
88/02/08 PPWCAC

At least 40,000 children in Nepal die every year because of hunger. 40% of children who die in their first year die within the first week, due to low birth weight and under-nutrition in the mother. One child in 15 is acutely malnourished.

Hunger **0037/S5/88**
Lebanon Middle East economy
87/12/16 Lebanese Stagger under Weight of Economic Ruin. CSM

The majority of Lebanese children do not have access to milk anymore, and the quality of the food they are getting has dropped badly, according to Marwan Sidani, acting director of the Lebanon program for the British branch of Save the Children Fund. "We know of 100,000 families, with some 200,000 to 300,000 children under six, in dire need of help. They have had to cut out such staples as oil, grains, sugar and milk, and they live off bread, which is subsidized...It is not starvation yet, but it is threatening. I can show you children who are getting only one meal a day, of bread sprinkled with thyme."

JUVENILE JUSTICE

ARTICLE 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age;

(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of their age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his/her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a prompt decision on any such action.

ARTICLE 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's re-integration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

2. To this end, and having regard to the relevant provisions of international instruments, States Parties shall, in particular, ensure that:

(a) No child shall be alleged as, be accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law by reason of acts or omissions which were not prohibited by national or international law at the time they were committed;

(b) Every child alleged as or accused of having infringed the penal law has at least the following guarantees:

i) To be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law;

ii) To be informed promptly and directly of the charges against him or her, and if appropriate through his or her parents or legal guardian, and to have legal or other appropriate assistance in the preparation and presentation of his or her defence;

iii) To have the matter determined without delay by a competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body in a fair hearing according to law, in the presence of legal or other appropriate assistance and, unless it is considered not to be in the best interest of the child, in particular, taking into account his or her age or situation, his or her parents or legal guardians;

iv) Not to be compelled to give testimony or to confess guilt; to examine or have examined adverse witnesses and to obtain the participation and examination of witnesses on his or her behalf under conditions of equality;

v) If considered to have infringed the penal law, to have this decision and any measures imposed in consequence thereof reviewed by a higher competent, independent and impartial authority or judicial body according to law;

vi) To have the free assistance of an interpreter if the child cannot understand or speak the language used;

vii) To have his or her privacy fully respected at all stages of the proceedings.

3. States Parties shall seek to promote the establishment of laws, procedures, authorities and institutions specifically applicable to children alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law, and in particular:

(a) The establishment of a minimum age below which children shall be presumed not to have the capacity to infringe the penal law;

(b) Whenever appropriate and desirable, measures for dealing with such children without resorting to judicial proceedings, providing that human rights and legal safeguards are fully respected.

4. A variety of dispositions, such as care, guidance and supervision orders; counselling; probation; foster care; education and vocational training programmes and other alternatives to institutional care shall be available to ensure that children are dealt with in a manner appropriate to their well-being and proportionate both to their circumstances and the offence.

Juvenile Justice 0025/S9/90
Kenya Africa East rights
88/09/20 The Rights of the Kenyan Child. ANPPCAN

Kiraitu Murungi, Advocate of the High Court of Kenya, writes, "the current position is that the rights enjoyed by the child in Kenya vary according to the law that governs the family into which he or she is born -- customary law for Africans, Islamic law for Muslims, Hindu law for Hindus -- and English-based law is codified into such statues as The Children and Young Persons Act, The Adoption Act, The Guardianship of Infants Act and The Legitimacy Act, which are applied by the courts to all the communities in Kenya."

Juvenile Justice 0230/S7/88
South Africa Africa South political repression
88/08/00 Focus IDAF

South African facilities for juvenile prisoners include Leeuwkop Prison near Johannesburg (opened on April 1, 1986 and described by the Deputy Minister of Education as a "top priority program"). In September 1987, Parliament was informed of a second juvenile facility in operation at Pollsmoor Prison in Cape Town. In August 1987, reports indicated that the government has plans to construct a maximum security 'rehabilitation center' for child detainees near Stutterheim at a cost of R1.7m, to house 72 children. On June 19, 1987, R. Meyer, Deputy Minister of Law and Order, said that "black youths who had been involved in revolutionary activities [are] being given special attention at rehabilitation centers."

Juvenile Justice 0205/S7/88
South Africa Africa South detention
88/09/27 Apartheid's Children. Observer

According to testimony given at an international conference convened in Harare, Zimbabwe, by Bishop Trevor Huddleston to consider children, repression and the law in South Africa, figures for children 'detained under the regulations of the Second Emergency' do not necessarily include a total of 25,000 children "arrested on charges 'arising out of political protest and unrest.'" A lawyer charged to reporter Glenys Kinnock that "If one goes beyond the cases which the police acknowledge as involving political protest, 180,000 children have been held in police cells awaiting trial," in the period between September 1984 and December 1986.

Juvenile Justice 0010/S9/90
United States America North lawsuit,foster care
89/04/01 Supreme Court Denies Review in Foster Care.... Youth Law News

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review federal appellate rulings in two foster care lawsuits, "L.J. By and Through Darr v. Massinga" and "Taylor By and Through Walker v. Ledbetter." The Court has thus let stand decisions holding that foster children may pursue causes of action for damages against state or local social service officials who fail to ensure that the children receive proper care or protection while in state custody.

Juvenile Justice **0015/S9/90**
United States America North detention
89/04/01 Hard Look at Politics, Cycles in Juvenile Justice. Youth Law News

There are 404 juvenile detention centers and 190 training schools in the United States, operating at a cost of over a billion dollars annually. Over 65,000 juveniles were committed to these facilities in 1984 after adjudication by juvenile court judges, and almost 400,000 were held in detention prior to adjudication.

Juvenile Justice **0013/S9/90**
United States America North crime
89/04/01 Hard Look at Politics, Cycles in Juvenile Justice. Youth Law News

Juvenile justice expert Ira Schwartz claims to refute as "myth" the commonly-held belief that the rate of juvenile crime is skyrocketing. Schwartz claims that the rate declined between 1979 and 1984 after climbing in the late sixties and early seventies and then stabilizing. Schwartz' evidence indicates that juveniles accounted for more than 40% of serious crime during the seventies but only for 30% from early to mid-eighties.

Juvenile Justice **0011/S9/90**
United States America North detention,incarceration
89/04/01 Increase in Number of Juveniles in Custody. Youth Law News

Although the juvenile population is declining, the number of youths incarcerated in public juvenile facilities rose 10% between 1983 and 1987, according to the Children in Custody Census conducted for the Department of Justice by the Census Bureau. In 1987, 53,503 juveniles were confined in publicly-run facilities, the highest number since the first such census was taken in 1981.

Juvenile Justice **0012/S9/90**
United States America North detention,narcotics
89/04/01 Increase in Number of Juveniles in Custody. Youth Law News

The number of juveniles held for serious, violent offenses, such as murder, robbery and aggravated assault, continued a downward trend, declining 8% from 1985 and 11% from 1983. The number held in 1987 for alcohol or drug offenses, however, increased 50% from 1985.

Juvenile Justice **0016/S9/90**
United States America North detention,stats
89/04/01 Hard Look at Politics, Cycles in Juvenile Justice. Youth Law News

With 11% of the country's youth population, California accounts for 25% of juveniles confined in public juvenile detention facilities. Nationwide, experts identify a trend towards deinstitutionalization, led by Massachusetts and Utah.

Juvenile Justice **0009/S9/90**
United States America North abuse,rights,protection
89/04/01 No Constitutional Right to Protection.... Youth Law News

States do not have a constitutional duty to protect children from harm inflicted by their parents, according to a decision handed down by the United States Supreme Court in "DeShaney v. Winnebago County Social Services" [109 S. Ct. 998, 1989]. A majority of the Court refused to find that a seriously abused child has the right to sue the county welfare department for civil damages arising from failure to provide adequate protective services. However, the Court explicitly distinguished this case from the case of a child who is injured while in state custody, such as foster care. The Court also specifically acknowledged that states may choose to impose liabilities for inadequate child protection efforts by statute.

Juvenile Justice **0076/S5/88**
United States New York America North abuse-sexual,killing
87/10/22 Freedom from Sexual Abuse. CSM

Cheryl Pierson, an 18-year-old Long Island, NY high school student, was recently convicted of conspiring to kill her father. She pleaded guilty to manslaughter, was sentenced to 6 months in jail and is eligible for parole in about half that time. In February 1986, Cheryl paid a classmate, Sean Pica, $400 to do the shooting. Sean was found guilty of murder and sentenced to 24 years in prison. Cheryl claimed that her father had repeatedly abused her sexually. She decided to find a way to kill her father because she was worried that he would also start to molest her younger sister.

Juvenile Justice **0018/S4/87**
Colombia America South stats
87/07/23 Delincuencia: Detras del Joven, un Adulto. El Tiempo

According to police sources for 1986, 19% of all crime in Colombia was committed by children. Luis Enrique Montenegro, a police spokesman, attributed this figure to "social deterioration" and the use of drugs.

Juvenile Justice **0081/S4/87**
Colombia America South identity
87/09/21 Apellidos para Hijos Naturales. El Tiempo

The Colombian Congress is considering proposed legislation which would allow children born out of wedlock and not recognized by the father to be legally entitled to automatic use of the mother's last name, in accordance with the internationally-recognized "right of the child to a name." According to lawmakers, a "judicial void" had existed in the "right to individuality, and in consequence, to a name" as it applied to illegitimate children.

Juvenile Justice **0052/S9/90**
Colombia America South International Instrument
89/04/00 Seminario sobre la Aplicacion de los Instrumentos.... Portavoz

Gustavo Gallon, Director of the Andean Commission in Bogota, noted: "Only three out of a hundred Colombian judges is even aware of any two of the international treaties protecting human rights ratified by Colombia, and no judge takes them into account in his or her decisions." Reasons for this situation include: lack of teaching in universities of human rights pacts, because they are relatively recent; negative views concerning international law on the part of domestic human rights lawyers, who "extend to external law their justifiable suspicions concerning internal law"; "the remoteness of the finding bodies, and the diplomatic manuevers which frequently vitiate their workings", and the "defects, lacunae and contradictions of the law itself." Nevertheless, the observer concludes, "Despite its limitations and our disdain, these international mechanisms are generating more results than could have been imagined," especially after investigations by U.N. and O.A.S. rapporteurs.

Juvenile Justice **0105/S9/90**
China, People's Republic Asia East trafficking,slavery
90/04/00 Meutres, Sabotages et Attentats-Suicides. Le Monde Diplomatique

"The lack of success of [governmental] reforms is measured by the proportion of young delinquents in the juvenile criminal population; juvenile offenders constitutes 70% to 80% of the criminal population...in the stations or in clandestine labor markets, thousands of girls who have left their families are easy prey for traffickers and 'slave-traders'."

Juvenile Justice **0046/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean Institution
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

The Haitian Children's Rights Law of September 7, 1961, is now completely unenforced. Haiti no longer has a Children's Court, Children's Judges, experts on juvenile justice employed in the legal system, or specialized facilities for incarceration of juveniles. There is no systematic regulation of children's institutions, and no reliable statistics are kept on adoption. The only government-run center is the Centre D'Accueil de Carrefour (Crossroads Welcome Center) where 450 delinquents and indigent children are kept under "abnormal conditions". It is normal for children to be incarcerated with adults, and there is no apparent codified system for the sentencing of minors as opposed to adults.

Juvenile Justice **0044/S7/88**
Puerto Rico Caribbean killing
88/04/22 Asesinan de 70 Punaladas.... El Diario

When the body of Manuel Batista Alvarez was found with 70 stab wounds in a regional prison in Guayama, Puerto Rico [details on the victim were not furnished], informed observers noted, "this was only the most recent incident in a wave of violence that has taken place in penitentiaries and in centers for the detention of minors, during the past weeks. Violence has been principally concentrated in the centers for the detention of minors."

Juvenile Justice **0119/S9/90**
Spain Europe West abuse-physical
88/08/00 Los Ninos de la Calle. DGPJM

46.8% of children detained by the police in Spain claim that they were mistreated.

Juvenile Justice **0019/S9/90**
United Kingdom Europe West custody,adoption
88/03/17 Putting BASW behind the Move for Change. Social Work Today

Social work expert Philip Measures states: "Child care law [in the U.K.] is a mess...existing laws must be consolidated and simplified into one Act...existing child care law comes from several different Acts implemented over the years by varying degrees. Children, for instance, can come into care by a variety of legal means. It is not uncommon to see several lots of proceedings running at the same time but not in harmony...For instance, parents could appeal against a care order and a termination of access order in separate proceedings. The local authority could be applying for a freeing for adoption order while also opposing the freeing application -- in reality the freeing application could be heard before the appeal against termination of access and so that appeal would be lost if a freeing order were granted -- a situation which leaves parents feeling that the law is unfair."

Juvenile Justice **0182/S4/87**
United States Puerto Rico International investigation,kidnapping
88/02/08 FBI Interrogo a Dos Ninos en Caso de Independentistas. El Diario

Court hearings in Hartford, Connecticut revealed that in 1984 two FBI agents, Antonio Falcon and Carmen Alvidrez, systematically and deliberately interrogated a five-year-old boy and an eight-year-old girl, without the parents' knowledge or consent. Ramon Segarra Palmer and his sister Luzira were questioned in Puerto Rico as to their family's past travels, use of vacations, and schedule. Agents used the obtained information to determine appropriate times and places to install hidden microphones. Antonio Falcon denied that the FBI had any prohibitions whatsoever against the use of minors in investigations without their parents' knowledge or consent. However, a Connecticut law prohibits this type of investigation. Ten months after the investigation, the children were allegedly kidnapped and taken to a clandestine prison in Mexico City by agents of the US embassy. Their father, Juan Segarra Palmer, has been imprisoned for 29 months without a trial date.

NARCOTICS

ARTICLE 33

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislative, administrative, social and educational measures, to protect children from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances as defined in the relevant international treaties, and to prevent the use of children in the illicit production and trafficking of such substances.

ARTICLE 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social re-integration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and re-integration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Narcotics **0030/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central stats,homeless
89/03/31 Drogadiccion. Derecho a la Infancia

In a seminar on drug addiction, the Fundacion de Lucha contra las Drogas released a survey indicated that 23% of the population under 25 years of age in Guatemala use drugs. The figures were considered to be conservative.

Narcotics **0031/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central rehabilitation
89/03/31 Drogadiccion. Derecho a la Infancia

A study carried out by the Hogar Refugio "Alianza" ("Alianza" Shelter) revealed that "virtually all so-called 'street children' use some type of drug." The so-called "drugs of poverty" used by marginalized children include inhalants such as glues and thinners, solvents, industrial chemicals, grain alcohol and pure alcohol that undergoes only a rudimentary distillation process. According to specialists at the Faculty of Medical Sciences at the National University of San Carlos, "frequent use of these so-called 'volatile drugs' induces convulsions, respiratory failure, arrhythmic heart function, bone malformation, anemia, and disconnection with reality."

Narcotics **0097/S4/87**
United States America North health
86/12/09 Florida Infant Treated After Eating Cocaine. NYT

An 18-month-old boy who the police say ate four chunks of the highly potent form of cocaine called crack after a party at his mother's home was treated at a hospital, police said. His mother's boyfriend was arrested on drug and child abuse charges. When the child, Michael Antone Rivers, was brought to Sacred Heart Children's Hospital, he was screaming and hallucinating. A sheriff's report said he had "chewed up four cubes of crack."

Narcotics **0095/S4/87**
United States America North education
87/11/23 Just Saying No to Ritalin. Newsweek

A growing number of parents suspect that the powerful stimulant Ritalin -- long prescribed for its paradoxically tranquilizing effects on hyperactive children -- has become a convenience for teachers seeking quiet classrooms, and a menace to normal children. The founder of a parents' advocacy group in Atlanta filed a $125 million class-action suit against the local board of education and the American Psychiatric Association, which, the plaintiffs' lawyer charges, approves Ritalin for "normal childhood behavior". Similar suits are pending in Maryland and California.

Narcotics **0038/S9/90**
United States America North family
89/10/00 Les Enfants au Pouvoir. Le Monde Diplomatique

Observers note that children in New York are becoming heads of families because of the revenues they are able to generate by selling crack. Some children are taking on family budgeting responsibilities at the age of 7; many are assuming parental roles between the ages of 10 and 12. A teenager testifies that he "rented" his mother's apartment for drug traffic, paying her $200 a day. The teenager opened shop at 7:30 a.m. and went to school at 8:00, leaving his sister in charge of daytime sales. He closed shop at 9:30 p.m. and reported profits of $500 per day.

Narcotics **0196/S4/87**
United States New York America North program,killing
88/02/09 Campana Antidrogas en Alto Manhattan. El Diario

Hundreds of school children in the Dominican neighborhood of Washington/Inwood have left school after being recruited to sell drugs by Dominican drug traffickers, according to Jose Antonio Mota, president of the Dominican Comite de Residentes ["block association"] of Post Avenue. Mota affirmed that local schools had recorded a 35% drop-out rate since the preceding summer, and that it was common to see children 12 years old selling crack and "perico" in the streets. Mota said that "many parents feel helpless in a situation that seems like a relentless whirlpool, destroying the integrity of their homes and families," and pointed out that working class parents are physically unable to spend enough time with their children to counteract the influence of pushers. Mota pointed to the recent murder of two minors in a local apartment as the result of drugs. He called for united action on the part of parents, local merchants, municipal authorities and the 34th precinct.

Narcotics **0238/S4/87**
United States New York America North education,health
88/03/07 Estudiante de 'Kinder'.... El Diario

A five-year-old kindergarten pupil is recovering from a coma caused by ingesting cocaine. According to the parents of James Anthony Czerkas, the victim obtained the drug on a school bus. A spokesman for the local Kingston, New York police said he could not comment on "matters involving minors", and refused to give his own identity.

Narcotics **0169/S7/88**
United States New York America North poverty
88/06/30 The Real Reagan Economy. The New York Review of Books

In New York State alone, there are 97,000 children under sixteen who are "heavy drug abusers"; fewer than 150 places are available for them in publicly-financed residential drug treatment programs. [The estimate, made by state authorities, is based on data compiled in 1983. It is therefore "conservative", in that it excludes children who dropped out from schools, and because it was formulated before the "crack" epidemic.]

Narcotics **0073/S4/87**
United States New York City America North IMR
87/12/14 Harlem Death Rate.... New York Observer

Doctor Wendy Chavkin, infant and maternity specialist at the New York City Department of Health, said that the increase in infant mortality rates is linked with the introduction into poor communities of crack, the cocaine-based drug that researchers have established contributes to low birthweights. Sharon King, health specialist for Manhattan Borough President David Dinkins, said that infant deaths are "definitely going up, and it seems to be persistent." Ms. King stated, "You can't isolate health issues from the other serious issues that face the community, like poverty, unemployment, deficient housing, and widespread drug abuse. Effective public policy for health must intervene in all these areas if the death rates are to be reduced."

Narcotics **0167/S4/87**
United States New York City America North poverty,housing
88/02/04 Thieves Stab Boy and Get $1,000. NYT

A 14-year-old boy who was carrying $1,000 in cash and a quantity of crack was stabbed, seriously wounded, and left for dead in the Bryant Hotel, a welfare hotel in Manhattan. Neighbors said the boy had lived in the Bryant Hotel for at least ten months with his brother. Authorities said the rest of the boy's family was believed to be living in another welfare hotel, the Brooklyn Arms, in the Fort Greene section of Brooklyn.

Narcotics **0035/S7/88**
United States New York City America North killing
88/03/31 Matan a Nino Por una Dosis de Crack. El Diario

A 13-year-old child, Corey Warrick, was shot to death by his 17-year-old cousin, Wallace Oliver, in the bedroom they shared. According to police, the killing was motivated by an argument over drugs; police found a vial of crack and several handguns on the scene. The killing took place at 109-69 142nd Street in South Jamaica, Queens, a neighborhood that had been the site of extensive police activity since the assassination of Patrolman Edward Byrne by drug dealers at a location four blocks away. According to a spokesperson at the 103 Precinct, the neighborhood is "under the control of crack dealers".

Narcotics **0063/S4/87**
Bolivia America South program
87/09/00 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 2

Three meetings were recently held in Cochambamba, Bolivia, to coordinate the activities of groups involved directly and indirectly in assistance to children with problems of drug addiction and substance abuse. The centers of Amanecer, Nuevo Amanecer, Reto Juvenil, Acrisbol, San Martin de Porres, Bella Vista, Ciudad del Nino, Casita Blanca, and Ywasinchaj met and designated DCI-Bolivia as the lead agency in this association.

Narcotics **0089/S4/87**
Bolivia America South program
87/11/30 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 3

Three children's rights activists, including a member of DCI-Bolivia in Cochabamba, received funding from the Italian government, the United Nations, and the Amanecer program, which enabled them to study drug rehabilitation techniques in Italy. The activists are now putting this training in practice with street children in Cochabamba.

Narcotics **0236/S4/87**
Bolivia America South poverty,unemployment
88/03/07 Mineros Desempleados Cultivaran Coca

15 children, some as young as 6 months old, were part of a group of 900 unemployed Bolivian tin miners and their families who crossed the Andes on foot, walking seventy miles and crossing passes at heights of up to 15,000 feet. The marchers' intention was to settle in the jungle and make a living cultivating cocaine. The marchers claimed they received no unemployment benefits and had no alternative. They requested technical advice from a local development agency, Agroyungas. Agroyungas was funded by United Nations agencies and Italian sources for the purpose of subsidizing farmers not to grow cocaine.

Narcotics **0015/S3/87**
Chile America South poverty,solvents
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 6)

The health of Chilean children is increasingly being undermined by substance abuse problems. Children resort more and more to inhalation of solvents, including neoprene, as a means of mitigating hunger pangs. According to studies by the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Chile, 10% of male children between 7 and 17 are addicted to neoprene in Chile.

Narcotics **0033/S4/87**
Colombia America South homeless & abandoned,stat
87/07/04 A los Ninos de la Calle No los Quieren Ayudar. El Tiempo

Margarita de Cobos, a children's rights advocate in Bogota, claimed that the majority of homeless children she worked with were addicted to drugs. Among substances likely to be abused she included "basuco" -- a powerful cocaine derivative -- and "boxer", the slang term for an industrial solvent, as well as high-potency marijuana. De Cobos called for the banning of the sale of "boxer" to children. She claimed that according to statistics generated from the testimony of the children themselves, there were 30,000 homeless children with drug problems in Bogota.

Narcotics **0082/S4/87**
Colombia America South program,health
87/09/22 No Hay Curas Milagrosas. El Tiempo

In 1986 in Colombia, government-sponsored institutions received 9,274 patient visits on drug-related health matters. 3,169 hospitalizations for drug use or drug addiction were reported in public and private sector hospitals combined. According to Colombian sources, there are over two million drug addicts in Colombia. Private drug addiction clinics offer treatments including trepanning and lobotomies performed by staff without medical training.

Narcotics **0211/S4/87**
Peru America South stats,street children
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

According to figures from the Peruvian Ministry of Justice gathered in September, 1986, approximately 2,000,000 children in Peru have used drugs, 1,300,000 are occasional users, 80,000 are heavy consumers and 20,000 are addicted. Cocaine paste and marijuana were reported as the leading drugs. A separate study [INABIF] reported a heavy use of paint thinner and industrial solvent by 40% to 60% of "street children" in the central region of Lima.

Narcotics **0107/S9/90**
Thailand Malaysia Asia SE smuggling,killing,program
88/02/05 Battling the Baby Smugglers. Asiaweek

The Bangkok-based Center for the Protection of Children's Rights cited several cases of what it terms "the most shocking crime": killing a baby and stuffing narcotics in its stomach for the purpose of smuggling from Thailand to Malaysia. Malaysian authorities deny the "dead drug courier" allegations, though a Malaysian newspaper corroborated a case in 1983.

Narcotics **0096/S4/87**
United States Nigeria International trafficking
87/04/22 9-Year-Old Nigerian Found with Heroin Cache. NYT

A 9-year-old boy from Nigeria, arriving alone at Kennedy International airport, was discovered carrying three pounds of heroin hidden in a small trunk, and Federal authorities expressed concerns that overseas drug rings might be using young children to smuggle narcotics into this country. Customs officials said that the confiscated heroin had a street value of over 1.5 million dollars. The youngster was not arrested, but a man who came to meet him at the airport was taken into custody on drug charges. The child was placed in a foster home by the city's Office of Special Services for Children while Federal authorities tried to arrange for his return to Nigeria.

ARTICLE 2

[...]

2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child's parents, legal guardians, or family members.

ARTICLE 13

1. The child shall have the right to freedom of expression; this right shall include freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, in the form of art, or through any other media of the child's choice.

2. The exercise of this right may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

> (a) For respect of the rights or reputations of others; or
>
> (b) For the protection of national security or of public order (**ordre public**), or of public health or morals.

ARTICLE 15

1. States Parties recognize the rights of the child to freedom of association and to freedom of peaceful assembly.

2. No restrictions may be placed on the exercise of these rights other than those imposed in conformity with the law and which are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security or public safety, public order (**ordre public**), the protection of public health or morals or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

ARTICLE 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

> (a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age;
>
> (b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;
>
> (c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of their age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his/her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;
>
> (d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a prompt decision on any such action.

ARTICLE 40

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child alleged as, accused of, or recognized as having infringed the penal law to be treated in a manner consistent with the promotion of the child's sense of dignity and worth, which reinforces the child's respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of others and which takes into account the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's re-integration and the child's assuming a constructive role in society.

[...]

Political Protest **0227/S7/88**
Namibia Angola Africa South political repression
88/08/00 Focus IDAF

Approximately 6,000 schoolchildren marched in Katutura to mark the tenth anniversary of an attack by the South African Defence Force on a Namibian refugee settlement at Kassinga in Angola in which 298 children were killed. The students were especially angry to learn that the South African military was celebrating the anniversary as the commemoration of a major success. The students who marched with banners reading 'We Remember Kassinga' were attacked by police when they approached white areas. 13-year-old Gerson Kooper was allegedly grabbed by police, who held him in the back of a Casspir armed vehicle, where he was beaten and had teargas squirted into his face. Students later regrouped in the township and stoned a uniformed police officer.

Political Protest **0029/S9/90**
El Salvador America Central political violence
89/03/31 Derechos Humanos en America Latina. Derechos del Pueblo

In December, 1989, 1,500 Salvadoran children, many shoeless and wearing rags, and the majority war orphans, marched through the streets of San Salvador demanding an end to the civil war in El Salvador.

Political Protest **0085/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central disappearance
86/09/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

On June 12, 1986, children of the disappeared commemorated Father's Day with a gathering in front of the National Palace in Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Political Protest **0048/S9/90**
Argentina America South disappearance
88/10/00 Argentina: Missing Children.... Amnesty International

Since its inception in 1977, the Abuelas de Plaza de Mayo (Grandmothers of the Plaza de Mayo) -- the organization devoted to the cause of children abducted by the military in Argentina -- has successfully traced over 40 "disappeared" children.

Political Protest **0021/S3/87**
Chile America South state terrorism
87/05/00 Informe de la Situacion de los Derechos Humanos...Enero - Abril

Two cases were reported in the first quarter of 1987 in Chile in which children were involved in repression directed against their families. On April 27, 1987, the Salinas Moya family presented a request for a court injunction as a result of the violent search of the family premises by the military, during which an infant less than a year old was terrorized; a similar situation was reported by Hecio Arriagada Huaquian, who protested the terrorizing of his 2-year-old daughter by police bent on obtaining information.

Political Protest **0009/S3/87**
Chile America South juveniles
87/05/16 Latinamerica Press

On the evening of April 3, 1987, the first full day of his visit, Pope John Paul met with an estimated 90,000 young people in Santiago's National Stadium, where thousands of Chileans were imprisoned immediately after the 1973 military coup. When a slum youth addressed the Pope, describing his contemporaries' sufferings, he was booed by young people from wealthy suburbs and applauded by youth from the slums. When children tore down the papal and Chilean flags surrounding their section of the stadium and hung a large banner bearing the words "Pinochet: Assassin", young people from other sections chanted "put back the flags!"

Political Protest **0010/S3/87**
Chile America South public violence
87/05/16 Latinamerica Press

On April 3, 1987, Pope John Paul addressed an estimated 800,000 people at an open-air mass in Santiago's Parque O'Higgins. During the Eucharistic Prayer, some 500 young people began throwing rocks, lighting fires and setting up barricades. Riot squads sprayed water and tear gas, and several hundred people were injured. Visibly shaken, the Pope finished the mass and was whisked away. Liberation theologian Ronaldo Munoz, an eye-witness, said he believed the incidents had been planned.

Political Protest **0062/S9/90**
Philippines Asia SE abuse-sexual,prostitution
89/11/30 80 Catholic Groups Support Fr. Cullen. Philippine Daily Inquirer

"It is ironic that at about the same time the U.N. General Assembly adopts a Convention on the Rights of the Child, we, Filipinos, are stoning a person who has devoted his life to the protection of these rights," said a spokesperson representing the Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates, an umbrella group of over 100 human rights groups, protesting a deportation order against Shay Cullen, a Columban Father who has been threatened with deportation after organizing in defense of child prostitutes victimized by U.S. soldiers in Olangapo. Cullen was charged with occupying government property without proper authority, illegally soliciting donations from international civic and religious groups, sponsoring an "indecent show" which was contrary to morals, and committing acts "against the sanctity of the dead."

Political Protest **0061/S9/90**
Philippines Asia SE abuse-sexual,prostitution
90/02/03 An Unsung Hero. The Manila Chronicle

Representatives of the Ecumenical Forum for Church Response protested an arrest order issued against Shay Cullen, a Columban Father long active in the children's rights movement. The religious leaders stated, "We are outraged by the accusation of some government officials that Father Cullen is an undesirable alien and an enemy of the Filipino people. In fact, we see Father Cullen as more Filipino for his uncompromising defense of children and women who had become prostitutes of American soldiers."

Political Protest **0194/S4/87**
Poland Europe East military conscription
88/02/18 Poland: The New Opposition. The New York Review of Books

The "Peace and Freedom" movement (WiP) is a youth movement composed of several hundred ecologists and pacifists. Ten WiP members are now in prison in Poland, for refusal to serve in the armed services, either on the grounds of conscientious objection or because they object to pledging allegiance to the "socialist bloc."

Political Protest **0125/S7/88**
Poland Europe East students
88/06/01 The Very Young Decide to Form a Cutting Edge

Young students supplied "virtually the only support" for the recent wave of labor protests in Poland, which itself was "started by young workers, some only in their late teens." When Solidarity leader Lech Walesa called for action to support striking workers at the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, 4,000-plus students took over the campus at Warsaw University. In Lublin, students marched under banners mocking government policies, demanding "more police and less butter." In Warsaw, students supporting strikers in Cracow pelted police with coins, calling them "Judases." Commenting on the generation immediately following his, 22-year-old history major Andrzej Anusz said: "We call them the new wave. They were not under the pressure of previous failures. They have a fresh new attitude toward political activity."

Political Protest **0022/S7/88**
Israel Occupied Territories Middle East political repression
88/04/14 From the Uprising. New York Review of Books p. 10

Three babies under seven months old were among the 21 Palestinians who allegedly died of tear gas inhalation during the Gaza and West Bank uprisings. Among the seven Palestinians who were beaten to death was a 14-year-old boy. As of the end of March, more than 90 Palestinians had died, most of gunshot wounds. Amos Elon comments, "In Gaza as in the West Bank, the uprising was led by a few thousand teen-agers and even younger boys and girls, armed with nothing but stones and slingshots and occasional Molotov cocktails -- a children's crusade."

Political Repression **0247/S7/88**
Namibia Africa South shooting,armed conflict
88/04/00 Focus IDAF

In August, 1987, drunken South African soldiers attached to the 101st Battalion at the Oshigambo Army Base in Namibia shot and seriously wounded four children between the ages of nine and fifteen and their mother, Martha Jason. According to witnesses, five soldiers had arrived in the village with a day's supply of liquor and begun randomly firing. The soldiers also fired bullets into a local car to prevent a neighbor from taking the children to hospital.

Political Repression **0248/S7/88**
Namibia Africa South killing,armed conflict
88/04/00 Focus IDAF

In November 1987, four children and their mother, Sara Shigweda, who were standing outside their homestead in the village of Oshana in the Kwanyama area of Namibia, were fired on by an airborne military helicopter. Two of the children, one of whom was an infant, died instantly. The others were hospitalized for bullet wounds.

Political Repression **0249/S7/88**
Namibia Africa South armed conflict
88/04/00 Focus IDAF

In July, 1987, South African-backed security force members in Namibia beat 37-year-old Jacobina Amukuhu of Okapanda with clubs. The agents seized her two-year-old baby from her back and dropped the infant violently on the ground. The agents were investigating bicycle tracks near Amukuhu's home, allegedly a sign of guerrilla presence.

Political Repression **0251/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South killing,trial,censorship
87/03/12 Court Told of 'Media Slanting'. Weekly Mail

Spenser Simelane and Thuso Godfrey Phuroe, both 17, were shot to death in Soweto in September, 1985. The ongoing trial of Detective Constable Jacobus Johannes Laubshcer, who first pleaded not guilty but later admitted firing the shots which killed the youths, is the first test case of the Emergency regulation which indemnifies South African Security Forces from prosecution, "providing they acted in good faith to quell unrest." Hearings have also focused on one of the central issues of the 1985 partial State of Emergency, which saw the first media restrictions -- namely, the allegation that foreign film crews slant reports of unrest -- in that one of the purported witnesses, 17-year-old Richmond Phuroe, brother of one of the victims, is alleged by defense lawyers to have changed his testimony under the influence of members of the video crew which filmed the documentary "Witness to Apartheid".

Political Repression 0206/S7/88
South Africa Africa South detention
87/10/27 Apartheid's Children. Observer

Ms. McKay, of the South African Child Welfare Society, testified that guards had placed a tire with newspaper doused in gasoline around the neck of a 14-year-old detainee in South Africa. The child was given a box of matches and told to confess or set himself on fire. McKay also testified that eight male children had been "stripped naked and lined against a wall for the police to stone. Each hit to the head or genitals scored a hundred points."

Political Repression 0152/S4/87
South Africa Africa South killing
88/02/04 A Chilling Pattern to Activist Deaths. Weekly Mail

18-year-old Sicelo Godfrey Dhlomo was found shot in the head in Soweto. The youth had recently been featured in the CBS documentary "Children of Apartheid", as well as on BBC and Dutch programs, giving testimony on the torture of children in South Africa. He had subsequently been detained and threatened by the police.

Political Repression 0218/S7/88
South Africa Africa South killing
88/02/28 IDAF News Notes p. 4

On December 3, 1988, seven youths testified in a South African court that a town councillor from a Pietermaritzburg ghetto was involved in killing three boys, one of whom they saw him shoot. The witnesses complained that the councillor's friends stabbed and beat the dying boys.

Political Repression 0242/S7/88
South Africa Africa South killing,police
88/04/00 Focus IDAF

Fifteen-year-old Josias Tlaki was shot dead in his home near Petrus Steyn in Orange Free State on November 26, 1988, by police. The police allege they were refused entry to Tlaki's house when they went to investigate charges of malicious damage to property and public violence. Police forced occupants out with teargas. According to a police spokesman, "When they entered [a locked bedroom] a 15-year-old attacked them with an axe and he was fatally wounded by a police shot." Tlaki's family stated that the child was shot to death while police were ordering the occupants to vacate the house.

Political Repression 0080/S9/90
South Africa Africa South apartheid,torture
88/04/30 Afrique du Sud, Situation des Enfants Detenus. FIDH

Michael Ellman, a British solicitor, represented the Federation International des Droits de l'Homme at a conference organized by the "Free the Children Alliance" at the University of Witwatersrand on April 23, 1988. Testimony from formerly-detained children, doctors, sociologists, lawyers and others revealed that "the savage torture carried out on children from 11 to 17, who are held in isolation for several months, initially without their parents' knowledge, can create life-long physical and psychological trauma. Those who are set free are not able to gain re-admittance to school, cannot take the risk of returning to live with their parents, and are obliged to live in vagrancy or in clandestine children's groups, provided they are able to avoid police pursuit. The condition of children who leave detention, who are marginalized from their families and communities, tracked by private militias, and lack means of subsistence, is often worse than that of imprisoned children..."

Political Repression **0075/S7/88**
El Salvador America Central killing
87/12/00 El Salvador. Defi

Seven-year-old Maria Guardado was assassinated when the Salvadoran army occupied the villages of El Rosario, Plan de Ojos de Agua, La Laguna, El Terrero, El Comon and Ducle Nombre de Maria in Chalatenango, 70 km north of San Salvador, at dawn on February 26, 1987. Other victims included 20-year-old Rafael Navarro, whose body was chopped to pieces, Berta Lidia Landaverde, whose body was burned and Luisa Abrego, whose six-month-old daughter was also assassinated.

Political Repression **0090/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central refugees
86/11/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

In a pastoral letter, the Confraternidad Evangelica de Guatemala warned Guatemalan refugees living in Mexico, "Despite their beautiful words, all the authorities' current actions are totally against the rights of humankind." The letter cautioned, "We believe it is still not the right time for you to return and suffer with your wives and children...do not risk your lives, nor those of your children."

Political Repression **0104/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central hunger,housing,health
87/12/00 Report on Guatemala Vol. 8 Issue 5

In the model villages ("development poles") set up under the auspices of the Guatemalan army, often built over the charred remains of towns destroyed by the army, conditions are deteriorating. Health workers say that parasites, malnutrition and related diseases are on the increase. The priest in the Ixcan region claims that 4,500 children in his charge are severely malnourished. Health workers in Nebaj say that at least seven children a day die of starvation. A development worker in the Ixil region said, "The area of the Ixil triangle is experiencing the worst crisis in its history...there is overwhelming poverty and unemployment...to all this we must add the existence of approximately 1,000 widowed mothers and 2,000 to 3,000 orphaned children [who] have absolutely no way of surviving."

Political Repression 0077/S9/90
Guatemala America Central rape,indigenous
90/03/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bull. Vol. 111 No. 1

Deputy Fermin Gomez, who represents the Department of Totonicapan, accused soldiers of raping Indian girls in combat areas in the altiplano. "It would be difficult to find a girl of 11 to 15 who is a virgin," he said. "Even seven-year-old girls have been raped."

Political Repression 0163/S3/87
Nicaragua America Central detention
87/01/00 Comision Permanente de Derechos Humanos Report

Fermin Agustin Roque Solis, 17, a student and member of the Social Christian Party, was detained on January 28, 1987, after attending a political meeting in Leon. Allegedly, three members of State Security and one member of the Sandinista police punched him and threatened that they would kill him if he denounced them. They told him to give up his involvement with the Social Christian party. Finally, a soldier, Juan Jose Norori, forced him at gunpoint to sign a "Statement" regarding his political activities, and a "Commitment" to be an informer for State Security.

Political Repression 0064/S4/87
Bolivia America South protest
87/10/00 DCI-Bolivia Boletin Informativo No. 2

Representatives of Peru, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Brazil, and Bolivia met recently to discuss violations of children's rights in situations of dictatorship. The group decided, among other projects, to initiate a tribunal focused specifically on children's rights in Bolivia and Argentina. DCI-Bolivia was chosen to direct the tribunal.

Political Repression 0035/S4/87
Chile America South protest
87/06/00 Affidavit on file at DCI-USA

Luisa Noemi Riveros Varas filed for an injunction against unidentified agents who had threatened her 11-year-old daughter, Mariela. Riveros Varas was one of the Chilean citizens who spoke in public to Pope John Paul II on behalf of the poor in Chile during the Pope's visit to that country.

Political Repression 0060/S4/87
Chile America South political protest
87/09/30 Affidavit on file at DCI-USA

On July 30, 1987, a silent vigil took place in solidarity with the disappeared; the vigil was called by relatives of disappeared, most of whom were women. Despite its peaceful nature, the demonstration was attacked by police armed with nightsticks and by "zorrillos", armored police vehicles equipped to shoot gas canisters. Police arrested one protester, Adela Merino

Molina, and separated her from her one-year-old son, whom they also arrested. The mother was taken to the 38th Commisariat of Carabineros [literally, "riflemen", a branch of the police, not of the military]. The baby, Claudio Merino Molina, was taken to the 34th Commisariat, where he was locked up, booked, fingerprinted, and held for six hours without food or a diaper change. Police refused to release the baby either to relatives or to lawyers; eventually the infant was released. A lawyer who inquired after the baby was told by a guard, "if he hadn't committed a crime he wouldn't be here."

Political Repression **0123/S4/87**
Chile America South killing,police
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

On the 5th of June, 1987, a 17-year-old, Alexis Nicolas Hernandez, was killed by a bullet in the back fired by police forces. Nicolas Hernandez was trying to escape a kidnap attempt. The police claimed that Nicolas Hernandez was 20 years old and that there was an order out for his arrest for petty crimes.

Political Repression **0122/S4/87**
Chile America South disappearance
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

Human rights activists have denounced the abduction of six people connected to a trade union in the zone of Maipu in Santiago. A child of three, Karen Diaz Olea, was among the victims. The kidnapping was carried out on June 5, 1987, by men in plainclothes.

Political Repression **0127/S4/87**
Chile America South killing,abuse-physical
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

Cases of political repression not resulting in detention between January and October 1987 involved 73 minors below the age of 17. A three-year-old, Felipe Gutierrez, was killed; 3 minors were wounded; four were shot, 38 were threatened and kept under surveillance, 5 were beaten, and 28 were harassed and intimidated during forced entries of security forces [not including random house-to-house search operations]. In the aforementioned cases, the CNI has been identified as the aggressor in 10 cases; 4 cases involved the Investigations Branch; and unidentified men in plainclothes were involved in 35 cases.

Political Repression **0129/S4/87**
Chile America South juvenile justice
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

On the 21st of September, a boy of 13, Eugenio Valdes Norambuena, accidentally killed his step-sister with a firearm. He was detained by the Investigations Branch, who found allegedly antigovernment propaganda and other firearms. Later, four other minors were detained, and all were linked to the FPMR [an armed organization opposed to the military regime]. The Military Prosecutor, Fernando Torres S., claimed that "there is a network of children who are used by this extremist organization" and stated that "the law on this subject is very outdated and children of 15 don't act the same way as they did 20 years ago." When the Minors' Court declared that two children in the case could not be held, the Military Prosecutor met with the Minister of Justice and the Attorney General, Ambrosio Rodriguez, who represents the government in cases of people charged with political offenses, to "study the matter" of underage minors linked to political activities, and, presumably, try to modify the law.

Political Repression 0128/S4/87
Chile America South indigenous,housing
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

On the 14th of November, the Mapuche [indigenous minority] people's organization AD MAPU denounced the eviction of the indigenous community of Mirna Herrera de Tallos Bajos, Panguipulli Commune, Valdivia. Native Americans were driven out of a squatters' community by security forces "aided with buckshot, dogs, teargas and sticks", "attacking children from eleven months of age upwards and also the aged". A boy, Christian Herrera, age 2, was beaten until his nose and mouth bled. An eight-month-old baby was bruised on the neck and back.

Political Repression 0119/S4/87
Chile America South killing
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

Recently, a civil judge in Santiago, Chile, ruled that 12 Chilean citizens accused by the government of belonging to the FPMR were murdered by security forces between the 15th and the 16th of June. This refuted the allegations of the security organizations that the deaths had been caused by confrontations between armed groups. 7 children between 2 and 7 lost one of their parents as a result of the murders.

Political Repression 0125/S4/87
Chile America South intimidation
87/10/00 DCI-Chile Report on the Children's Rights Situation November 1987

The directors of the School of Social Work, Gloria Vio Glossy and Pablo Miranda C., both presented appeals for injunctions against harassment of themselves and their families, including underage children. Gloria Vio G. is a member of the P.I.D.E.E. (Foundation for the Protection of Children Harmed by States of Emergency), an organization that assists children and families suffering from political repression. Pablo Miranda works with children and minors in conflict with the juvenile justice system, at the YMCA.

Political Repression **0037/S7/88**
Chile America South political protest
88/02/05 America Latina Celebra el Dia Internacional.... El Diario

16-year-old Nelson Barahona Gonzalez was shot in the neck while attending a demonstration called by Christian Democrat labor-backed CNT trade unions to celebrate May Day in the southern district of Santiago.

Political Repression **0135/S7/88**
Chile America South detention
88/05/31 Arrestos Masivos por Asesinatos de Policias. El Diario

Six children were seized and detained by members of Chile's CNI [Centro Nacional de Informaciones, or political police] who swept through poor neighborhoods of Santiago allegedly in reprisal for the shooting of a policeman. At least 120 adults were arrested. Human rights groups, as reported by 'La Epoca', a local newspaper, denounced the violence and arbitrary nature of the house-to-house searches. Witnesses noted that "a pregnant woman lost her baby as a consequence of the treatment she suffered at the hands of investigators."

Political Repression **0053/S7/88**
Colombia America South killing
88/03/00 Colombia Briefing. Amnesty International USA pp. 11-12

17-year-old Ariel Pabon Pabon was a victim of Colombian security forces acting openly on March 8, 1987. According to eye-witnesses, the secondary school student was intercepted near his house by three known F-2 [a branch of the security forces] agents. Pabon was forced into a red Chevrolet pick-up truck. His body was found an hour later. His mother told Amnesty International: "He was found with his wrists bound with a leather strap and shoelaces. The hands were swollen and the nails were black. He had six bullets in his head and one in the back. They had burned his hands and his hair and his teeth were broken. He appeared to have been kicked and beaten and he had lumps of flesh missing as if they had been pulled out with pliers." His mother later claimed: "Nearly the whole family has been persecuted...particularly the children..." Since Ariel's death, an F-2 captain has reportedly continued to state in public that he will kill the remaining sons in the Pabon family.

Political Repression **0054/S7/88**
Colombia America South killing
88/03/00 Colombia Briefing. Amnesty International USA p. 9

In September 1985, 11 teen-age supporters of the M-19 armed opposition hijacked a truck-load of milk and attempted to distribute it in a southeast Bogota slum. They were surrounded by 200 heavily-armed police, who later claimed the boys had died in shoot-outs. According to witnesses, all or most were unarmed and all had surrendered. Official sources, including the Procurator General, confirmed that some had been shot from a distance of less than one meter. The victims had been forced to lie prone and were shot in the head.

Political Repression 0063/S9/90
Colombia America South killing
89/03/00 Boletin de Prensa. CPDH

Maximo Movil Lozano, a child of 15, was assassinated by two death squad members who shot him from a moving truck on February 10, 1989, in San Juan del Cesar.

Political Repression 0064/S9/90
Colombia America South killing
89/03/00 Boletin de Prensa. CPDH

Marco Tulio Carvajal, a nine-year-old child, was assassinated by a military patrol in Carcasi, Santander, on February 23, 1989. Marco Tulio had been tending livestock.

Political Repression 0065/S9/90
Colombia America South bombing
89/03/00 Boletin de Prensa. CPDH

Critically wounded in a bomb attack were Doctor Oscar de Jesus Moreno, Liberal Party primary Presidential candidate and distinguished member of the Comite Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, and children including Marcela Moreno, 5 years old, and Yadira Roa Romero, 8.

Political Repression 0043/S4/87
Haiti Caribbean detention,killing
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

During the General Strike of June 29, 1987, a twelve-year-old was arrested by soldiers from the Dessalines Barracks; according to witnesses, he was publicly beaten on the Rue Des Cesars in Port-au-Prince. On the same date in Cap-Haitien, fifteen-year-old Jacquelin St. Fleur and twelve-year-old Joel Joseph were shot by police and hospitalized. Tear gas inhalation led to respiratory problems in children; allegedly, in August 1987, a three-month-old baby [name not given] died of respiratory failure due to exposure to gases.

Political Repression 0049/S4/87
Haiti Caribbean detention
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

On February 13, 1987, Wilfred Petit Frere, Nixon Luxte and Fril Canion [minors; exact age not available] were arrested and beaten at Fort Dimanche. The children were required upon release to leave the capital. This policy of refoulement towards the countryside -- despite famine conditions -- has been documented in many other incidents between police and minors, and seems to constitute police policy.

Political Repression **0045/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean torture
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

On the second day of the General Strike, June 30, 1987, fourteen-year-old Bonnet Saint Hilaire was coming home from a visit to his father's sister when a military patrol apprehended him. The soldiers ordered him to turn and face a wall with his hands in the air. The soldiers then used his hands for target practice. Saint Hilaire's left arm had to be amputated at the elbow; his right forearm and hand were perforated in three places by bullets. After the incident, Saint Hilaire's mother -- previously a vendor of cooked goods at Petionville Market -- suffered nervous prostration and was no longer able to work.

Political Repression **0055/S9/90**
Yugoslavia Europe East Indigenous
89/10/00 Teenaged POC. Amnesty Action

Three 17-year-old schoolmates were sentenced to four to six years imprisonment on charges of "association for the purpose of hostile activity" and counter-revolutionary undermining of the social order."

Political Repression **0071/S7/88**
International International
87/12/00 Les Enfants Victimes de la Repression Politique. Defi

Katarina Tomasevski, author of Children In Prison, has criticized the international human rights community for its failure to systematically gather data on children victimized by political repression. Tomasevski criticizes human rights activists for failing to take adequate account of the "indirect violence" exerted against children when their parents are arrested, abducted, tortured or killed for political motives. Tomasevski decries the lack of data on the special problems of children in these situations and deplores the fact that the destiny of children abandoned after their parents become victims of repression is rarely examined as an example of the violation of the rights of the child per se. Tomasevski criticizes the term "disappearance" in human rights practice, saying: "People do not 'disappear'. They are abducted by force, often with their children. Worse yet, children are taken hostage to put pressure on their parents."

Political Repression **0070/S7/88**
Iran Middle East killing
87/12/00 Les Enfants Victimes de la Repression Politique. Defi

"Massive" executions of children have been recorded in Iran. According to UN information, procedures leading to execution can hardly be characterized as judicial. According to the International Federation on Human Rights, at least 19 female minors were executed during August, 1983. Reports in the Iranian press have detailed the execution of children as young as 13 years old.

Political Repression **0051/S7/88**
Iraq Middle East detention,killing
88/02/00 Student Action. Amnesty International USA

In late 1985, at least 300 children and youths were arrested by the security forces in northern Iraq. They were apparently seized for the political activities of their parents or relatives. In January 1987, 29 bodies of young people aged between 17 and 23 were returned to their families, who were apparently asked to pay a sum of money upon receipt of the bodies. Allegedly, the children had been held in Fudailiyya Security Headquarters in Baghdad, where some of the executed youth were subject to torture, including electric shocks and sexual abuse. The bodies returned to the parents bore marks of torture, and some had had their eyes gouged out. Amnesty International has the names of 29 youths executed without trial, though some reports indicate that many more of the detainees may have been executed in secret. In September 1987, the Iraqi authorities confirmed the execution of seven youths, but denied knowledge as to the fate of the children under 18.

Political Repression **0019/10/90**
Iraq Middle East killings
89/04/00 Iraq: Children, Innocent Victims... Amnesty International

In March, 1988, Amnesty International received reports of the execution of 17 minors between the ages of 14 and 17 during the months of November and December, 1987.

Political Repression **0163/S4/87**
Israel Middle East torture
87/11/13 Palestinian Youths Accuse Shin Bet.... Jerusalem Post

Three Palestinian youths charged in an application submitted yesterday to the High Court of Justice that Shin Bet interrogators at the Far'a prison in the West Bank tortured them by kicking them in the genitals, beating the soles of their feet, and hanging them by the hands.

Political Repression **0052/S7/88**
Israel Middle East political protest
88/02/00 Student Action. Amnesty International USA

Expressing concern that "There have been consistent reports of large numbers of beatings, many of them indiscriminate, with clubs by Israeli Army and security forces: these beatings have not been confined to demonstrators...there have been persistent reports that those injured include children," Amnesty International quotes Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin as saying: "The first priority is to use force, might and beatings."

Political Repression 0076/S7/88
Israel Gaza Middle East rights
87/12/00 Gaza. Defi

According to the 1986 emergency laws, a minor could be detained for 18 days without charges. Israeli authorities allegedly used this provision to detain politically active minors indefinitely, re-arresting them every 18 days. In Gaza, Al-Faraa Prison was designated especially for children; children as young as seven years old were incarcerated.

Political Repression 0059/S9/90
Israel Occupied Territories Middle East political violence
89/10/00 Innocence Betrayed.... Amnesty Action

According to United Nations figures, more than half the casualties recorded in the Gaza Strip during the first year of the Palestinian uprising were children under 15. Some were shot, others severely beaten and imprisoned either after unfair trials or administratively detained without trial or charge. Amnesty International commented, "While many had been involved in stone or missile throwing incidents, others appear not to have been involved in any violent activities."

Political Repression 0060/S9/90
Israel Occupied Territories Middle East killing
89/10/00 Innocence Betrayed.... Amnesty Action

11-year-old Samer Aruri was shot in the head by an Israeli soldier in March, 1989, in the village of Silat al-Hartiyah. The child had reportedly been playing football and had fled as the soldiers approached.

Political Violence 0221/S4/87
Uganda Africa East killing
88/02/00 Amnesty Calls for Investigation into Killings. Amnesty Action

Atrocities against children that had been alleged to have been carried out by the military in Uganda in 1986 were confirmed by an Amnesty International delegation that visited Uganda in March, 1987, and reported its findings to the government in July, 1987. In one incident, soldiers shot and killed a child who had attended the funeral of a man reportedly killed by soldiers. The killing took place in Kalang Village, Gulu District, in November, 1986. Ten women mourners were also killed.

Political Violence 0125/S5/88
South Africa Africa South killing,apartheid
88/01/11 South Africa's Zulu Wars. Newsweek

Skumbuzi Shezi, 10 years old, was killed when Inkatha followers went to his home looking for his father, a UDF follower. Unable to find him, they dragged the little boy outside and beheaded him. In September, a mob of UDF followers trapped 13 Inkatha youths in a house in nearby KwaShange and set it on fire, killing them as they ran out. In the past three months, more than 250 South African blacks have been killed fighting one another in black townships in Natal. The warfare sets followers of Zulu chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi against the "Comrades," youthful Zulu supporters of the outlawed African national Congress (ANC). Archbishop Desmond Tutu, disappointed by the failure of a Christmas cease-fire call, blamed the South African system: apartheid, he said, "denies black political groups the logical and peaceful way to test their political support, through the ballot box, and transfers conflict to the streets."

Political Violence **0126/S5/88**
South Africa Africa South killing
88/01/21 Black vs. Black in South Africa. NYT

More than 330 blacks, many of them children, have died in the last 13 months, as members of Inkatha, a tribally-based black group, and their rivals, the United Democratic Front, a multiracial political alliance, have terrorized the Edendale Valley, west of Pietermaritzburg, in an increasingly murderous civil war that has been going on for three years. Almost all of them have been brutally killed -- incinerated by arsonists in their homes, beheaded with scythe-like knives called pangas or shot gangland-style with automatic weapons. The figure of 330 killed, including 100 in the last month alone, is a police figure, which many in the valley consider to be seriously understated.

Political Violence **0151/S4/87**
South Africa Africa South killing
88/02/04 The Warlords Who Walk Free. Weekly Mail

On October 9, 1987, a boy, Sithembiso Khumalo, was killed, allegedly by Inkatha leader David Ntombela. Witnesses who complained to the South African Police were advised to "immediately move" by a police detective, who allegedly acknowledged that "when members of Inkatha committed atrocities, they were arrested but subsequently quickly released and almost never charged". The incident was typical of violence in the Pietermaritzburg area of Natal where 90 people were killed in December 1987 and 82 in the first twenty-five days of 1988. Peter Kerchhof of the Pietermaritzburg agency for Social Awareness said that of 500 detainees whose names he was aware of, none were members of Inkatha. Seven "temporary interdicts" have been granted by Natal courts enjoining Inkatha leaders from "multiple murder, attempted murder, and kidnapping", yet no Inkatha leader is in detention.

Political Violence **0128/S5/88**
South Africa Africa South police,school boycott
88/04/22 Blazing Barricades as Pupils Clash with Police. Weekly Mail

Western Cape schools flared in revolt this week as thousands of pupils engaged in stayaways, demonstrations, rallies and marches, clashing violently with police. Pupils set up burning tire barricades, stoned police and other vehicles and were teargassed and baton-charged by police. The plight of the Sharpeville Six, the continued detention and harassment of teachers and pupils in "coloured" schools, the sacking and suspension of several teachers in black schools and the fact that several hundred pupils have been denied readmission to black schools were cited as the basis for this week's protests. At the Spine Road High School, police teargassed pupils who, according to sources at the school, had been attending classes and were in the grounds because it was break-time.

Political Violence **0151/S3/87**
El Salvador America Central killing
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

According to the Comision de Derechos Humanos de El Salvador, 38 minors were assassinated by Salvadoran Government and security forces in 1985.

Political Violence **0068/S3/87**
El Salvador America Central hostage
87/03/26 Salvador Troops Seize Two in Hostage Drama at School. NYT

A man and woman seized about 900 elementary school pupils at gunpoint here on March 25, all but 30 of whom they later let go. The couple, who the authorities said were suspected leftist rebels, held a group of children hostage for almost six and a half hours and surrendered after receiving assurances of fair treatment from the army Chief of Staff.

Political Violence **0132/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central political repression
87/10/00 La Represion se Incrementa.... Futuro Digno

On September 1, 1987, six A-37 aircraft of the Salvadoran military, together with six armed helicopters, carried out a three-hour bombing and strafing operation in Santa Marta Canton, Department of Cabanas. Seriously injured was the 13-year-old daughter of Vicenta Majano, a peasant, as well as 14-year-old Francisco Escobar.

Political Violence **0156/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central killing,torture
88/02/03 Aparecen Cadaveres al Sur de la Capital. El Diario

Oscar Rene Rivas, justice of the peace of Panchimalco, 18 kilometers south of San Salvador, reported on his examination of the bodies of a 14-year-old male, along with two males approximately 25 and 35. The bodies were blindfolded, thumbs tied together, and all bore marks of torture. These conditions were called characteristic of the activities of the so-called "death squads" [escuadrones de la muerte]. A spokesman for the non-governmental Comision De Derechos Humanos de El Salvador [Human Rights Commission of El Salvador] said that 13 assassinations in the last two weeks "bore the earmarks of death squad activity". Sources in the Tutela Legal [Legal Aid] office of the Archdiocese of San Salvador said that 24 deaths in 1987 appeared to have been caused by "right wing death squads".

Political Violence 0181/S4/87
El Salvador America Central torture,killing
88/02/08 Obispo Acusa a Ejercito de Crimenes. El Diario

The auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, Msgr. Gregorio Rosa Chavez, directly implicated the military in the torture and killing of a child and expressed his belief that they may have been acting on orders from the high command of the army. In his Sunday homily, Rosa Chavez announced that Church investigators had revealed that a child found mutilated and dead, together with two peasants, had been detained on January 31st by soldiers of the First Infantry Brigade based in San Salvador. "We are returning to the time of General Carlos Humberto Romero when human rights violations surged," the bishop said. Chavez Rosa also referred to the months immediately preceding the assassination of Msgr. Oscar Romero, when an average of 40 political killings were committed daily.

Political Violence 0197/S4/87
El Salvador America Central killing
88/02/10 Citan a Rosa Chavez a Tribunales. El Diario

Gregorio Rosario Chavez, auxiliary bishop of San Salvador, who denounced the army as the culprit in the mutilation and killing of a 14-year-old and two adult peasants, was challenged by Roberto Giron Flores, Attorney General of El Salvador, who said he would subpoena the prelate to testify in court and produce witnesses. The Legal Affairs Office of the Archdiocese announced that it was very difficult to persuade peasants to appear in court because "the slightest suspicion as to their activities would put their lives in danger." Giron Flores did not threaten to subpoena the military officers named in the case.

Political Violence 0233/S4/87
El Salvador America Central killing,refugees
88/02/22 El Gobierno Rehusa Dialogar. El Diario

Archbishop Arturo Rivas Damas and his Auxiliary Bishop, Gregorio Rosa Chavez, met with President Duarte to discuss the "conflict between the Church and the armed forces" occasioned by the Church's denunciation of the role of the military in the killing of a fourteen-year-old campesino [agricultural worker] and his father, and the case of refugees from the refugee camp of Calle Real who suffered injuries at the hands of the military. The ecclesiastical authorities reported that the President was unwilling to discuss the separate issue of ceasefire with the FMLN [armed insurgents].

Political Violence 0103/S3/87
Guatemala America Central beating,threats
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

Mauricio Cojulun Queme, a sixteen-year-old student at the Instituto Normal Para Varones De Occidente, was detained by men in plainclothes after he attended a meeting with teachers from the Institute, in the town of Quetzaltenango. He was beaten and threatened with death if he continued his activities as a student leader.

Political Violence **0113/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing,refugees
86/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Special Report No. 3

During March, 1986, a community of 80 persons displaced under military pressure relocated in the village of Sepur-Zarco. The peasants registered with the local authorities. On June 23, 1986, an "undetermined number of women and children" from this group were allegedly killed by soldiers, according to a report from the Roman Catholic Parish of San Pedro, El Estor, Izabel, Guatemala.

Political Violence **0084/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
86/09/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

On July 1, 1986, armed men using 12-bore shotguns and 45-caliber guns (which are reserved for official use) invaded homes in LLano Grande village, San Jose Acatempa, Jutiapa, and murdered family members including two-year-old Amparo Garcia Corleto; ten-year-old Julio Cermeno Corleto; four-year-old Oscar Orlando Jimenez Corleto, and four-year-old Carlos Jimenez Garcia. Two men were later arrested and charged with the murders. One was a former member of the DIT (Technial Investigations Department), formerly a branch of the National Police, disbanded by the Christian Democaratic government. The other man accused was a current member of the army's civilian sector.

Political Violence **0082/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
86/09/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

On June 23, 1986, the Guatemalan army executed an undetermined number of women and children at the outskirts of Sepur Zarco village, El Estor, Izabal, Guatemala, tossing grenades into the homes of refugees who had presented themselves to the authorities in March asking for protection from the abuses of paramilitary groups acting under the orders of local landowners.

Political Violence **0087/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing,disappearance
86/11/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

On July 19, 1986 Marta Judit Chiric Ortiz (15) was abducted by men in plainclothes while walking with her father in Guatemala City. On July 21, Roberto Antonio Gonzalez (19) and an unidentified youth, whose age was estimated at sixteen years, were murdered.

Political Violence **0088/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing,torture
86/11/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

Martin Garcia Guzman (15) and his brother Tereso Garcia Guzman (19) were detained-disappeared by men in plainclothes near the La Democracia Market in Zone 3 of Quetzaltenango. The tortured corpse of Tereso Garcia was later found with 35 knife wounds near the "Templo de Minerva" in Quetzaltenango.

Political Violence **0089/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing,torture
86/11/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

On July 28 and 29, 1986, Guatemalan army troops who were withdrawing from the La Perla estate in Chajul, El Quiche, surrounded the Xeucalvitz village in Nebaj, El Quiche and attacked the civilian population with machine guns and mortar, killing 33 peasants, including women and children, and wounding an unspecified number, according to the AICT (International Association Against Torture).

Political Violence **0086/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
86/11/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

Rosa Saquic Sotz (18) and Augusto Sotz (16) were killed when a grenade was thrown into their home in Canton Ixtacapa 111, San Antonio Suchitepequez, Suchitepequez, on July 16, 1986. Their mother was also killed, and other family members were seriously injured. Responsibility for the attack was placed on the security forces by survivors.

Political Violence **0101/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
87/02/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 5

On November 20, twelve-year-old Ruben Gonzalez died as a result of injuries caused by bullet wounds after men in plainclothes machine-gunned his home in the Media Legua de Ixhuatan village in Santa Rosa.

Political Violence **0100/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
87/02/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 5

Eleven-year-old Alba Marina Gonzalez was decapitated by men in plainclothes who broke into her home in San Rafael las Flores, Santa Rosa, on October 20, 1986. Her parents were also killed.

Political Violence **0020/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
87/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm. USA Information Bulletin Vol. 5 No.5

An unidentified death squad shot and seriously wounded Americo Torres y Torres (15 years old) when they broke into his home on the night of March 21, 1987. The death squad killed Americo's father and seriously wounded other family members.

Political Violence **0022/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
87/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm. USA Information Bulletin Vol. 5 No.5

The body of Miguel Angel Chicay Tunay, sixteen years old, a textile worker in a factory in Guatemala City, was recovered from the banks of the Madre River, Rio Bravo, Suchitepequez. The corpses of the youth's three brothers were also found at the same site. All bodies showed signs of strangulation. The party had left Guatemala City for an Easter Week fishing vacation on April 15, 1987.

Political Violence **0023/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
87/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm. USA Information Bulletin Vol. 5 No.5

Pedro Itzoy Chibalan, a ten-year-old, was shot and killed by unidentified men as he was walking with a farmworker who managed to escape. They were ambushed near Santa Lucia La Reforma, Totonicapan on May 7, 1987.

Political Violence **0021/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central killing,disappearance
87/08/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm. USA Information Bulletin Vol. 5 No.5

The body of seventeen-year-old Edgar Oswaldo Juarez was found in Zone 8 of Guatemala City. He had been stabbed in the stomach and jugular vein. Juarez del Cid had been abducted in the presence of his brother and a friend on March 14.

Political Violence **0093/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central killing,refugees
87/08/12 Re-education and Other Trials for Broken Tribes. NYT

A military offensive in early 1980 killed as many as 100,000 people, destroyed 440 villages and left thousands homeless, according to reports by Americas Watch and the Guatemalan military. Today, more than 40,000 refugees are registered as living in Mexico; unofficial estimates put this at over 100,000.

Political Violence **0103/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
87/11/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Vol. 5 No. 6

On July 16, 1987, Edgar Wilfrido Ramirez Castellon, 17, was intercepted by hooded men carrying machine guns as he accompanied a salesman who was delivering products to workers at the Shatero camp at Kilometer 4 on El Naranjo Road in El Peten. Ramirez Castellon's bullet-ridden and decapitated body was found later.

Political Violence **0036/S7/88**
Honduras America Central killing
88/04/09 Una Nina entre los Cinco Muertos. El Diario

A 14-year-old girl, Betty Yolany Molina, was among five protesters who died after "private police within the embassy grounds" opened fire on students staging a rally against the U.S. embassy's influence within Honduras. In retaliation, students burned down the U.S. Consulate and part of the embassy, before being dispersed by "local police using tear gas".

Political Violence **0031/S4/87**
Nicaragua America Central homeless & abandoned
85/04/24 A Long Night in a Nicaraguan Orphanage. San Franciso Chronicle

The barracks-like Orphanage for the Children of Heroes and Martyrs in Yali, Nicaragua, is home to 48 children whose parents were killed by contra forces. According to a teacher at the orphanage, 16-year-old Ivonne Amador, "usually the contras murder the whole family. But sometimes the little ones get away and we find them lost and wandering in the jungle. They're the lucky ones. Many of them die before we can find them." According to Amador, a larger orphanage was under construction, designed to house a population of 200 children.

Political Violence **0025/S3/87**
Nicaragua America Central kidnapping
87/02/10 Group: Contra Abuses Serious. Tallahassee Democrat

U.S.-backed Contra rebel kidnappings of civilians in Nicaragua have been widespread, and a significant number of the kidnap victims are children, according to a study prepared by Americas Watch. The report, based on a series of fact-finding missions to Nicaragua during 1986, also said that the rebel forces carry out "selective but systematic killing" of perceived sympathizers of the Nicaraguan government.

Political Violence **0030/S4/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
87/09/87 Nicaragua Network correspondence, Benjamin Spock

More than 250,000 Nicaraguans have fled their homes as a result of contra violence. Nearly half of the direct victims of the contras -- 42% -- have been children. More than 9,000 children have been orphaned as a result of contra violence. 189 Nicaraguan teachers have been tortured and killed by contras. Reports indicate that children are kidnapped and forced to serve as pack animals by contra forces.

Political Violence **0223/S4/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
87/12/13 Avoiding Foes, Shooting Civilians. Philadelphia Inquirer

A contra news release said that rebels had attacked a military garrison at La Patriota, Nicaragua, on September 9, 1987, killing 13 Sandinista soldiers and capturing "a small arsenal of Soviet-supplied military equipment." Reporters who investigated the press release found that seven Sandinista militia had been killed, along with civilians, including a 20-month-old infant, Marlon Antonio Martinez. The baby's mother, Aurora Martinez, was also shot.

Political Violence **0224/S4/87**
Nicaragua America Central armed conflict
87/12/14 Contras Leave a Trail of Tears. Philadelphia Inquirer

On November 3, 1987, a force of 50 contras attacked the Reynaldo Martinez farm cooperative in El Juste, Nicaragua. 16-year-old Geraldina Martinez, a cook, hid in a ditch with her two-month-old baby. Contras found her, cursed her and shot her and the infant. The infant's leg was later amputated. Martinez was expected to live, but her 44-year-old mother, Rita Galeano, was shot to death when contras found her hiding under her bed. The killing took place in the presence of Galeano's 7-year-old daughter, Elivette, who was later hospitalized. A State Department official in Washington commented to reporters concerning the practice of attacking peasant cooperatives: "It isn't going to let up, because the resistance believes, with some validity, that these have to be taken on...these are not the first civilians to be killed in a war."

Political Violence **0155/S4/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
88/02/03 Nuevos Ataques 'Contras'. El Diario

A combat group of contras assassinated three children, three men, and two women in central Nicaragua. The killings took place at 3:00 am in the settlement of San Agustin, 35 kilometers east of the town of Boaco.

Political Violence **0195/S4/87**
Nicaragua America Central killing
88/02/09 Rebelde Mata a Seis Personas. El Diario

Three children were killed yesterday when a contra tossed a fragmentation grenade into the midst of a demonstration called to protest US policy in Nicaragua. The incident occurred in the small town of Wiwili, 190 kilometers north of Managua. Three adults were also killed; five children and eight adults -- all civilians -- were injured. Three days earlier in Wiwili seventeen people died and eighteen were wounded when the vehicle in which they were traveling detonated a contra mine.

Political Violence 0051/S9/90
Brazil America South killing,environment
88/03/28 Brazil: Massacres among the Indigenous Peoples. LADOC

A group of 120 Ticuna Indians, including women and children, gathered to await results of an official inquiry into a complaint brought by the Ticuna against a white lumberman, who was accused of killing a Ticuna-owned cow. Instead of receiving the verdict, they were attacked by approximately 20 white lumbermen using automatic firearms. Fourteen Indians were killed and 23 were wounded. Survivors said the attack was ordered by Oscar Castelo, a lumberman and the brother of the local chief of police. Eight suspects were released. [Amnesty International sources indicate that five of the fourteen dead were children. One child, six-year-old Leila Valentin Marcos, had more than 12 gunshot headwounds, but survived; her nine-year-old brother was killed; survivors included a child who hid in a bread oven.]

Political Violence 0053/S9/90
Brazil America South killing
89/10/00 Innocence Betrayed.... Amnesty Action

A three-year-old boy, Clesio Pereira de Sousa, was shot off his father's shoulders, where he was riding piggyback, by gunmen in October 1989. The killers then shot his father in the head at point-blank range. The murders were carried out by men representing a group claiming land cultivated by the peasant community in Para State. When the crime was reported to local authorities, the police chief told the child's mother he couldn't take her statement because he "had no pen and paper."

Political Violence 0099/S3/87
Chile America South killing
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 20)

A thirteen-year-old girl, Nadia Fuentes Silvia, was shot dead as she went out from her home in a suburb of Santiago to buy bread on July 3, 1986. Carabineros and troops were suppressing demonstrations in the area at the time.

Political Violence 0075/S3/87
Chile America South political repression
86/12/00 Derechos Humanos En Chile (p.155)

The 3-year-old child of Ana Karina Molina Donoso was beaten by a group of armed men in civilian clothes who claimed to be "from the military prosecutor". The same group threatened to "take away" Molina Donoso's 7-year-old child, and the 3-year-old child of Gina Roxana Molina Donoso, if they did not reveal the whereabouts of their brother, Claudio Molina Donoso. Another family member detained as a witness in the case, Victor Humberto Molina Donoso, was told that his children would be abused in his presence if he refused to answer questions at the Calle Borgono interrogation center of the CNI.

Political Violence **0020/S3/87**
Chile America South state terrorism
87/05/00 Informe de la Situacion de los Derechos...Enero - Abril 1987

Sixteen cases of repression of children under eighteen without ensuing detention were reported in Chile between January and April, 1987. These included the shooting of two 15-year-olds by the "carabineros" on April 23, 1987, without provocation; the shooting of a 14-year-old and a 16-year-old during the demonstrations of March 25, 1987; and the terrorizing of the six children of Luisa Rivera, a slum dweller who expressed the needs of the poor to the Pope during his visit to Chile; these children ranged in age from 8 to 16.

Political Violence **0016/S4/87**
Chile America South killing
87/10/09 Nino Muerto en Disturbios. El Diario

A two-year-old child died of bullet wounds in the abdomen when unknown persons began firing on demonstrators who had clashed with police in the wake of the one-day General Strike. Witnesses identified police marksmen as the culprits in two other shootings documented on October 9, in which 19-year-old Jorge Contreras and 22-year-old Roberto Morales were wounded. Witnesses also claimed that soldiers were responsible for three other shootings of unidentified civilians; two other shootings of unidentified civilians by police were confirmed.

Political Violence **0227/S4/87**
Colombia America South killing
88/02/23 Matan a Carlos Gonima, Lider de la Union Patriotica. El Diario

A fifteen-month-old girl was assassinated by death squad gunmen in Colombia. Her mother, Sandra Vinasco Constanza, also killed, had been accompanying a journalist, Belisario Zambrano of the RCN Radio Network, also killed. Earlier in the week, a death squad calling itself "Grupo Juvenil Anticommunista" ("Anticommunist Youth Group") rounded up 60 peasants and shot 27 whose names were called from a list; 12 of the peasants died.

Political Violence **0055/S7/88**
Colombia America South killing
88/03/00 Colombia Briefing. Amnesty International USA

In 1985, the head of the Frente Ricardo Franco [a Colombian guerrilla organization whose membership was estimated at 400] publicly acknowledged that the organization had executed 154 men, women, and youths, whose bodies were found in mass graves in Tacueyo and Corinto.

Political Violence **0043/S7/87**
Colombia America South killing
88/04/27 Nueva Masacre de Campesinos en la Zona Norte. El Diario

A judge in Santander, Colombia, killed a fourteen-year-old who he claimed was "pursuing him aggressively." An average of 10 people have died every day in politically-related violence since the beginning of 1988 in Colombia.

Political Violence **0112/S7/88**
Colombia America South political protest
88/05/26 Continuan los Incidentes en Marchas Campesinas. El Diario

16-year-old Hugo Garavito was among five farmworkers who died today when the army blocked the way of protest marchers during a "popular mobilization for life" among the peasants of Northern Colombia, in which 80,000 campesinos marched to protest political violence that has claimed an average of 10 lives per day in 1988. Eight march organizers disappeared in Santander, and five disappeared in the Department of Magdalena.

Political Violence **0045/S7/88**
Colombia America South killing
88/13/04 Otro Matanza de Campesinos. El Diario

Two children were among the sixteen victims of a death squad in military uniforms which "massively kidnapped" farmworkers in the banana plantations of Uraba in Northern Colombia. According to FENSUAGRO, a labor organization, the sixteen bodies were found in the "La Colorada" plantation near Turbo. On the same day, according to official sources, a child was among six peasants shot by guerrillas in Casanare in Western Colombia. The newspaper El Tiempo qualified the day of the killings, April 11, 1988, as "one of the bloodiest in recent years." The newspaper detailed 35 politically-related killings in the 24-hour period.

Political Violence **0045/S9/90**
Colombia America South killing
89/06/07 Escuadron de la Muerte Asesina a 17 Ninos. El Diario

A death squad in Colombia called "Muerte A Gamines" ["Death to Homeless Children"] has been named by the police as the prime suspect in the killing of seventeen homeless children during May 1989. All the children were assassinated by gunfire, and in all cases, the killers used high horsepower motorcycles or cars to escape, according to police. A spokesperson for the Direccion Nacional de Instruccion Criminal [National Criminal Investigation Directorate] cautioned that the existence of "Muerte A Gamines" is not "official" and noted that, as of June 7, 1989, "these assassinations are not yet being investigated, because the process of copying all the different cases onto a single case record is slow." The majority of the assassinated children were between the ages of 12 and 15.

Political Violence 0024/S3/87
Philippines Asia SE killing
87/02/17 Death in a Quiet Filipino Hamlet: 17 Civilians Caught.... NYT

17 civilians and one soldier died in a brief fire fight with the Communist rebels last Tuesday, 42 hours after the expiration of a two-month cease-fire between the Government and the rebels, on the edge of the town of Lupao, 90 miles north of Manila. 16-year-old Reynaldo Gante was shot twice. "They told us to go to our houses and they put us into groups. Then they began shooting us." Reynaldo's 6-year-old sister, Marissa, lost her hand. Their parents and four other members of the Gante family were killed and their bodies incinerated when, according to the villagers' accounts, soldiers shot them and set fire to the family's two small houses. Jovita Lacasandile and her small daughter were wounded; a couple in their 80's were gunned down along with a child; Angelita Acosta, a sixth-grader, was reportedly killed with her parents. The military conceded that civilians had died but said that their deaths had come in cross fire. Investigations of the killings are under way.

Political Violence 0119/S7/88
Philippines Asia SE paramilitary,killing
88/03/08 Amnesty International Press Release

Two small children were hacked to death when their 29-year-old father, a peasant activist, and their mother were murdered. Masked members of a civil defense unit had been seen entering their home in Magpet, North Cotobato, in May, 1987.

Political Violence 0118/S7/88
Philippines Asia SE military,killing
88/03/08 Amnesty International Press Release

Six children were among 17 villagers who were rounded up and shot dead by regular military in apparent reprisal after soldiers had been ambushed in their district in Lupao, Nueva Ecija Province, in February 1987. Amnesty International says it knows of no case of a single military or police officer having been convicted and sentenced for a political killing -- or for any other serious human rights offence -- since the Aquino government came to power in February 1986.

Political Violence 0066/S3/87
Pakistan Asia South killing,ethnic conflict
86/12/15 54 Dead in Clashes Between 2 Groups in a Pakistani City. NYT

At least 54 people were killed and 310 wounded in ethnic rioting in Karachi on December 14. Witnesses said crowds dragged women and children from their homes and beat them in the streets, tossed teen-agers into burning houses and stabbed and beat to death young boys of 10 to 12 years old. A 12-year-old boy, Mohammed Arif, who was hospitalized, said attackers armed with pistols had come into his house. They shot and critically wounded his mother and uncle and looted valuables. The Mohajirs, who migrated to Pakistan when India was partitioned in 1947, have a history of violent rivalry with Pathans in Karachi going back more than two decades.

Political Violence **0045/S3/87**
Sri Lanka Asia South killing
87/04/18 Sri Lanka Rebels Kill 107 Civilians in Jungle Ambush. NYT

As families were returning to their homes after the New Year celebrations, Tamil guerrillas ambushed three buses and two trucks loaded with civilians on April 17, dragged passengers onto the jungle road and killed at least 107 with machine guns and grenades, officials said. About 60 people were wounded. Women and children were among the victims, most of whom were ethnic Sinhalese.

Political Violence **0046/S3/87**
Sri Lanka Asia South killing,ethnic conflict
87/04/19 Tamils Kill 126 Civilian Bus Riders in Sri Lanka War. NYT

A 3-year-old boy who was bashed to death against a tree was one of the 126 civilians killed and at least 64 wounded by a group of Tamil guerrillas who ambushed three buses and two cars 115 miles northeast of the capital city of Colombo.

Political Violence **0047/S3/87**
Sri Lanka Asia South killing,ethnic conflict
87/04/21 Sri Lankan Guerrillas Said to Kill 15. NYT

Five men, five women, 4 girls and a teen-age boy were killed in their sleep on April 20, apparently by Tamil guerrillas, in the same northeastern district where terrorists killed 127 people in an ambush last week, according to the Government.

Political Violence **0229/S4/87**
Dominican Republic Caribbean killing,environment
88/02/25 Dos Muertos en Disturbios en el Interior.... El Diario

17-year-old Mary Ramirez was killed by a bullet in the head when police, reinforced by military units, opened fire on students in the city of Azua, to the west of Santo Domingo. According to the newspaper El Caribe, three youths, Rafael Henriquez Paulino, Felix Jose Rivas and Luis Beltre, were also shot. The students were protesting in support of a general strike called in solidarity with peasants in Sanchez Ramirez, who have demanded to be relocated because of conditions of extreme contamination caused by the operations of the state-owned Rosario Dominicana gold-mining operation. Five priests in neighboring Bonao expressed the Catholic church's support for the peasants' demands; in Sancho Ramirez, 500 students and peasants held a vigil in the local church at the invitation of Father Carlos Guerra. According to local reports, "all activities ceased" in the provinces of San Francisco de Macoris, La Vaga and Espaiyat, in support of the strike.

Political Violence **0038/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean disappearance
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

On November 7, 1987, after a political demonstration, sixteen-year-old Vladimir David was arrested at Marron Inconnu in Port-au-Prince. According to witnesses, David was publicly assaulted by uniformed members of the security forces, who took him away. He was never seen again.

Political Violence **0037/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean killing
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

Between June 22 and August 4, at least fourteen children, including a nine-month-old baby, were shot. One child, Mica Larose, hit by a bullet as she hid under her bed, suffered severe neurological problems. In January 1987, Junie Depestre [child; age not given] was shot at pointblank range by police and died. On January 13, 1987, Chine Delva [child; age not given] was killed by a soldier, allegedly because she refused sexual relations. On January 29, 1987, fourteen-year-old Magalie Etienne was killed by police, who shot her in the head.

Political Violence **0164/S4/87**
Israel Middle East killing
87/11/11 Settlers Held After Gaza Girl Shot Dead. Jerusalem Post

A 17-year-old Palestinian schoolgirl, Intisar el-Attar, was struck by a bullet and killed yesterday in the Gaza strip town of Deir el-Balah, when Jewish settlers opened fire after their cars were stoned by dozens of high school girls. O/C Southern Command Yitzhak Mordechai asserted that anyone found responsible for the shooting would be brought to justice, and added that he was working "to cool tempers, so that this tragic incident will not inflame the situation and lead to further crimes. We will isolate this incident."

Political Violence **0165/S4/87**
Israel Middle East public violence
87/11/12 Two Schoolgirls Shot by Motorists.... Jerusalem Post

Two Palestinian schoolgirls were wounded in Gaza, one seriously, when Israeli motorists opened fire on pupils from the a-Zahra girls' school who were demonstrating in protest against Monday's killing of a schoolgirl in Deir el-Balah. Military sources said that motorists encountered a barricade of stones set up by the schoolgirls. Sylvia Madi, 14, was seriously wounded in the stomach. Mervat Saigaly, 14, was wounded in the leg. Defense Minister Rabin said that while the casualties were regrettable, civilians and Border Police trapped in a rioting crowd were inevitably compelled to react.

Political Violence **0048/S5/88**
Israel Occupied Territories Middle East school closing
88/02/04 Palestinian Demonstrations Continue. NYT

Twenty or more Palestinian boys and young men -- rocks and chunks of concrete in their hands -- clustered excitedly by their barricade of burning tires at the turnoff to the isolated village of Beit Lid, in the Israeli-Occupied West Bank, waiting for cars with yellow Israeli license plates. All the schools in the West Bank, including private and United Nations institutions, were ordered closed on February 3 by the Israeli authorities, sending some 250,000 students home.

Political Violence **0044/S5/88**
Israel Occupied Territories Middle East killing,beating,refugee
88/02/14 Medical Teams Cite Rising Severity of Beatings.... NYT

The deaths attributed to beatings of Palestinians by the Israeli army began this week with that of a 15-year-old youth from the Deir el Balah refugee center. Iyad Akal, a 17-year-old Palestinian from the Bureij refugee district in the Gaza Strip was found badly beaten late Sunday night and died early Monday morning at Shifa Hospital. A third youth died of brain injuries Tuesday after being struck by soldiers. The upsurge in beatings follows an incident last week in which, witnesses said, Israeli soldiers and Jewish settlers dumped a load of dirt from a bulldozer on four youths, burying them up to their necks.

Political Violence **0113/S5/88**
Israel Occupied Territories Middle East arrest,abuse-physical
88/04/00 Keeping the Peace. NI

Khalil Said Khahil, 14, was dragged unconscious along the street with blood flowing from his head, being kicked and beaten by Israeli soldiers, solely because he happened to walk out of a food shop shortly after someone threw a stone at an Israeli patrol in Jabaliaya, Gaza. Khalil's case is typical of the treatment many youngsters receive at the hands of the occupation forces. Most are arrested for suspected 'Hostile Terrorist Acts'. Current laws empower the security forces to arrest anyone of any age for writing slogans on walls, singing nationalist songs, possessing literature with a nationalist content, making a 'V' for victory sign, displaying the colors of the Palestinian flag, throwing stones, burning tires, building a barricade or wearing a piece of Palestinian jewelry. Children may be arrested anywhere without warrant and tried in an Israeli military court. Anyone over age 14 is treated as an adult. The average sentence for throwing stones is 4 to 6 months.

Political Violence **0114/S5/88**
Israel Occupied Territories Middle East torture,detention
88/04/00 Keeping the Peace. NI

After children are arrested by the occupation forces, they are held incommunicado for 18 days and prohibited from contacting parents or an attorney. After 14 days, they may contact the Red Cross. Children as young as 9 or 10 have been detained during sweeps and held for days, during which time they are threatened, intimidated and abused into giving information about others. The Landua Commission, investigating Israel's Shin Bet secret police, recently established the routine use of torture to extract confessions from persons suspected of "Hostile Terrorist Acts". Methods used include electric shocks, burning of flesh with cigarettes and tying sacks soaked in water, urine or excrement over their heads.

PORNOGRAPHY, PROSTITUTION

ARTICLE 34

States Parties undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. For these purposes, States Parties shall in particular take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent:

(a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;

(b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices;

(c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

ARTICLE 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social re-integration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and re-integration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Pornography 0029/S5/88
United States America North arrest
87/09/11 9 Charged in Child Pornography. NYT

Nine men have been charged with child-pornography offenses that may have affected hundreds of youngsters across the US. The charges stem from a 2-year, 6-state investigation that included tracing pornographic videocassettes and slides that were shipped to New Jersey, according to US Attorney Samuel A. Alito Jr. Henry Feltman Jr. of Woodbury, New Jersey, a commercial photographer arrested in June 1985 by the local police on molestation charges, cooperated with the US Attorney's office in providing extensive information on others he said were involved in child pornography. A Federal grand jury that met in Camden for several weeks indicted seven of the defendants. Eight of the nine defendants have been arrested.

Pornography 0028/S5/88
United States America North arrest
87/09/28 Uncle Sam and Private Citizens Go After Child Pornography. CSM

A major action by law enforcement authorities is under way to try to crimp the traffic in pornographic books and videos that feature children. The sting operation has thus far resulted in more than 100 indictments across the US, with more prosecutions expected, according to US Attorney General Edwin Meese III. Over the past 3 years, some 300 people have been arrested in the US on charges related to child pornography. Cooperating in the sting are the US Justice Department, Postal Inspection Service, Customs Service and US attorneys in several major cities. The National Coalition Against Pornography Inc., a 4-year-old citizens' group based in Cincinnati, will announce a nation-wide plan Wednesday to organize Americans opposed to child pornography into an effective force to counter it. The group is expected to demand that the US law enforcement and judicial systems be more vigorous in enforcing local laws against child porn, and in punishing people convicted in connection with it.

Pornography **0061/S5/88**
United States Florida America North abuse-sexual,AIDS
87/06/26 Florida Sex Case Yields Conviction. NYT

Michael Patrick Haggerty, 34, who ran a computerized pornography ring for homosexuals, has been convicted of racketeering and other charges, including having sexual relations with a 14-year-old boy who was quarantined earlier this month as a carrier of the AIDS virus. In addition, the jury found Mr. Haggerty guilty of importing obscene material from out of state and six counts of procuring teen-agers to assist in the operation and of soliciting the 14-year-old for sexual relations.

Prostitution **0023/S9/90**
Kenya Africa East child labor
88/09/20 The Rights of the African Child. ANPPCAN

In 1985, a research team from the University of Nairobi identified and interviewed young girls between 12 and 16 years old who work in the sex industry in Nairobi. The majority of these children had been domestic workers since the age of six.

Prostitution **0115/S3/87**
Honduras America Central military,disease,AIDS
86/10/00 Central America Report Vol. 6 No. 4

According to the Central American Historical Institute, the use of children, both male and female, as prostitutes has resulted in an increase in reports of venereal disease; church organizations have also charged that the increase in the incidence of AIDS is linked to the US presence at the Palmerola military base. A priest in Comayagua [adjacent to Palmerola] told of chastising the mother of a young boy with oral venereal disease. The mother replied, "When you start bringing me as much money as he does, then you can talk to me about keeping him at home."

Prostitution **0114/S3/87**
Honduras America Central military
86/10/00 Central America Report Vol. 6 No. 4 (p.2)

According to a report from the Honduran Commission on Human Rights, in June, 1986, five children were hospitalized with knife wounds after a fight over "tips" given them by US soldiers in exchange for acting as "guides" to lead them to prostitutes.

Prostitution 0032/S5/88
United States America North
87/11/19 U.S. Jury Indicts Man in Youth-Sex Case. NYT

A bus company manager was indicted yesterday on Federal charges of unlawfully transporting two young girls to New Jersey to engage in prostitution. The Federal indictment charges that Mr. Einhorn took the girls, aged 12 and 13, from Brooklyn to a New Jersey motel six times between May and July. Mr. Einhorn gave the girls $20 to $30 several times. He is charged with 12 counts of unlawfully transporting minors for the purpose of engaging in prostitution and other unlawful sexual activity.

Prostitution 0052/S3/87
United States New Jersey America North narcotics,arrest
87/02/27 Youth Sex Ring Involving Crack is Shut in Jersey. NYT

Police in Paterson, New Jersey are looking for eight of the girls involved in a sex-for-drugs ring that operated there for the past eight months, using girls as young as 10 years old. The girls had been induced to become addicted to crack and were then forced into prostitution in order to obtain the drugs for their habit. The police arrested Mrs. Tami Thomas, 22 years old, the reported leader of the prostitution ring, and Gloria Walton, 27. A 15-year-old girl, who a 12-year-old girl said had solicited her for the ring, has been charged with prostitution and promoting prostitution. The two women have been charged with several crimes, including promotion of prostitution and using children to transport drugs. They are being held in lieu of $75,000 bail. The 12-year-old girl is being held in protective custody.

Prostitution 0026/S3/87
Brazil America South sex-tourism
87/02/24 Brazil's Fleshpots Bring Tourists and a Backlash. NYT

As new foreign flights have turned the coastal city of Recife into a fast-growing tourist destination, many brothels have opened up and are being promoted by advertisements. A 15-year-old girl lingering outside a bar said she worked there to help her mother, who had six other children. She said it was "a good place" to work because foreigners pay double. Maria Elena Collier, a social worker who worries about the "double injustice" of prostitution and extreme poverty, supervises a municipal home for children of the streets. The home has started to work with very young girls to show them that "they are not obliged to be prostitutes" to survive.

Prostitution 0135/S4/87
Brazil America South poverty,stats
87/12/06 Dossie-Menor Ate quando? ASSEAF p. 74

A survey carried out in Santos involving 450 prostitutes revealed that 72.9% of interviewees became prostitutes between the ages of 9 and 20. 15.6% were currently between the ages of 9 and 14. Causes singled out in the survey's conclusions included: exodus from rural areas, inadequate infrastructures to absorb recent immigrants, unemployment, lack of professional qualifications, illiteracy, and the disintegration of the family. (Mulher Libertacao-Boletim Nacional da Pastoral da Mulher Marginalizada-Lins, September 1985)

Prostitution 0136/S4/87
Brazil America South poverty
87/12/06 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 74

The conclusions of the 28th Congress of the International Abolitionist Federation Prostitution held in 1984 in Vienna state that "prostitution [in Brazil] is beginning at increasingly younger ages among a widening sector of children, many of them as young as five years old."

Prostitution 0133/S4/87
Brazil America South poverty
87/12/06 Dossie-Menor Ate Quando? ASSEAF p. 71

A document published by the organization "Terre Des Hommes" in 1985 focussing on prostitution in the Northeast Region of Brazil estimates that the average age of entry into prostitution is between 12 and 14. Each year 50,000 children in this age group in the region become prostitutes; their other option is death by starvation. (SEDOC, Brazil, March 1985)

Prostitution 0030/S7/88
Chile America South poverty
87/06/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino p. 26

Recent studies indicate a rise in "open prostitution" for the purpose of "daily sustenance" among children in Santiago, Chile. The author links this fact to the emergence of a generation of infants "whose fetal life is precarious", whose "presence is dysfunctional" as soon as they are born and who are "generally afflicted with malnutrition, respiratory problems, gastrointestinal infections and skin rashes."

Prostitution 0162/S7/88
Philippines Asia SE abuse-sexual,stats
88/02/08 Philippine Country Report. PPWCAC

It has been estimated that at least 20,000 children nationwide are engaged in child prostitution. While a majority of them are in the 14 to 16 age group, younger children are often involved in child prostitution. Other forms of sexual abuse include abuse by parents, rape and child pornography.

Prostitution 0013/S7/88
Philippines Thailand Asia SE AIDS,sex-tourism
87/03/00 AIDS and the Third World. Panos Institute p. 60

According to the Panos Institute, "A major problem for many countries in [Southeast Asia] is the prostitution which goes hand-in-hand with tourism. The Philippines and Thailand in particular have been "sex holiday" destinations for men, both heterosexual and homosexual, from the West and Japan. It may be that prostitutes [frequently underage], of both sexes, who specialize in foreigners are likely to pick up the disease [AIDS] from, and transmit it to, their clients rather than their co-citizens, since they may experience some degree of rejection by their family or village. Though this factor may slow the spread of the virus outward from the infected urban groups, it seems unlikely to contain it." The Panos Institute comments on the lack of blood testing for HIV in Southeast Asia: "To be seen to take action would be to invite the assumption that AIDS was already a problem -- which would discourage the tourism on which many economies depend."

Prostitution **0074/S4/87**
Thailand Asia SE torture
87/06/21 20 Girls Rescued in Brothel Raid.... Bangkok Post

Two police officers from Bangkok raided a brothel in Phetchaburi's Muandg District yesterday and rescued 20 girls between 12 and 17 who said they had been forced into prostitution. The 12-year-old girl who smuggled out the plea for help, Kanya, sister of Mrs. Sompong Plaodaeng, who called the police, said that she had been tortured by pimps when she refused to have sex with customers. The officers did not arrest the owner of the brothel, Mrs. Sompong Nuammaniad, who was allowed to come to the police station and try to persuade the girls to return. None of them did. One of the police officers, Sgt. Mana Sinpleewong, said that the girls in the house had "burst into tears and shouted for joy" when they learned they were being released. All of the girls were under 18.

Prostitution **0140/S4/87**
Thailand Asia SE poverty,stats
87/12/21 Agents Lured Children into Prostitution. Bangkok Post

The Children's Rights Protection Center and Children Foundation presented a report on child prostitution which indicated that the average child prostitute is lured into prostitution by a professional brothel agent who promises legitimate employment. The report studied 19 prostitutes between the ages of 10 and 18. Most were children of landless farmers, three were from hilltribe families and two were from the Klong Toey slum in Bangkok. All had little education. 13 of the 19 had been enticed by offers of jobs in the city, and then coerced into prostitution once they had left their families.

Prostitution **0030/S5/88**
Thailand Asia SE poverty,program,stats
88/01/12 Child Prostitution: When the Parents Say Yes. Bangkok Post

In the small northern village of Baan Joom, Phayao Province, 90% of the girls go into prostitution after finishing their 6 years of compulsory education. Almost invariably, their parents are willing partners in the deals with procurers; they hope that their daughters will be able to bring in easy money to enable them to live better. 80% of girls are contacted by acquaintances of their parents, while 2% are sold directly to procurers by their parents. The Foundation for Women, as part of its anti-child prostitution campaign, has published a children's book which tells the tragic story of a young northern girl who dies in a Phuket fire while being held captive in a brothel. Books were distributed to nearly 400 primary schools in 60 districts throughout the 6 northern provinces known to be the biggest sources of girls for brothels. Many parents are angry with the teachers for distributing the book, because they feel it may hinder them from escaping from poverty.

Prostitution **0179/S7/88**
Thailand Asia SE abandoned
88/02/08 Child Abandonment in Asia. PPWCAC

Recent articles in the Bangkok Post describe situations in which the majority of girls from certain villages in Northern Thailand had left to become prostitutes in Bangkok and other cities.

Prostitution **0180/S7/88**
Thailand Asia SE abandoned,program
88/02/08 Child Abandonment in Asia. PPWCAC

In the Patpong "entertainment" area of Bangkok, "a group called Empower provides English language classes to bar girls and encourages them to express themselves through organized dramas. This highlights a unique and important aspect of rehabilitation of abandoned children, self-esteem."

POVERTY

ARTICLE 6

[...]

2. States Parties shall ensure to the maximum extent possible the survival and development of the child.

ARTICLE 26

1. States Parties shall recognize for every child the right to benefit from social security, including social insurance, and shall take the necessary measures to achieve the full realization of this right in accordance with their national law.

2. The benefits should, where appropriate, be granted taking into account the resources and the circumstances of the child and persons having responsibility for the maintenance of the child as well as any other consideration relevant to an application for benefits made by or on behalf of the child.

ARTICLE 27

1. States Parties recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

2. The parent(s) or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities and financial capacities, the conditions of living necessary for the child's development.

3. States Parties in accordance with national conditions and within their means shall take appropriate measures to assist parents and others responsible for the child to implement this right and shall in case of need provide material assistance and support programmes, particularly with regard to nutrition, clothing and housing.

[...]

Poverty **0237/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South apartheid
87/07/30 South African Institute of Race Relations News p. 7

The South African Institute of Race Relations says that the average water consumption per capita in black rural areas in South Africa is 15 litres a day, whereas the World Health Organization estimates that consumers need 50 litres a day. The SAIRR reports that in some black rural areas, residents have to pay 67 times more for clean water than white residents in Cape Town suburbs.

Poverty **0159/S4/87**
Zambia Africa South employment
88/01/31 La Zambie dans le Carcan.... Le Monde Diplomatique

According to the last census, based on 1980 figures, 72.6% of the Zambian population is unemployed or underemployed, and some 66% of the unemployed are young people [in this sample, between the ages of 15 and 34]. Mary Nguvu, Minister of Youth and Sports, acknowledged that, given the gravity of the problem of youth unemployment and the resources allocated to training and job stimulation, it could be concluded that "the government was sitting with arms folded".

Poverty **0038/S5/88**
Senegal Africa West program
87/09/10 Training Program Brightens Future for Young Senegalese Women. CSM

Impoverished parents in rural Senegal have no choice but to allow their older children to go to the cities in search of work. The city, once a relatively safe place where a girl would come to work after the harvest season, is now crawling with people eager to exploit young girls who arrive alone. The future for many of these girls -- some of whom are as young as 12 -- holds greater poverty than they have already known, prostitution and unwanted pregnancy. For the most desperate, says Fatou Diakhete, a Senegalese development worker from Dakar, "it includes infanticide." In 1984, however, a program was launched in Dakar that provides these girls with an alternative. Ms. Diakhete directs Le Foyer, a shelter and job-skills training program in the heart of Dakar. Besides meeting the girls' immediate needs, it offers them training in skills to help their communities begin producing once again.

Poverty **0246/S4/87**
El Salvador America Central stats,armed conflict
88/03/14 En Condiciones Inhumanas la Mayoria de las Familias. El Diario

"The exclusionary nature of the Salvadoran economic model is at its most cruel in its effects on children," according to "Realidad y Perspectivas de la Pobreza en El Salvador" ["Reality and Perspectives of Poverty in El Salvador"], by the Salvadoran economist Carlos Briones, published by the Jose Simeon Canas University of Central America. According to Briones, over half of all deaths in El Salvador are deaths of children under five. The study concludes that "the primary causes of infant mortality are due to violence" in the "conflicted zones" of the country. According to the study, 90% of rural families suffer "grave caloric deficiencies".

Poverty **0026/S7/88**
Mexico America Central inflation
87/06/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino p. 22

Poor children's diet has deteriorated as a direct result of the economic crisis in Latin America; in Mexico, poor families spend 63% of their income on food, which makes the drastic increases recently registered in the price of staples extraordinarily significant. For example, the price of a kilogram of beans equaled 8.6% of the minimum daily wage in Mexico in 1977, but rose to 20.8% of the minimum daily wage as of 1985.

Poverty **0051/S3/87**
United States America North stats,budget cuts
86/12/08 U.S. Cuts, Poverty Rise Linked. New York Newsday

Reduced government programs lift fewer people out of poverty, and the declining impact of those programs accounts for 30% of the rise in poverty since 1979 among families with children, according to a study by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. In 1979, nearly one of every five families with children who would otherwise have been poor was lifted out of poverty by cash benefits such as Social Security, unemployment insurance or public assistance. In 1985, however, only one of every nine families with children was lifted out of poverty by those programs. In 1985, the poverty rate was 14%, with 33.1 million people in poverty; in 1979, the poverty rate was 11.7%, with 26.1 million people in poverty. The Census Bureau defined poverty as an annual cash income of less than $10,989 for a family of four and less than $8,573 for a family of three.

Poverty **0069/S3/87**
United States America North welfare,stats
87/02/24 US Governors Say: 'Give Poor a Hand, Not a Handout'. CSM

12 million people are currently on welfare, including millions of unmarried women and their children. The National Governors' Association proposed a major reform of the welfare sytem at a meeting in Washington this week. The basic features of their proposal are to: eliminate Aid to Families with Dependent Children program; require welfare recipients to apply for jobs; provide job training and transportation; provide government-funded day care for children; provide medical insurance for recipient families.

Poverty **0043/S3/87**
United States America North family,stats
87/04/19 Almost 13 Million Children.... Tallahassee Democrat

Nearly 13 million American children under the age of 18 are living in poverty, according to a report issued Saturday by the House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families. The proportion of babies born to unmarried women has increased from 1.7% to 13.4% for whites, and from 16.8% to 51% among non-whites, in the past three decades.

Poverty **0040/S5/88**
United States America North program,stats
87/07/15 Coming to the Rescue of Children Growing up in Poverty. CSM

Judith Jones, director of the newly-formed National Resource Center for Children in Poverty, says it is almost too easy to talk about the 13 million children living in poverty in the US -- over 20% of all Americans under 18. The National Resource Center at Columbia University plans to find out what kinds of programs are or aren't working, sponsor pilot programs, and offer solid material to advocates, scholars, policymakers and program operators to improve the country's response to poverty. The center will initially look at three areas that Jones says are critical for improving the well-being of families living in poverty: health care, community-based social support systems, early childhood education and child care.

Poverty **0074/S5/88**
United States America North stats,family
87/09/00 Child Poverty Rate Stays High. CDF Reports

Nearly 13 million American children younger than 18 are poor today, according to 1986 poverty statistics released by the US Census Bureau. One out of five American children (19.8%) is poor. More than 40% of black children and almost 40% of Hispanic children are poor. Regardless of race, a child in a female-headed family is five times more likely to be poor than a child in a male-headed or two-parent family. The 1986 poverty line for a family of four was $11,203.

Poverty **0041/S5/88**
United States America North family,stats
87/10/26 Who'll Save the Children. The Washington Post NWE

An epilogue to Daniel Patrick Moynihan's "Family and Nation" reviews the current state of debate on the linked subjects of children, poverty and government policy. Moynihan cites evidence showing that the pattern of divorce has now become epidemic in the general American society. More than one-fifth of the nation's children are in single-parent families, and half the children now being born will live in such families at some time before they are 18. The shaky earnings and anemic public assistance for single-parent families mean that, for the first time in American history, poverty is afflicting children more than elderly persons.

Poverty **0020/S6/88**
United States America North day care
88/02/15 Library as Day Care: New Curbs and Concerns. NYT

Due to day care being too expensive or unavailable, parents are dropping off their children at public libraries. Due to fear of legal liability, libraries are discouraging and banning children who are not accompanied by an adult. According to a survey of Los Angeles librarians in 1985, approximately 1,500 to 2,000 unattended children were being left at public libraries.

Poverty **0240/S4/87**
United States America North stats
88/03/06 La Educacion es Clave para la Comunidad Hispana. El Diario

According to Harry Pachon, Executive Director of NALEO (The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials) 40% of Latino children in the US live below the poverty line. Pachon said that studies show that a child of an unmarried Latina school drop-out has a 98% chance of living his or her life in poverty.

Poverty **0172/S7/88**
United States America North stats
88/06/30 The Real Reagan Economy. The New York Review of Books

According to the Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement 1987, Section 1.3, Table 8, there are 12.3 million children living in poverty in the U.S.

Poverty **0194/S7/88**
United States America North family,stats,economy
88/06/30 The Real Reagan Economy. The New York Review of Books

"Children did worst of all," comments Emma Rothschild, discussing income redistribution in the period from 1979 to 1984, in which "women with children did worse than women without children...families headed by young women had incomes in 1984 that were only 29 percent of the median for elderly families ...the ratio of young families' income to the income of elderly families fell from 112 percent in 1979 to 77 percent in 1984."

Poverty **0006/10/90**
United States America North risk factor
90/05/10 No Perdamos La Red Pretectora. El Diario-La Prensa

According to a report released by the National Commission on Children, poverty, more than any other factor, places young Americans at risk for long-term problems including health, failure in school, teen-age pregnancy, crime and drugs.

Poverty **0007/10/90**
United States America North social policy
90/05/10 No Perdamos La Red Protectora. El Diario-La Prensa

Senator John D. Rockefeller IV, releasing the National Commission on Children's report on child poverty, stated, "The health and vitality of our democracy are increasingly in danger...these are personal tragedies...they are also a staggering national tragedy...[our society] seems to be failing its children."

Poverty **0048/S3/87**
United States New York City America North stats,day care,pregnancy
87/04/30 The New Class of Americans. NYT

40% of the children in New York City live below the poverty line. Licensed day care is available for only one out of three children who need it; 200,000 children do not get it. 80,000 New York children are reported abused -- beaten, abandoned and neglected. In New York there are 13,000 teen-age pregnancies a year. The above figures came out of a hearing called by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan as part of his subcommittee's work on the welfare system.

Poverty **0242/S4/87**
United States New York City America North stats,family
88/03/06 El Rostro de la Pobreza. El Diario

In New York City, the effects of poverty are primarily felt by children. Over 40% of children in New York City live in poverty. 34% of single parent families headed by women live in poverty. In the Latino community, 54% of families headed by women live in poverty. According to welfare activist Liz Kruger, "60% of families receiving public assistance pay more in rent alone than their total allocation."

Poverty **0087/S7/88**
United States New York City America North hunger,health
88/05/24 Miles de Ninos Pasaran Hambre.... El Diario

According to a study published by the East Harlem Interfaith Welfare Committee, cases of "food emergency" [reported by city agencies] totaled 7,359 in 1987, as opposed to 6,353 in 1986; two-thirds of these cases, according to the source, involved children. Anemia related to lack of food was documented in 26% of people seeking church-sponsored assistance, as opposed to 18% reported in a similar population group in the previous year. Malnutrition within the same sample group had risen from 2% in 1986 to 6% in 1987. Problems related to lack of food of special import to children which were reported as on the increase included asthma and "emotional problems due to inadequate nutrition."

Poverty **0088/S7/88**
United States New York City America North hunger,program,funding
88/05/24 Miles de Ninos Pasaran Hambre.... El Diario

In response to a study from the East Harlem Interfaith Welfare Committee that claimed that over 275,000 children will suffer hunger due to administrative incompetence in New York City in 1988, Human Resources Administration Commissioner William Grinker rejected the allegation that 23,000 welfare cases are closed each month without proper cause, stating that the correct figure is half that.

Poverty **0115/S9/90**
Bolivia America South family,homeless
89/03/00 Investigation into the Rights of Abandoned Children. DCI

Recent studies indicate that almost 80% of Bolivian children are considered to be poor and 20% are indigent. Poverty in Bolivia is not a marginal phenomenon, as 80% of all households are poor and secure only 70% of the minimum required for their survival. 60% of families are indigent, as their income does not cover 80% of their basic food needs. 20% of Bolivian families live in extreme indigence, as their income does not even cover 30% of their minimum food needs. Only 5% of Bolivian families live in comfort. The author stresses the lack of State assistance to keep families together, and concludes, "We can state that, at present, the principal cause of the abandonment of children is the economic crisis which the country is undergoing."

Poverty **0025/S7/88**
Chile America South budget cuts
87/07/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino p. 24

In Chile, breakfast and lunch portions given to children of school age in 1982 were 46% less than in 1974. The author presents this as typical of budget cuts throughout Latin America at the inception of the 80's, in response to "the most severe economic crisis to affect the region in half a century."

Poverty **0054/S4/87**
Chile America South education,stats
87/11/02 Reflections (Chile). The New Yorker

Children between two and nine are accepted in schools set up by the evangelical churches. They arrive in the morning without having had anything to eat and are given their first meal of the day. Later, they are given a midmorning snack, and then lunch. By the time children are six, they know they must keep some of the food in their schoolbags to take home to their families. In 1985, the 40% of the population which constitutes Chile's poor consumed 50% less than in 1970.

Poverty **0113/S9/90**
Chile America South homeless & abandoned
89/03/00 Investigation into the Rights of Abandoned Children. DCI

International estimates put the number of children in abnormal circumstances ['situacion irregular'] at 600,000. A recent government-recommended study estimates that over 1,000,000 children are living in extreme poverty, 393,326 in the 0-5 bracket and 555,904 aged 6-16. State assistance only reaches 7% of the poorest of the poor. Poverty is the principal cause of child abandonment, and "the situation of 6-year-old urban children is extremely serious. If this situation continues, they run the risk of their physical and intellectual development being impaired."

Poverty **0114/S9/90**
Chile America South unemployment,family
89/03/00 Investigation into the Rights of Abandoned Children. DCI

"ILADE independent studies based on the United Nations CEPAL criteria for establishing minimum nutritional needs revealed that in 1985, 30% of Chilean families were living in extreme poverty...Unemployment, which rose from 4% to 25% from 1973 to 1983, has been the greatest factor in destabilizing the family. Studies in the city of Concepcion have revealed that unemployment is one of the major causes of child neglect. It is estimated that 92.5% of children in Concepcion whose fathers are unemployed do not have their needs met in one or other of the following areas: nutrition, health, care..."

Poverty **0214/S4/87**
Peru America South stats,economic assistance
87/00/00 Derechos del Nino. IPEDHP

95% of government activities undertaken on behalf of children are carried out in the city of Lima, without taking into account the interior of the country. [El Comercio, Lima, September 25, 1986]. Authors comment that this "centralism also entails bureaucratization and vertical control", as well as neglect, and claim that these factors create a climate in which "the very concept of work with children is tainted with the charity mode of social intervention, and characterized by seeing the child of reduced economic means as an object of compulsory protection."

Poverty **0001/10/90**
America South America Central health,IMR,hunger
90/05/00 Conscience "Planetaire".... Le Monde Diplomatique

Since 1980, progress in improving the sanitary and nutritional level of children in Latin America has slowed or stopped in most countries. In approximately one-third of Latin America, infant mortality and child malnutrition are on the increase, according to UNICEF researchers.

Poverty **0086/S9/90**
Nepal Asia South education,inflation
89/03/00 Bitter Facts of Nepal. CWA

The price of consumer goods increased by 25% in the year 1987, causing an estimated 12% increase in the drop-out rate of children of marginalized families.

Poverty **0064/S7/88**
USSR Europe East food,health
88/03/28 A Reporter at Large (Perestroika). New Yorker Magazine

"Chronic shortage of basic foodstuffs like meat, milk and butter in a number of areas, and frequent stoppages of these products altogether in many others, have had a bad effect on people's health, especially children's", according to a report allegedly written by a group of high-level Soviet officials who belong to the "Movement For Socialist Renewal".

Poverty **0009/S8/89**
USSR Europe East stats
88/11/10 Soviet Openness Brings Poverty Out of the Shadows. NYT

Yelena Smolnikova, a Moscow citizen, skips meals to stretch her income to be able to buy warm clothes for her children in winter. Smolnikova told the Soviet press she can barely feed her two children on her 200 ruble [$330] monthly salary, saying: "We don't have the necessary minimum of clothes or footwear. We don't have fruit and juice in our diet all year round. We have no money for medicines." Soviet authorities and the press have only recently begun to acknowledge the problem of poverty in their country, although recent semi-official figures estimate that approximately 20% of the Soviet population lives in poverty.

Poverty **0043/S9/90**
France Europe West race
89/12/30 Frayeurs Francaises et Ghettos Immigres. Le Monde Diplomatique

The Chamards projects, in the Dreux region, housed a mixed population of 50% French and 50% immigrant families in the seventies. Currently, among the 187 resident families, only one is French. Managed by a company in liquidation, the projects have been virtually abandoned by social services. When water, power and heating were cut off in November 1988, children had to fetch water from a single faucet. The only French youth in the projects, Marc Carree, testifies, "All subsidies are just in the context of avoiding a 'long hot summer', with no follow up. Kids are given jobs in the summer and then left to themselves." Gerard Stenfort, a local activist, comments, "The mayoralty fears for the worst, and the police would like to see repression in tandem with social work projects...it's important that we really work everywhere in France for integration...Dreux is only a laboratory, this kind of situation will be repeated elsewhere..."

Poverty **0021/S7/88**
America Central America South Caribbean International stats,demographics
87/06/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino p. 10

27.7 million children under six lived in absolute poverty in 1970 in Latin America; by 1980, the total had risen to 35.5 million; the projection for the year 2000 is 51 million. In 1970, more than every two children in poverty lived in rural areas for every one child in poverty in an urban area. By the year 2000, projections forecast that three children in poverty would live in urban areas for every two poor children in rural areas.

Poverty **0019/S7/88**
Caribbean America Central America South International demographics
87/06/00 La Crisis Economica.... Instituto Interamericano del Nino p. 6

In Latin America and the Caribbean, approximately 40% of the population is under fifteen years old (compared to slightly over 20% in Europe). The high proportion of children in the population contributes to a high "ratio of demographic dependence" (ratio of the percentage of the population under fifteen or over 64 years of age -- the "inactive" sector -- to the percentage of the population of working age -- the "active" sector). In 1984 in Mexico, there were 86.1 people in the "inactive" sector for every 100 in the "active" sector; in Honduras in the same year, 100.1 were in the "inactive" sector for every 100 in the "active" sector. Experts consider this high percentage of dependents -- irrespective of the issues of underemployment and unemployment -- to be a "heavy burden" on Latin American and Caribbean societies.

Poverty **0190/S7/88**
International International IMR,development
88/02/08 Agenda 2000. CSM

Rodrigo Botero, a development expert and former finance minister of Colombia, believes that the yardstick for measuring economic development in the third world should be changed. Botero advocates a shift from the traditional emphasis on raising gross national products to an emphasis on reducing infant mortality rates. This "child-centered model" would provide more meaningful national goals, according to Botero, in that "lowering the infant mortality rate means much more to the ordinary man and woman of a developing country than obtaining an X percentage of growth in the GNP per capita, which to the majority of people is an absolutely abstract and mysterious concept." Botero adds, "You cannot lower the infant mortality rate unless you offer to all of the population a minimum of medical service -- instead of offering it to the 10 percent wealthy urban elite."

Poverty **0192/S7/88**
International International demographics,age
88/07/25 Agenda 2000. CSM

According to demographics expert Peter Raven, in the large group of developing nations that lie within the tropics and typically face severe poverty, an average of 40 percent of the population is under the age of 15. The corresponding figure for industrial nations is 22 percent.

REFUGEES

ARTICLE 22

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties.

2. For this purpose, States Parties shall provide, as they consider appropriate, co-operation in any efforts by the United Nations and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations co-operating with the United Nations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. In cases where no parents or other members of the family can be found, the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the present Convention.

Refugees **0098/S5/88**
Ethiopia Sudan Africa East malnutrition
88/05/01 Refugees from Sudan Strain Ethiopia Camps. NYT

The majority of the more than 30,000 starving refugees from Sudan crossing the border into Ethiopia during the last three months are boys and young men of southern Sudan's Dinka tribe. They say they fled after enemy tribes armed and supported by the Sudanese Government in its war against rebels began rounding up whole villages, separating men from women, killing boys and taking girls as slaves. The refugees walk up to 450 miles and more than three months to reach Ethiopia, eating only roots and leaves and drinking contaminated water along the way. They say that 20% of the people who left with them died along the way. According to a United Nations official, at one time as many as 30 people were dying in the camps each day, but the figure has dropped to three or four as services have been improved.

Refugees **0160/S4/87**
Mozambique South Africa Malawi Africa South armed conflict
88/02/04 Twenty Eight Feet March.... Weekly Mail

60% of the 20,000 Mozambican refugees in the Mhala district of Gazankulu are children. Mozambican refugees fleeing Renamo-inspired violence number 15,000 in Swaziland, 30,000 in Zambia, 160,000 in Zimbabwe and 100,000 in Tanzania. The Mozambican refugee population in Malawi has grown from 1,000 in September 1986 to over 400,000 by the end of 1987. The Nsanje district refugee camp, which shelters 160,000 people, is Malawi's third largest city. Many refugees, especially children, travelled with complete strangers, unaccompanied by family or friends.

Refugees **0148/S3/87**
El Salvador America Central stats
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

The Ministry of Planning estimates that there are 500,000 to 700,000 displaced persons in El Salvador, of whom 45% are under ten years of age. A USAID study, Baseline Survey of the Displaced Population, claims that 525,000 Salvadorans have been uprooted as of 1986; the total was 164,000 in 1981 and 240,000 in 1983. The USAID study calculates that each displaced family has an average of one child under five, and two children between the ages of 5 and 16.

Refugees **0149/S3/87**
El Salvador America Central stats,immunization
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

Depending on the age bracket one uses, the total number of displaced Salvadoran children is between 250,000 and 350,000. The UNICEF child survival program has provided mass vaccination for displaced children and children in conflict areas; nevertheless, 4% of all children under five died in 1984.

Refugees **0085/S4/87**
El Salvador Honduras America Central political repression
87/10/07 Salvadoran Refugees to Head Home Despite 'Unwelcome'.... CSM

The village of Santa Marta in El Salvador was recently bombed by the Salvadoran Army, resulting in the death of a peasant and the wounding of his wife and three children. The Army termed the civilian casualties a "tragic mistake" and offered to rebuild destroyed homes. The incident highlighted the dangers that will be faced by refugees currently under pressure to return to El Salvador, as Santa Marta is in a refugee resettlement area. The 20,000 Salvadoran refugees in Honduras have been told by the UN High Commission on Refugees that they will no longer be allowed to remain in their camps. The refugees have petitioned Salvadoran President Duarte that they be allowed to return to their places of origin; that there be no bombing or strafing; that no military posts be established there; and that international agencies be allowed access. They have received no reply.

Refugees **0141/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central stats
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

In 1984, the semi-official organization PAVVA estimated from its own surveys that Guatemalan refugees and internally displaced persons together comprised more than 250,000 people. More recent surveys for 1985-86 estimate there are between 400,000 and 700,000 internally displaced persons and between 100,000 and 200,000 refugees. There are also large numbers of Guatemalan refugees unofficially living in the USA, and smaller numbers in Belize, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua. It has been calculated that at least 60% of these refugees are children or minors.

Refugees **0088/S4/87**
Guatemala America Central political violence
87/08/12 Re-education and Other Trials for Broken Tribes. NYT

Twice a day, Indian refugee children in the Coban camp in Central Guatemala put aside their native Cakchiquel and sing the Guatemalan national anthem in Spanish. For two years, they have been attending classes on the evils of Communism. A military offensive in early 1980 killed as many as 100,000 people. Many of the survivors who were hiding in the mountains were placed in the re-education camps of the Nuevo Amacal program in 1984 and 1985. Ken Anderson, a lawyer for the International Human Rights Law Group, monitoring conditions in Coban, said, "The Indians have been signed over to the army. With a hundred or more killings or disappearances a month since January, I'm not optimistic that things have changed much."

Refugees **0071/S4/87**
Honduras El Salvador America Central education,killing
87/06/05 Correspondence from Coordinating Committee, Colomancagua

The Coordinating Committee of the refugee camps of Colomancagua, San Antonio, and Mesa Grande, who represent Salvadoran refugees interned in Honduras, issued a letter to mark the second anniversary of the murder of Gloria Nohemy Blanco, a two-month-old baby who was beaten to death by Honduran troops who invaded the refugee camps. In the letter, the Coordinating Committee protested the ensuing two years of military cordon ("cerco militar") and denounced a recent agreement between the UN High Commission on Refugees and the Honduran Government which would forcibly send refugee children to schools run by the Honduran military and government, and expel international agencies such as CARITAS, which had provided schools in the camps. Spokespersons for the 20,000 refugees pointed out that the Honduran government cannot combat illiteracy among its own citizens and stated: "we will not permit our dignity to be destroyed by this system of education."

Refugees **0056/S7/88**
Honduras El Salvador America Central political repression
88/02/15 Situation Summary, 1987. Catholic Relief Services p. 10

In July, 1987, two young boys who had strayed just outside the limits of the Colomoncagua refuge [which houses Salvadoran refugees from the war in El Salvador who have sought asylum in Honduras] were captured by Honduran military. The boys were interrogated at the Colomoncagua military command post and then transferred to the Honduran Army 10th Battalion Headquarters in Marcala, where they were held for over a week; United Nations High Commission on Refugees officials were denied access to them. The boys were again transferred to the Military High Command Headquarters in Tegucigalpa, where they were held for several days, until they were released into the custody of the United Nations High Commission on Refugees. As of the dateline, one of the boys had not been returned to his parents.

Refugees **0057/S7/88**
Honduras El Salvador America Central political repression
88/02/15 Situation Summary, 1987. Catholic Relief Services p. 10

Two boys aged 14 and 15, both Salvadoran refugees, were abducted from the Buenos Aires refugee camp in Colomoncagua in December, 1987, and detained by the Honduran military in the 10th Battalion Headquarters in Marcala, Honduras. From there, they were deported to El Salvador, where they are now reportedly held in the military prison in San Francisco Gotera.

Refugees **0058/S7/88**
Honduras El Salvador America Central military,shooting
88/02/15 Situation Summary, 1987. Catholic Relief Services p. 11

Harassment of Salvadoran refugees in camps in Honduras on the part of the Honduran military included several incidents in December 1987 and January 1988 when bullets fired by the military into the air over the camp fell very close to groups of children at play, and in one case, bullets hit the maternity center of the Vegas sub-camp.

Refugees **0066/S6/88**
United States America North
87/01/05 Coalition Defends Cuban Mothers.... NYT

A coalition of legal and church groups in Atlanta are trying to prevent the deportation of 16 Cuban woman, detained around the country, so they will not be separated from their children who are American citizens. Sally Sandidge, a member of the Coalition to Support Cuban Detainees, cited the case of Julia Martinez Leon, who gave birth to two sons while she was in this country. The second child was born in 1983 while she was in custody for marijuana possession. Mrs. Martinez, whose husband was recently released from Federal custody, may be deported with her husband later this year. According to Duke Austin, spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, "Legally, having a child gains you no immigration right if you have come in here illegally." Mr. Austin noted that the INS cannot force parents to take their American-born children with them.

Refugees **0170/S4/87**
United States America North Immigration,program
87/04/28 US Lawyers, Charities Will Help Immigrants.... CSM

Many lawyers across the US have joined forces with charitable organizations to provide free or low-cost legal services to illegal aliens applying under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 for amnesty that could lead to permanent residency or citizenship. Gilbert Paul Carrasco of the immigration services branch of the United States Catholic Conference arranged a meeting with representatives of the American Bar Association, the Immigration Lawyer Association, the National Lawyers' Guild, the Hispanic National Bar Association, and other groups; the Washington Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law enlisted 200 lawyers and drafted immigration lawyer Timothy Fleming to write a 'practical manual' for dealing with the INS bureaucracy. The INS application fee for legalization is $185 for a single individual; for a nuclear family with children, the cap fee is $420. Legal complications increase costs for such groups as orphaned children.

Refugees 0168/S4/87
United States America North family
87/05/05 The Grief in New Alien Law.... NYT

An estimated 3.9 million illegal immigrants who came to the United States before Jan. 1 1982, are eligible to apply to the Federal Government's amnesty program. However, the law applies to individuals, not to family units, giving the government the power to split up families. Legal residents, including those who gain permanent residence under the amnesty program, can sponsor close relatives for legal status, but it is a long process; relatives must return to their native country and, after completing application procedures, join a waiting list that in some countries has a 20-year backlog.

Refugees 0169/S4/87
United States America North program
87/05/05 The Grief in Alien Amnesty.... NYT

Felix Cardona, a staff lawyer for the Center for Immigrant Rights, said "The tragedy is that [the] family needs so much to be a unit to survive." Cardona was referring to provisions in the new immigration law that do not take into account the need to preserve family unit. The Center for Immigrant Rights has served New York immigrants and refugees who cannot afford the fees -- often in the $3,000 range -- charged by immigration lawyers who help families apply for amnesty.

Refugees 0014/S9/90
United States America North juvenile justice
89/04/01 Federal Court Bars Strip Searches.... Youth Law News

On March 7, 1988, a United States District Court in Los Angeles ordered the Immigration and Naturalization Service to stop its routine strip searches of undocumented youth in detention. The order came at the request of plaintiffs in Flores v. Meese, a federal class action suit challenging various aspects of the INS' treatment of detained minors. The suit was brought by minors to challenge the INS policy of incarcerating minors unless their parents or legal guardians accepted custody -- a policy resulting in the detention of many children who had relatives but not parents in this country. INS policy has resulted in cases of group arrests of adults and children where the adults were released but the children detained in facilities without education or recreation. INS officials had argued that "The vast majority of the plaintiff class are from Central America...persons from those countries would have a low expectation of privacy..." 7,300 children were strip-searched in 1987.

Refugees **0017/S9/90**
United States America North homeless
89/04/01 Immigrant Teens Find Little Refuge. Youth Law News

Jaime Flores, a community worker at El Rescate, a community group in the Pico-Union district of Los Angeles that assists Central American refugees, estimates that nearly half the refugees arriving from Guatemala and El Salvador are currently minors traveling alone or with other minors. UCLA anthropologist James Loucky, who works in the Guatemalan community, concurs, noting that this phenomenon has given rise to homelessness. "It's something we're seeing for the first time," says Loucky, who adds, "Even a year ago I didn't know of any Central American homeless."

Refugees **0073/S9/90**
United States Central America America North regulations,detention
88/09/00 Children as Bait. In the Shadow of Liberty

After the implementation of new regulations, children began to be detained in regions where policies had previously been more liberal [than in the western regions of the United States]. In south Texas, for example, they had previously been able to sign I-270 forms which gave them extended voluntary departure status, thus allowing them to travel and contact lawyers. After the new regulations, they were being detained. "The effect now is to institutionalize detention," said Jonathan Moore of Proyecto Libertad in Harlingen, Texas.

Refugees **0072/S9/90**
United States Central America America North entrapment
88/09/00 Children as Bait. In the Shadow of Liberty

In October 1987, the INS announced new uniform regulations specifying the persons to whom minors should be released in order of priority. Although INS officials say parents who come forward will not be detained, they will be "put under docket control", thus making them subject to deportation. Hence, critics charge that detained children are still used as bait.

Refugees **0070/S9/70**
United States Central America America North entrapment
88/09/00 Children as Bait. In the Shadow of Liberty

For several years, the INS has detained children. Whereas Mexican children are likely to accept voluntary departure and leave almost immediately, Central American children have been detained for long periods because their parents were unwilling to come forward to claim them for fear of being deported. Peter Schey of the National Center for Immigrants Rights cites the case of a 6-year-old Nicaraguan girl who refused to tell INS agents her mother's phone number for six days. When she finally gave the information, the mother was arrested and deportation proceedings for both were initiated.

Refugees 0071/S9/90
United States Central America America North stats
88/09/00 Children as Bait. In the Shadow of Liberty

The number of undocumented refugee children in detention rose from 800 in 1984 to 2,000 in 1985. Policies have varied from region to region: the largest number of detained children were in California.

Refugees 0116/S4/87
Brazil Chile America South political repression
88/01/05 28 Chilean Exiles Occupy U.N. Offices in Brazil. NYT

For the last four weeks, 28 Chilean exiles, including 10 children, have been occupying the local offices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as part of a campaign to obtain political asylum in a country other than Brazil. The exiles say they are vulnerable to reprisals from both the Chilean secret service and the Brazilian police. George Gordon Lennox, regional representative of the United Nations agency, said, "We are not a travel agency."

Refugees 0053/S4/87
Chile America South political repression
87/11/02 Reflections (Chile). The New Yorker

The confusion suffered by young people who return from exile to Chile is expressed in their relations with their parents. In Europe or the United States they had been able to enjoy almost boundless freedom. Now they are startled by almost constant warnings from their parents about the limits they must observe. The children of whole families who have returned to Chile, according to "Exilio 1978-1986", a book written by a team of psychologists, look upon Chile as "the land of their parents, a land unknown yet also desired". "Once their parents are back in Chile, however, they seem broken by difficulties. The children don't know Chile, and begin to wonder if they know their parents."

Refugees 0099/S5/88
Hong Kong China Asia East program
88/05/01 New Refugees Crowd Camps in Hong Kong. NYT

There are children living in a closed refugee camp on Hei Ling Chau, a tiny rocky island about an hour's boat ride from central Hong Kong, who have never seen a dog or walked on grass. A teacher with World Relief, which runs programs in Hei Ling Chau, said that they try to take the children on field trips, "to see what real life looks like." There are almost 5,000 people who have been living in three closed camps, surrounded by high steel fences and supervised by prison guards, for three years, and 3,000 who have been in them for more than 5 years. Bao Ntuyen, a 12-year-old from Haiphong, said he had been living in Hei Ling Chau for 4 years, and no resettlement official had ever interviewed him or his uncle.

Refugees **0067/S3/87**
Thailand Asia SE Cambodian,stats
86/12/30 Thai Refugee Camp, Door of Hope, Will Be Closed. NYT

Thailand announced on Dec. 29 that it was closing Indochina's most famous refugee camp, a symbol of hope to hundreds of thousands of Cambodians escaping a decade of death and dislocation. Not only will the camp's more than 26,000 Cambodians be displaced, but they will lose their legal status as refugees and become "displaced persons", who can be returned to their war-torn nations when conditions there permit. Prasong Soonsiri, secretary general to the Prime Minister, said that Thailand intended to phase out all long-term refugee camps and limit Thailand's role to a nation of temporary asylum. Mr. Prasong said that 665,354 Cambodians, Laotians and Vietnamese had fled to Thailand since 1975; 546,958 had been resettled abroad; at least 44,000 had returned home "voluntarily"; 120,620, a number which includes thousands of babies born in the camps, remain.

Refugees **0086/S4/87**
Thailand Cambodia Asia SE armed conflict
87/09/21 Trapped at Thai Camps, Cambodians Despair. NYT

About 160,000 people are confined at "site 2" on the Thai-Cambodian border. The roads back to Cambodia are mined and fortified, and the refugees are considered enemies of the state, since they live under the banner of a non-Communist rebel army. Refugees are in daily danger from paramilitary Thai guards. Others are interned in camps controlled by the Khmer Rouge, to which access is prohibited. The Thai government has refused to allow the Cambodians to be considered for resettlement to third countries, thereby denying them refugee status under international law. A typical situation faced by children is that of 7-year-old Srey Mao and her 13-year-old brother, Srey Kieo, whose father hanged himself in despair of ever leaving the camps, and who have no recognized rights.

Refugees **0100/S5/88**
Pakistan Asia South mental health
88/05/02 Afghan Doctor Tells of Nation's Mental Scars. NYT

Dr. Mohammad Azam Dadfar, an Afghan psychiatrist who sees about 100 patients a day in the Psychiatry Center for Afghan refugees in Peshawar, said that the Afghan children there are growing up retarded, physically and mentally, and malnutrition and chronic infectious diseases are widespread. He said that the children suffer from the same conditions as their parents, but in addition, bear the pain of parental neglect. "They sometimes forget their children and don't look after them. In the camps, there is no laughter, no playing, no music, almost no education, no social stimulation. They receive no love and have no self-esteem. They live with feelings of general insecurity, with the war as the only goal in life. This leads to low I.Q.'s."

Refugees **0044/S4/87**
Haiti Caribbean trafficking
87/08/00 Ligue de Defense des Droits de l'Enfance Bulletin No. 1

In the beginning of August 1987, three American missionaries, Kathy and Don Blackburd [sic] and Ms. Lortz [first name not given], crossed the Dominican frontier with 28 young Haitians from Maissade; the Americans claimed they were helping the Haitians flee political insecurity. However, Haitian child care activists who wanted more precise information on the eventual fate and whereabouts of the minors never received it; inquiries made of the American and Dominican embassies were fruitless.

Refugees **0066/S7/88**
International International stats
87/12/00 Les Enfants Refugies. Defi

According to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, 60% to 70% of refugees worldwide are children.

Refugees **0067/S7/88**
International International program
87/12/00 Les Enfants Refugies. Defi

The United Nations High Commission on Refugees has announced that it has formed a working group on children at risk and plans to place maximum organizational priority on the question of refugee children. The question of the rights of the child will be on the agenda, for the first time, at this year's annual meeting of the Plenary Subcommittee on International Protection. The agenda has been planned to allow incorporation of the organizational experience of UNICEF, the UNHCR and other international organizations concerned with the rights of the child. Special emphasis will be placed on allowing refugee children themselves to voice their unique experience and needs.

Refugees **0115/S4/87**
United States Cuba International immigration
88/01/05 Coalition Defends Cuban Mothers Facing Separation.... NYT

A coalition of legal and church groups in Atlanta is trying to prevent the deportation of a handful of Cuban women, detained around the country, so they will not be separated from the children to whom they gave birth in this country. The Coalition to Support Cuban Detainees identified 16 Cuban women as forcing deportation under an agreement with the Cuban government. The women all have American-born children who are US citizens.

Refugees 0091/S4/87
United States El Salvador International detention,program
87/06/04 'Illegal' Kids in Border Limbo. CSM

16-year-old Luis Estrada fled El Salvador to escape the civil war and to be reunited with his mother in the United States for the first time in eight years. He was arrested while slipping across the border and spent the next 17 days in detention. Critics contend that many centers run by the Immigration and Naturalization Service carry out illegal practices, such as confining children together with adults. Critics target the INS practice of refusing to release children to interested religious groups or relatives other than parents; the problem is particularly acute, as many of the children detained are war orphans. According to Geri Silva, head of the Los Angeles chapter of the Equal Rights Congress, a civil rights group, "A lot of these children stay in these places for months."

Refugees 0092/S4/87
United States Guatemala International detention,program
87/06/04 'Illegal' Kids in Border Limbo. CSM

17-year-old Carlos [name withheld at lawyer's request] left Guatemala to be reunited with his mother in the United States. His father is missing and presumed dead. Arrested after crossing the border, he was detained for six weeks. He was released only after his mother, who is also an illegal alien, came forward. Carlos and his mother are seeking political asylum. Carlos said of detention conditions, "It is very bad." Critics accuse the INS of heavy-handed security practices, commingling adults and children, not providing adequate visitation rights, and not providing adequate recreational and educational facilities. "There is no question that this type of detention really deteriorates a child", says John Hagar, a lawyer with the American Civil Liberties Union. The ACLU and immigrants' rights groups are pushing a lawsuit against the INS and have won a partial victory with a ruling by a federal judge in Los Angeles.

Refugees 0087/S4/87
United States Haiti International immigration
87/08/23 Young Haitian Stymied as He Tries to Escape Past. NYT

New York City's Special Services for Children found foster homes for more than 100 Haitian boat children. However, the Immigration and Naturalization Service is in the process of rounding up some 17 of those children who, since they arrived after Jan. 1, 1982, are not qualified to become permanent residents under the new Federal immigration law. Mayor Koch appealed, stating that the children "are young people with a purpose and a goal who have adjusted, becoming educated, employed, and responsible." The New York Senators took up the case with the INS but received no positive answer. The children believed that they would be killed if they were returned to Haiti.

ARTICLE 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

(a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below 18 years of age;

(b) No child shall be deprived of his or her liberty unlawfully or arbitrarily. The arrest, detention or imprisonment of a child shall be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time;

(c) Every child deprived of liberty shall be treated with humanity and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person, and in a manner which takes into account the needs of persons of their age. In particular, every child deprived of liberty shall be separated from adults unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to do so and shall have the right to maintain contact with his/her family through correspondence and visits, save in exceptional circumstances;

(d) Every child deprived of his or her liberty shall have the right to prompt access to legal and other appropriate assistance, as well as the right to challenge the legality of the deprivation of his or her liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authority and to a prompt decision on any such action.

ARTICLE 39

States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social re-integration of a child victim of: any form of neglect, exploitation, or abuse; torture or any other form of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment; or armed conflicts. Such recovery and re-integration shall take place in an environment which fosters the health, self-respect and dignity of the child.

Torture **0009/10/90**
Somalia Africa East political repression
88/08/04 DCI-USA Alert #6/88. DCI-USA

A report filed by a physician acting on behalf of the Canadian Centre for the Investigation and Prevention of Torture contains files of medical examinations made of 19 torture victims, many of whom were tortured when as young as 12 or 14. One account alludes to the death of a 14-year-old who had his head repeatedly forced into a pail of water.

Torture **0216/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South political repression
87/05/25 In South African 'Showcase', Reports of Brutality.... NYT

Charges of abduction and child torture have led to an investigation of George Majozi Mahalangu, the Pretoria-appointed chief minister of the "homeland" of Kwandebele. Jon Qwelane, a reporter for the South African newspaper The Sunday Star, reported that he personally witnessed the whipping of children detained in the remote village of Kwaggafontein, in Kwandebele.

Torture **0211/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South detention
87/08/05 Children in South Africa's Jails. CSM

Patrick Makhoba, a young South African, stated in testimony at a symposium called by the Southern Africa Project of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law that, when he was sixteen, security forces surrounded the school where he and six of his friends were talking. Makhoba was beaten, interrogated, beaten and kept in solitary confinement for 39 days, where he was interrogated and beaten nearly every day by police who wanted the names of classmates who might be involved in planning school boycotts. Makhoba was told, falsely, that his parents were detained and that his little brother had been shot; he was released after 42 days, without ever having been charged with a crime or given an explanation for his detention. Other documents disclose the story of an 11-year-old boy who was detained in a cell with 20 adults and tortured with electric shock treatment; when he was released after two months of detention, he had never been given an explanation or a charge.

Torture **0210/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South law,detention
87/08/21 South Africa Said to Torture Children. The Washington Post

South African police engage in widespread torture of black children and have little reason to fear disciplinary action from South African courts, the International Commission of Jurists said in a report published today. The Commission's spokespeople, four lawyers returned from a three-week mission to South Africa, stated that "In police stations and prisons, physical abuse of children, including torture, is widespread...there is little evidence of disciplinary action taken against the police in cases where they have been manifestly guilty of gross abuses." Informed of the report, South African Embassy First Secretary Eli Bitzer said in Washington, "It would seem atrocious to suggest the South African police are above the law."

Torture **0129/S5/88**
South Africa Africa South apartheid
87/09/26 Mrs. Kinnock Hears Details of Torture. The London Times

Young South Africans yesterday described incidents of torture, beatings, electric shock treatment and prolonged solitary confinement to an international conference on Children, Repression and the Law under Apartheid held in Harare. Mrs. Sophia Modebedi testified that when her 11-year-old son, William, was released from custody, he told her of being shown corpses in a police mortuary before interrogation sessions. She said her son was subjected to electric shocks and had teeth knocked out. William said he was picked up in a swoop on his Johannesburg home and questioned about setting fire to cars. Also presented to the 400 delegates at the conference was Nthabasang Mabusa, a 13-year-old South African girl who was shot twice during a South African raid on Gaborone, Botswana. Now paralyzed from the waist down and confined to a wheelchair, she believes that the South Africans came to her home seeking members of the outlawed African National Congress.

Torture **0209/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South detention,apartheid
87/09/S7 Apartheid's Children. Observer

Buras Nhlabathi, detained by South African police officers in late 1986, when he was fifteen years old, testifies: "They hit me with keys and pipes and sjamboks. I had no sleep. They kept me on my feet. Then they took me to the electric shock room where there were bright lights. They put shocks to my hands. Then they put me into the fridge room for 30 minutes...then more electric shocks...I was forced into a rubber suit at Tembisa police station. A cap was put on my head. It had electric wires in it. Then they put a dummy in my mouth. They switched on the plug and I felt like my mind was dead and my blood was no longer with me. I felt numb, my muscles pumping. But I could not scream because of the dummy in my mouth." A year later, Buras was still undergoing treatment for the effects of torture, which left him unable to see properly or to concentrate, perhaps permanently. Reporter Glenys Kinnock noted "horrifying scars across his body."

Torture **0245/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South
88/04/00 Focus IDAF

Linda Zama, an attorney whose clients are mostly children between the ages of 11 and 18, testified that she has "examined children whose wrists were bruised by handcuffs, observed children with lacerated tongues from electric wires pushed into their mouths during interrogations by police...I have seen children with swollen eyes and gashed foreheads after they have been struck with rifle butts. I have had to get court orders restraining the police from assaulting my clients."

Torture **0246/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South
88/04/00 Focus IDAF

Children's attorney Linda Zama said that "Children are forced to talk against their will, if they refuse they are tortured." Zama told of an incident when she accidentally "walked into a room where children were being tortured. I saw a group of 20 uniformed policemen, all carrying rifles, forcing a group of children to engage in very strenuous exercises. Some were crying, others were in shock, just blindly obeying. Another group of children, including five 11-year-olds, were squatting against the wall waiting for their turn. They were also closed guarded by police carrying very huge guns. Not pistols, but rifles."

Torture **0324/S7/88**
South Africa Africa South censorship
88/10/13 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

"There were persistent reports of detainees, including children, being (CENSORED), a method of (CENSORED) which leaves no marks," during the year 1988, according to an overview published in the Weekly Mail.

Torture **0083/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central killing
86/09/00 Guatemala Human Rights Comm./USA Information Bulletin Vol. 4

On June 26, 1986, Carlos Morales Garcia, a ten-year-old, was killed by a band of men in plainclothes armed with machetes; his body was found in El Bosque, San Jose El Idolo, Suchitepequez. The child's throat had been cut, his hands and feet were tied, and a handkerchief was stuffed in his mouth. The victim was the grandson of an agricultural worker, Manuel Morales Maldonado, who was also murdered.

Torture **0058/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central political repression
89/10/00 Innocence Betrayed.... Amnesty Action

In February 1989, Iris Reyes Urizar, niece of the president of a Guatemalan human rights worker, was captured by government troops, taken to a military camp and raped. She was 15 years old.

Torture **0056/S9/90**
Brazil America South juvenile justice
89/10/00 Innocence Betrayed.... Amnesty Action

Three youths from Bova Vicosa in Bahia State were arrested in May 1987 on suspicion of burglary. Following their release, the three teenagers said they had been tortured, beaten, whipped, sexually assaulted, suspended upside down and burned with melted plastic. One of the three, 16-year-old Elias Lopes de Lima, died of third-degree burns on May 11, 1987, a few days after the torture session.

Torture **0096/S3/87**
Chile America South kidnapping
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 7)

On March 5, 1986, Angel Mauricio Leiva Alvarez, 18, and Luz Eliana Vargas Barahona, a minor, were abducted from neighboring houses by armed personnel who tortured them, threatened them with death and questioned them as to their political views. They were beaten in the presence of older family members, who were also targets of interrogation.

Torture **0093/S3/87**
Chile America South
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 4)

One 13-year-old arrested in the May 1986 demonstrations in Chile said she had been "beaten and kicked". At the police station, the police "kept accusing me of having been in the protests. I said it wasn't true. They put me with my clothes on in a barrel of very cold water. There they kept swearing at me. Later they took me out and let me go." Teachers and parents who went around police stations trying to find students said they had seen many in great distress.

Torture 0098/S3/87
Chile America South killing
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 11)

Fifteen-year-old Manuel Guerrero Antequera was abducted in May, 1986. He was beaten and threatened with death unless he ceased his activities in the youth movement. In March, 1986, his father, Manuel Guerrero, had been assassinated by a clandestine squad.

Torture 0095/S3/87
Chile America South detention
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 6)

One student arrested in Temuco in Chile in January, 1986, later stated in a deposition: "When we arrived at the detention center we were told we were getting to know the CNI from the inside. There we lived four days of terror...apart from the beatings, they gave me electric shocks to force me to admit to being a militant member of the Communist Party Youth, and to participating in barricades and blackouts...when we were transferred to the military court and taken before the military prosecutor I said that everything I had signed had been extracted under physical and psychological torture, that I had not read the statement because I had not been allowed to."

Torture 0094/S3/87
Chile America South abuse-sexual,detention
86/09/00 Amnesty International Chile Briefing (p. 6)

A group of 22 students was arrested on January 14, 1986 near Temuco in southern Chile, where they had been taking part in summer workcamps organized by the students' confederation, Confederacion de Estudiantes de Chile, as part of an educational program of study in impoverished areas. The students were accused of "terrorism" and kept blindfolded for several days in a closed interrogation center. The males were tortured with electric shocks and the females were sexually humiliated.

Torture 0052/S4/87
Chile America South state terrorism
87/11/02 Reflections (Chile). The New Yorker

In testimony to the Human Rights Commission of Chile, Jose Abelardo Moya Toro stated: "My penis, testicles and glans were torn open and all bloody...Then they took me to a cell where my son was detained, and they beat him in front of me...Later they told me they had run over my younger son, who is six, and that he was dead...After that, they told me they were going to torture my daughter also, that they would 'open her up' and leave her menstruating for the rest of her life."

Torture **0055/S4/87**
Chile America South protest
87/11/02 Reflections (Chile). The New Yorker

After a decade of military repression, with thousands killed or imprisoned, in September 1983 some seventy-five people gathered in front of a police investigation center whose existence was supposed to be secret. They unfurled a banner: "Here They are Torturing Someone" ("Aqui Se Tortura"). In silence, each person pointed an index finger at the building. The demonstrators were beaten and dispersed, but a new movement had been born, which adopted the slogan of an Argentine who himself had been tortured -- the Nobel Peace Prize laureate Adolfo Perez Esquivel: "Non-violence is also a rebellion against oppression". Those in the movement now number three hundred, and they have taken the name of Sebastian Acevedo, a young worker who committed suicide by setting himself on fire on the steps of Concepcion cathedral. His act was in response to the kidnapping of his son and daughter by the military, and to reports that they were being tortured.

Torture **0054/S9/90**
Iraq Middle East political repression
89/10/00 Innocence Betrayed.... Amnesty Action

A former Iraqi prisoner testifies: "Usually they keep [infants] in a separate cell next to the mother's or father's cell and deprive them milk to force the parents to confess. I saw a five-month-old baby screaming in this state."

Torture **0010/10/90**
Syria Middle East discrimination
88/08/04 DCI-USA Alert #5/88. DCI-USA

Syrian government security forces, acting without warrants, allegedly forcibly detained 15-year-old Kassem Ghounegh and two of his fellow students, Musa Khalife and Faraz Dirzieh. The minors were taken to Damascus and held incommunicado without charges or access to legal counsel. Allegedly, the children were beaten, whipped and subjected to electric shock torture over an eight-month period, resulting in the paralysis of Musa Khalife. No charges were ever filed against the children, who were all members of the Jewish community in Syria.

Torture **0057/S9/90**
Turkey Middle East political repression
89/10/00 Innocence Betrayed.... Amnesty Action

Arrested in 1988, Saadet Akaya, a 16-year-old girl, testified: "They tied me to a cross...they gave me electric shocks on my fingertips and nipples...they took off my skirt and underwear...all the policemen continued touching and squeezing my breasts and vagina...this torture continued for 15 days."

TRAFFICKING

ARTICLE 8

1. States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.

2. Where a child is deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.

ARTICLE 11

1. States Parties shall take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad.

2. To this end, States Parties shall promote the conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements or accession to existing agreements.

ARTICLE 35

States Parties shall take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the abduction, the sale of or traffic in children for any purpose or in any form.

Trafficking **0108/S9/90**
Sierra Leone Lebanon Africa West Middle East slavery
90/04/17 African Slave Girls's Seven Years of Misery. The Independent

Hawa, a 12-year-old African girl, was one of 11 girls who were taken by one trader and shipped from Sierra Leone to work for Lebanese families in West Beirut in 1983. Copies of what reporters call "an original slave contract" are on file. For seven years, Hawa worked from 6 a.m. to midnight for no pay, until her escape in 1990 after her "employers" had moved to London.

Trafficking **0150/S3/87**
El Salvador America Central adoption
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

Kidnapping and sale of children for traffic overseas and illegal adoption in El Salvador reached the proportions of an international scandal by 1985. Two judges were implicated in a system by which a child would be declared to be legally abandoned, the mother would be prevented from visiting and an illegal adoption would be secured. Sources in the Consejo Salvadoreno de Menores claimed that rates of up to $10,000 per child were being paid.

Trafficking **0144/S3/87**
Guatemala America Central adoption
87/03/00 International Children's Rights Monitor Vol. 4 No. 1

On July 20 and 21, 1986, the Guatemala City newspapers El Grafico and Prensa Libre carried front-page articles describing the rescue by police troops of six children who had been kept in a residential zone of Guatemala City in preparation for export. Editorials implied that migration authorities were involved, for it would be impossible to get the children out of the country without papers.

Trafficking 0146/S3/87
Guatemala America Central adoption
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Government officials have alleged privately that high-ranking military officers are implicated in the export of children for illegal adoptions. The trade is highly lucrative, as US families are willing to pay over $5,000 for a child obtained for a few dollars in Guatemala.

Trafficking 0145/S3/87
Guatemala America Central adoption
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A government official stated that the government has information on 157 cases of children being exported for illegal adoption; a new adoption law has been submitted to confront this problem.

Trafficking 0091/S9/90
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

Kidnappers in Guatemala target very young mothers carrying newborns in the street. The kidnappers are often women. Pregnant women may be chosen for this role, as they do not attract suspicion. However, the kidnappers may also be armed men wearing masks.

Trafficking 0096/S9/90
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

On July 8, 1988, 18-month-old Maria Enelvina Calderon Rodriguez, buying ice cream with her 8-year-old brother, was kidnapped by the operators of a van with tinted windows, seen to be full of children. When the mother complained to the courts, she received death threats at her domicile. A passing police patrol refused to detain the bearers of the threats. When the mother returned to the court, she saw a woman who had threatened her among the court social workers. After a press campaign, the social worker was arrested, and nine days later, Maria Enelvina Calderon Rodriguez was found after an anonymous tip. She was in good health, though her hair and eyelashes had been clipped and she had been dressed as a boy. Eight other reported kidnappings of children on July 8, 1988, remained unsolved.

Trafficking 0097/S9/90
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

"Casas-cunas", or clandestine nurseries, where children and infants are detained while awaiting false adoption papers, are common in all regions of Guatemala, including affluent neighborhoods in the capital. On July 1, 1988, the military police announced that it had uncovered five clandestine nurseries over a ten-day period.

Trafficking 0094/S9/90
Guatemala America Central sale,kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

On June 20, 1987, Mirsa Angelica Torres, 46 years old, and Maria del Carmen Rosales, 47, were arrested while transporting a 23-day-old infant in their car. They confessed to having bought the child from "a drunk" for 150 quetzales (approximately 50 U.S. dollars). The father was found by police in possession of 143,50 quetzales and liquor. He confessed to having sold the child without notifying the mother.

Trafficking 0095/S9/90
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

On July 26, 1987, Mirna Noemi Lopez, six months old, was kidnapped by an unknown woman who slipped into the cluster of mourners gathered to view the body of Mirna's mother, dead at the age of 17.

Trafficking 0101/S9/90
Guatemala America Central kidnapping,gangs
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

Discussing the possibility of a "centralized and organized traffic in children" in Guatemala, the authors note that "Traffic is highly organized... with multiple intermediaries...trails are systematically effaced...often, the discovery of one clandestine nursery permits the discovery of others." The authors note that Sr. Chen, spokesperson for the Guatemalan police, "shared with our mission his conviction that this was a case of an organized international trafficking ring." A migration services official who collaborated actively with an investigation initiated by the Secretary of State for Social Affairs was assassinated.

Trafficking 0093/S9/90
Guatemala America Central sale,kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

It is a frequent occurrence for parents to give up their children for adoption in return for payment. However, this means of obtaining children for adoption was restricted after publicity in 1987 concerning a putative trafficking in children for sale of body parts in Honduras. After this allegation, parents, however poor, were much more reluctant to give up their children for adoption. The authors state, "This would explain the recrudescence of the practice of kidnapping children."

Trafficking **0099/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

On July 25, 1988, a two-year-old child was found dead -- probably of malnutrition -- in a clandestine nursery in which police found a large quantity of clothing for children of all ages, food for children at different stages of development and pediatric surgical equipment, presumably for circumcisions and transfusions.

Trafficking **0100/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

In Guatemala, the formalization of adoption is not necessarily a judicial process, but may by carried out by a notary public, without the intervention of a judge.

Trafficking **0098/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central kidnapping
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

Babies in clandestine nurseries, maintained for the illegal foreign adoption market, have been found on the floor with folded straw mats for cribs, stuffed into plastic bags, kept three to a crib, kept naked in metal containers and frequently severely malnourished.

Trafficking **0109/S9/90**
Guatemala America Central adoption
89/06/00 Protecting Children's Rights in International Adoptions. DCI

According to reporter Heinz Schmidt, writing for Terre des Hommes, "The Central Registry in Guatemala City, where all births must be registered, is far outside the city limits...six Swiss, eight French, fifteen Spaniards, six Dutch, eleven Germans and 61 U.S. citizens have had the birth of their child registered here during the previous year...almost all of these babies were brought into the world in four private clinics. The Registrador, Maj. Rene Pasquier Guerra, and his helper, Julio Cesar Vasquez, confirm my suspicions: these institutions are at the same time children's homes and orphanages..." The supposition is that births are simulated by foreigners desiring to adopt a child.

Trafficking **0089/S9/90**
Guatemala Haiti America Central Caribbean organs
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

The authors discount the existence of a traffic in children for the purpose of sale of body parts, noting the "absence of the slightest suggestion of hard evidence during our field investigations, though the countries visited are those most often designated as the places where traffic in organs is most intense," as well as "difficulties of a technical nature."

Trafficking **0088/S9/90**
Guatemala Haiti America Central Caribbean organs
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

The authors note that rumors of trafficking in children for the purpose of sale of vital organs "began simultaneously with the first organ transplants around 1973 and have amplified with the development and diversification of transplants (kidney, liver, heart, pancreas, heart/lung bloc)."

Trafficking **0091/S9/90**
Guatemala Haiti America Central Caribbean organs
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

The authors state that publicity accorded to a hypothetical traffic in children for the sale of body parts "may serve to hide an enormous traffic in children" for the illegal adoption market.

Trafficking **0090/S9/90**
Guatemala Haiti America Central Caribbean organs
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

"Difficulties of a technical nature" identified by researchers who discount the existence of a traffic in children for the purpose of sale of body parts include: "time limits -- from 6 to 12, with a maximum of 24 hours depending on the organs and their condition -- between the removal of the organ and its utilization;" "highly sophisticated nature of the systems that carry out [transplant] operations;" "number of persons involved in [transplant] operations;" "length of the period of professional formation required to be eligible to participate in such operations;" the existence of databases on the supply and demand of transplant organs (France-transplant in France, Europe-transplant throughout Europe, UNOS in the U.S.A.), which register all activities of professionals in this field, under penalty of severe administrative sanctions; need for lifelong professional operation follow-up; and difficulty of disposing of bodies.

Trafficking **0029/S4/87**
United States America North infant
87/10/27 Baby Used in Dope Deal. Daily News

Authorities moved yesterday to prevent a pregnant drug addict from reclaiming her two baby sons, including a 22-month-old she allegedly gave to a drug dealer in Chicago as "collateral" for $50 worth of cocaine. According to police youth division Frank Giunta, the mother, Lou Ann Powell, "talked about making 150 deals with this guy and falling behind and then offering the kid as collateral. She apparently planned to redeem him when she got some money, kind of like when you take a promissory note from the bank."

Trafficking **0011/S4/87**
Brazil America South abduction
86/07/15 Correspondence to DCI-USA from Dan O'Donnell, DCI

The interim director of Odete Valadares Maternity Hospital in Belo Horizonte, Carlos Dalton Machado, points to the lack of a police apparatus to combat what he calls "pirate adoption". In 1984, Machado requested that a police officer be permanently stationed at the entrance to the maternity ward, but the Minas Gerais Police denied the request, alleging insufficient staff.

Trafficking **0013/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
86/07/15 Correspondence to DCI-USA from Dan O'Donnell, DCI

The profits made by a gang of lawyers in Florianopolis, Brazil, who smuggled Brazilian babies abroad under cover of the "Association for Aid to Needy Expectant Mothers and Adoption", a charitable society, may reach US $1.5 million. It is estimated that more than 500 babies were exported. Lawyers, who maintained nurseries in their own homes, contracted voluminous "sales" with Germany, Holland, and the US, where "Adoptions Unlimited" of Los Angeles received the children. The lawyers maintained a microbus to pick up foreign couples at the airport and take them directly to the county court of Tijucas, where the adoptions were realized. Police who broke up the ring found 20 newborn infants ready to be delivered to prospective customers; all the babies were white. Alcione Santana, the local police chief who compiled a dossier of more than 10,000 pages, claimed that five or six similar gangs were operating in the state, with "nearly perfect" organization.

Trafficking **0015/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
86/07/31

Nazareth Cosme de Lima, a 29-year-old domestic servant from Paraiba, was allegedly approached in her sixth month of pregnancy, and pressured to agree to give up her child in exchange for money. Cosme de Lima reported that, in her eighth month, she was admitted to the Santa Madelena Hospital and given a private room, without being asked to present any identification document. Once admitted, she began to receive pressure to undergo a Caesarean section. When she refused, she was transferred to another hospital where she later gave birth to a child that she never saw. A few days later, she was released, forced to sign a blank paper, and threatened with death if she ever attempted to see the child.

Trafficking **0014/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
86/07/31

In 1983, an investigation into the kidnapping of a two-day-old child led police in Parana, Brazil, to the discovery of a highly organized ring specializing in the sale of children abroad, especially to Israel. According to police, more than 1,500 babies left Curitiba airport in Brazil from 1982 on, initially at a price of US $1,500 apiece; as the investigation closed in, prices rose to US $15,000 a head. The alleged ringleader, Arlete Hilou, maintained contracts with local hotels, where as many as 20 foreign couples could be housed while awaiting children. In the first four months of 1985, police concluding their investigation identified 58 babies in homes of persons of low income who had been contracted to care for them until their delivery to the adoptive parents.

Trafficking **0001/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
86/09/07 O Globo

Concerned with the increasing smuggling of children out of Brazil, Federal police have been taking measures to counter the activities of bands specializing in the trafficking of minors, especially newborns. During the past two months, police have made efforts to control the departures of children from the country, and to determine the nature of travel involved. At present, the only information available is a computer print-out of two thousand children who have left the country during the last twelve months, with no indication whether such children have left the country definitively or for tourism.

Trafficking **0004/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
87/09/07 O Globo

"Adoption Brazilian Style" is a method of adoption developed to facilitate trafficking in children, particularly abroad. A mother with an unwanted pregnancy is contacted and agrees to give up her child right after birth. Shortly after birth, the childless, adopting couple goes to a notary public and, by simply presenting two witnesses, registers the "birth" of their child.

Trafficking **0005/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
87/09/07 O Globo

Switzerland, France, Sweden, Holland, Germany, England, the US, and even Surinam are some of the countries where an unknown number of Brazilian children live, legally adopted or not. In the opinion of Brazilian child care activists, the racial diversity of the Brazilian population has converted the country into a large scale exporter of children, as "there are children to satisfy every type of demand".

Trafficking **0009/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
87/09/07 O Globo

Brazilian gangs specializing in the sale and traffic of children target foreign couples who can pay in dollars. A child costs approximately eight thousand dollars, on average. The transaction is never spoken of as a sale, according to the statements of foreigners arrested by the Federal police. Child welfare activists claim that gangs often set up "reproductive teams" with women contracted exclusively for the purpose of bearing children who will be "adopted" by foreign couples. The traffickers provide medical attention for the "matriz reproductora" and sometimes pay the mother as much as one thousand dollars.

Trafficking **0010/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
87/09/07 O Globo

In 1985, the administration of the Antonio Pedro University Hospital in Niteroi, near Rio de Janeiro, intercepted a number of letters asking nurses to smuggle out children.

Trafficking **0002/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
87/09/07 O Globo

The Brazilian Association of Juvenile Judges and Guardians ("Curadores") stepped up the struggle against trafficking in juveniles by sending to all juvenile judges in the country the recommendations adopted by the 12th Congress of the International Association of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, which was held in Rio in the last week of August. According to these recommendations, all adoptions, whether national or international, should be under judicial control from the grant of temporary placement to the final order of adoption.

Trafficking **0003/S4/87**
Brazil America South adoption
87/09/07 O Globo

The juvenile judge of Rio, Antonio Campos Neto, stated that standardization procedures would have to be undertaken in the Brazilian legal system to prevent notary publics from issuing certificates of adoption -- especially for foreigners -- without the approval of the juvenile judge. There is no provision of Brazilian law which prevents children from being taken out of the country by foreigners.

Trafficking **0017/S3/87**
Chile America South adoption,blackmarket
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 6)

In 1986 in Chile, 158 cases of trafficking in children were reported, 118 from the city of Santiago, 38 from Vina del Mar, and 2 cases from Chillan. The price received by the traffickers fluctuated between US$6,500 and US$20,000.

Trafficking **0018/S3/87**
Chile America South adoption,blackmarket
87/04/00 Informe Sobre los Derechos del Nino 1986 (p. 6)

Those implicated in trafficking in children in 1986 included lawyers and funtionaries of the legal system, who set up networks to approach pregnant women and convince them that their children would "live better" if adopted. These networks were centered overseas. An alleged example of one such center is the "International Adoption Center" of 1110 Williams Canyon, Suite 504, Austin, Texas. Chilean law permits minors to leave the country "in exceptional circumstances" but prohibits minors from being adopted overseas. (Article 50 of the Minors Code, 16.618).

Trafficking **0104/S9/90**
China, People's Republic Asia East gangs,slavery,kidnapping
90/04/00 Commerce des Femmes et Enfants. Le Monde Diplomatique

Jean-Louis Rocca notes: "Trafficking in women and children adds to the insecurity of the Chinese rural areas." In the space of a few years, 1,000 children, as well as 30,000 women, were kidnapped in the interior provinces of Sichuan, Gansu, and Yunnan, to be re-sold in Shandong. 14,000 "slave-traders" were arrested in the period. During a three-day crackdown campaign in Shanxi, 3,000 slave-trading cases were revealed, implicating approximately 1,000 individuals.

Trafficking **0075/S4/87**
Thailand Malaysia Asia SE abduction
87/06/26 Malaysians Rescue Four Thai Children.... Bangkok Post

Four Thai girls, aged six months, six months, 14 months, and six years, were rescued by the Malaysian police. Chief Police Inspector Opas Sanasen said that the Malaysian kidnappers, apparently engaged in the smuggling in children, were in custody. The police stated that the girls' names had been changed from Thai to Malaysian. Efforts were being made to locate the girls' parents in Thailand.

Trafficking **0141/S4/87**
Thailand Malaysia Asia SE death
87/12/18 Baby-Snatchers Held After Death. Bangkok Post

Thai police smashed a baby-smuggling gang after a one-year-old girl was snatched from her mother and drowned yesterday. The infant, Chiap Chitbanchong, was hurled into a flooded area by a suspect who wanted to get rid of the "evidence". Police were summoned by the mother, who reported that the infant had been snatched while breastfeeding, and followed the suspects, who eventually drowned the baby. The suspects, Puei Tonkorn, Sombat and La-iad, confessed to the police that they had abducted children in Nakhon Si Thammarat and sold them to Malaysians through the offices of a gang member who was married to a Malaysian.

Trafficking **0106/S9/90**
Thailand Malaysia Asia SE kidnapping,program
88/02/05 Battling the Baby Smugglers. Asiaweek

Many recent arrests of traffickers spring from information provided by the Bangkok-based Center for the Protection of Children's Rights, which asserts that there are up to five major baby-kidnapping gangs that smuggle Thai infants into Malaysia for sale. The CPCR issued a report last year stating that 6,000 Thai children have been abducted in Thailand and smuggled into Malaysia in the past seven years. The children "carry a price tag" of $1,500 to $2,000 each. A Thai kidnapper is estimated to receive about $200; the person who minds the child as it awaits "trans-shipment" at a border safehouse receives about $2 a day; the remainder goes to the Malaysian "go-between".

Trafficking **0101/S9/90**
Haiti Caribbean kidnapping,gangs
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

An official of the Institute for Social Welfare declared: "We have difficulty in controlling what happens in the adoption sector in the 9 geographic departments of the country, because we don't have the necessary financial and technical resources. We don't have the means to keep an eye on the children who leave, we're short of technicians and personnel."

Trafficking **0103/S9/90**
Haiti Caribbean kidnapping,gangs
88/07/08 Enquete sur un Eventuel Trafic d'Organes d'Enfants. FIDH

There are allegations of trafficking in children with disabilities, who "continue to be under-nourished in the country of arrival and die, after the bogus adopting party has taken out a substantial insurance policy."

Trafficking **0109/S9/90**
Italy Europe West adoption
89/06/00 Protecting Children's Rights in International Adoptions. DCI

Authorities estimate that in Naples alone, 600 newborn children are sold each year, the majority to couples in affluent northern Italy, though sales to couples from countries with strict adoption laws are not uncommon. A West German couple were stopped recently at the Austrian frontier with a three-month-old infant purchased from Naples' Santa Lucia clinic. Giovanna Farfella, one of the subsequently arrested clinic personnel, stated, "Ours is social work. We're brightening up the lives of lonely couples and giving young women an alternative to abortion..."

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Indonesia	Child Labor
Indonesia	Child Labor
International	Armed Conflict
International	Armed Conflict
International	Armed Conflict
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International	Health
International	Health
International	Health
International	Health
International	Political Repression
International	Poverty
International	Poverty
International	Refugees
International	Refugees
Iran	Armed Conflict
Iran	Child Labor
Iran	Political Repression
Iran Iraq	Armed Conflict
Iran Iraq United States	Armed Conflict
Iraq	Political Repression
Iraq	Political Repression

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Iraq	Torture
Israel	Detention
Israel	Education
Israel	Political Repression
Israel	Political Repression
Israel	Political Violence
Israel	Political Violence
Israel Gaza	Political Repression
Israel Occupied Territories	Political Protest
Israel Occupied Territories	Political Repression
Israel Occupied Territories	Political Repression
Israel Occupied Territories	Political Violence
Israel Occupied Territories	Political Violence
Israel Occupied Territories	Political Violence
Israel Occupied Territories	Political Violence
Italy	Health
Italy	Trafficking
Ivory Coast	Health
Kenya	Child Labor
Kenya	Child Labor
Kenya	Education
Kenya	Education
Kenya	Juvenile Justice
Kenya	Prostitution
Kenya Nairobi	Child Labor
Lebanon	Armed Conflict
Lebanon	Health
Lebanon	Hunger
Malaysia	Child Labor
Malaysia	Child Labor
Malaysia	Child Labor
Malaysia	Child Labor
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Malaysia	Child Labor
Malaysia	Child Labor
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Malaysia	Education
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Mozambique	Armed Conflict
Mozambique	Armed Conflict
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Mozambique	Armed Conflict
Mozambique	Armed Conflict
Mozambique	Education
Mozambique	Health
Mozambique	Health
Mozambique South Africa Malawi	Refugees
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Namibia	Education
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Nepal	Discrimination
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Nepal	Hunger
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Nicaragua	Armed Conflict
Nicaragua	Armed Conflict
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Nicaragua	Environment
Nicaragua	Health
Nicaragua	Political Repression
Nicaragua	Political Violence
Nicaragua	Political Violence
Nicaragua	Political Violence
Nicaragua	Political Violence
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Nicaragua	Political Violence
Nicaragua	Political Violence
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Peru		Education
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Peru		Health
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Peru		Health
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Philippines		Armed Conflict
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Philippines		Political Violence
Philippines		Prostitution
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South Africa		Armed Conflict
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South Africa		Education
South Africa		Education
South Africa		Family
South Africa		Health
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South Africa		Homeless & Abandoned
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South Africa		Housing
South Africa		Hunger
South Africa		Juvenile Justice
South Africa		Juvenile Justice
South Africa		Political Repression
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South Africa		Political Repression
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South Africa		Torture
South Africa		Torture
South Africa		Torture
South Africa		Torture
South Africa		Torture
South Africa		Torture
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South Africa	United States	Detention
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Sri Lanka		Political Violence
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Sudan		Armed Conflict
Sudan		Armed Conflict
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Sudan	Khartoum	Health
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Thailand		Abuse
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Thailand		Child Labor
Thailand		Child Labor
Thailand		Health
Thailand		Homeless & Abandoned
Thailand		Prostitution
Thailand		Prostitution
Thailand		Prostitution
Thailand		Prostitution
Thailand		Prostitution
Thailand		Refugees
Thailand	Cambodia	Refugees
Thailand	Malaysia	Narcotics
Thailand	Malaysia	Trafficking
Thailand	Malaysia	Trafficking
Thailand	Malaysia	Trafficking
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Uganda		Health
Uganda		Political Violence
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United States	Child Labor
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United States	Discrimination
United States	Education
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United States		Health
United States		Health
United States		Homeless & Abandoned
United States		Homeless & Abandoned
United States		Homeless & Abandoned
United States		Homeless & Abandoned
United States		Homeless & Abandoned
United States		Housing
United States		Housing
United States		Housing
United States		Hunger
United States		Hunger
United States		Hunger
United States		Juvenile Justice
United States		Juvenile Justice
United States		Juvenile Justice
United States		Juvenile Justice
United States		Juvenile Justice
United States		Juvenile Justice
United States		Juvenile Justice
United States		Narcotics
United States		Narcotics
United States		Narcotics
United States		Pornography
United States		Pornography
United States		Prostitution
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
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United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
United States		Poverty
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United States		Refugees
United States		Refugees
United States		Refugees
United States		Refugees
United States		Refugees
United States		Trafficking
United States	Alabama	Abuse
United States	Alabama	Health
United States	Boston	Homeless & Abandoned
United States	California	Abuse
United States	California	Abuse
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United States Central America	Refugees
United States Central America	Refugees
United States Central America	Refugees
United States Connecticut	Housing
United States Cuba	Refugees
United States El Salvador	Refugees
United States Florida	Abuse
United States Florida	Abuse
United States Florida	Abuse
United States Florida	Abuse
United States Florida	Abuse
United States Florida	Adoption
United States Florida	Pornography
United States Guatemala	Refugees
United States Haiti	Housing
United States Haiti	Refugees
United States International	Child Labor
United States Los Angeles	Abuse
United States Louisiana	Abuse
United States Massachusetts	Abuse
United States New Jersey	Abuse
United States New Jersey	Abuse
United States New Jersey	Abuse
United States New Jersey	Abuse
United States New Jersey	Education
United States New Jersey	Prostitution
United States New York	Abuse
United States New York	Abuse
United States New York	Abuse
United States New York	Abuse
United States New York	Family
United States New York	Family
United States New York	Homeless & Abandoned
United States New York	Housing
United States New York	Juvenile Justice
United States New York	Narcotics
United States New York	Narcotics
United States New York	Narcotics
United States New York Yonkers	Housing
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Abuse
United States New York City	Child Labor
United States New York City	Education
United States New York City	Education
United States New York City	Education
United States New York City	Environment
United States New York City	Family
United States New York City	Family
United States New York City	Family
United States New York City	Health
United States New York City	Health
United States New York City	Health
United States New York City	Health
United States New York City	Health
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United States New York City	Health
United States New York City	Health

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United States New York City	Health
United States New York City	Homeless & Abandoned
United States New York City	Homeless & Abandoned
United States New York City	Housing
United States New York City	Housing
United States New York City	Housing
United States New York City	Hunger
United States New York City	Narcotics
United States New York City	Narcotics
United States New York City	Narcotics
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United States New York City	Poverty
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United States Taiwan	Education
United States Washington	Environment
United States Washington	Environment
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USSR	Child Labor
USSR	Child Labor
USSR	Child Labor
USSR	Child Labor
USSR	Child Labor
USSR	Child Labor
USSR	Education
USSR	Education
USSR	Environment
USSR	Environment
USSR	Health
USSR	Poverty
USSR	Poverty
Vietnam	Discrimination
Vietnam	Education
West Germany United States	Adoption
Yugoslavia	Political Repression
Zaire	Health
Zaire	Health
Zambia	Health
Zambia	Health
Zambia	Hunger
Zambia	Poverty
Zambia United States	Health
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Zimbabwe	Health
Zimbabwe Mozambique	Armed Conflict

Countries by Region

AFRICA

Africa Central
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Congo
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gabon
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome and Principe
- Zaire

Africa East
- Djibouti
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Uganda
- United Rep. of Tanzania

Africa North
- Algeria
- Azores
- Egypt
- Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- Morocco
- Tunisia

Africa South
- Angola
- Botswana
- Comoras
- Lesotho

Africa South (cont'd)
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritius
- Mayotte
- Mozambique
- Reunion
- Saint Helen
- Seychelles
- South Africa
- Swaziland
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Africa West
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Cape Verde
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Ivory Coast
- Liberia
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Saharan Arab Dem. Rep.
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Togo

AMERICAS

America Central
- Belize
- Costa Rica
- El Salvador
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama

America North
- Canada
- St. Pierre and Miquelon
- United States

America South
- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Colombia
- Ecuador
- Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
- French Guiana
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

ASIA

Asia East
China, People's Republic
Dem. Peo. Rep. of Korea
Hong Kong
Japan
Macau
Mongolia, People's Rep. of
Republic of Korea
Taiwan, Republic of China
Tibet

Asia South
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Maldives
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Asia South (cont'd)
Pakistan
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Asia SE (Southeast)
Brunei Darussalam
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Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Democratic Kampuchea
East Timor
Indonesia
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Malaysia
Myanmar
Philippines
Singapore
Thailand
Vietnam

CARIBBEAN

Anguilla
Antigua and Barbuda
Antilles
Bahamas
Barbados
Bermuda
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Guadeloupe
Haiti
Jamaica
Leeward Islands
Martinique
Montserrat
Puerto Rico
St. Kitts & Nevis
St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Trinidad & Tobago
Turks & Caicos Islands
US Virgin Islands
Windward Islands

EUROPE

Europe East
Albania
Bulgaria
Byelorussian Sov. Soc. Rep.
Czechoslovakia
German Dem. Rep
Hungary

Europe East (cont'd)
Poland
Romania
Ukrainian Sov. Soc. Rep.
USSR
Yugoslavia

EUROPE (cont'd)

Europe West

- Andorra
- Austria
- Belgium
- Corsica
- Cyprus
- Denmark
- Faroe Islands
- Finland
- France
- Germany, Fed. Rep. of
- Gibralter
- Greece
- Greenland
- Iceland
- Ireland
- Isle of Man

Europe West (cont'd)

- Italy
- Leichtenstein
- Luxembourg
- Malta
- Monaco
- Netherlands
- Northern Ireland
- Norway
- Portugal
- San Marino
- Spain
- Sweden
- Switzerland
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- Vatican City State

MIDDLE EAST

- Bahrain
- Democratic Yemen
- Iran
- Iraq
- Israel
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Oman
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Syrian Arab Republic
- United Arab Emirates
- West Bank (Palestine)
- Yemen

OCEANIA

- American Samoa
- Australia
- Cook Islands
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Kiribati
- Midway Islands
- Nauru
- New Caledonia
- New Zealand
- Niue
- Norfolk Island
- Papua New Guinea
- Pitcairn Islands
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tokelau Islands
- Tonga
- Trust Territory of the Pacific
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu
- Wallis & Fortuna Islands

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PPWCAC	*Prevention and Protection of Working Children and Abandoned Children (Second Asian Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, Bangkok, Thailand, February 1988)*
	Prevention of the Disappearance of Children (ECOSOC, Geneva)
	Protecting Children's Rights in International Adoptions (DCI, Geneva)
	La Red (Costa Rica)
	Report on Guatemala (NISGUA, Washington, DC)
	Reuters (London)
	The Rights of the African Child (ANPPCAN, Nairobi)
	The Rights of the Child (Workshop on the Draft Convention on the Rights of the Child: An African Perspective, Nairobi, Kenya, May 9-11, 1988)
	The Rights of the Kenyan Child (Workshop on the Rights of the Child, Nairobi, 19-20 September, 1988)
	San Francisco Chronicle
	Science News (Washington, DC)
	Situation Summary (Catholic Relief Services, United States Catholic Conference/Honduras Program, Tegucigalpa, Honduras)
SWT	*Social Work Today (London)*
	South African Institute of Race Relations News (Johannesburg)
	The State of the World's Children (UNICEF, New York/Geneva)
	Student Action (Amnesty International, Boston, MA)
	Summary of Mozambican Refugee Accounts of Principally Conflict-Related Experience in Mozambique (Robert Gersony, Bureau for Refugee Programs, Department of State, April 1988)
	Survey of Child Laborers (PPWCAC, Bangkok)
	Tallahassee Democrat (FL)
	The Talloires Conclusions on AIDS and Development (The Panos Institute, Alexandria, VA, March 1987)
	El Tiempo (Bogota, Colombia)

UPI Wire Service(New York, NY)
US House of Representatives Fact Sheet (Washington, DC)
Washington Post
Washington Post National Weekly Edition
Weekly Mail (South Africa)
West Africa (Lagos, Nigeria)
West Africa Daily Times of Nigeria (Lagos, Nigeria)
World Press Review
Youth Law News (National Center for Youth Law, San Francisco, CA)

From the DCI-USA Database . . .

Refugees
International International stats
87/12/00 Les Enfants Refugiés. Défi

According to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, 60% to 70% of refugees worldwide are children.

Torture
South Africa Africa South censorship
88/10/13 Apartheid Barometer. Weekly Mail

"There were persistent reports of detainees, including children, being [CENSORED], a method of [CENSORED] which leaves no marks," during the year 1988, according to an overview published in the Weekly Mail.

Poverty
United States America North stats
88/03/06 La Educación es Clave para la Comunidad Hispana. El Diario

According to Harry Pachon, Executive Director of NALEO (The National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials), 40% of Latino children in the US live below the poverty line. Pachon said that studies show that a child of an unmarried Latina school drop-out has a 98% chance of living his or her life in poverty.

Political Violence
Colombia America South killing
89/06/07 Escuadron de la Muerte Asesina a 17 Niños. El Diario

A death squad in Colombia called "Muerte A Gamines" ["Death to Homeless Children"] has been named by the police as the prime suspect in the killing of seventeen homeless children during May 1989. All the children were assassinated by gunfire, and in all cases, the killers used high horsepower motorcycles or cars to escape, according to police. A spokesperson for the Dirección Nacional de Instrucción Criminal [National Criminal Investigation Directorate] cautioned that the existence of "Muerte A Gamines" is not "official" and noted that, as of June 7, 1989, "these assassinations are not yet being investigated, because the process of copying all the different cases onto a single case record is slow." The majority of the assassinated children were between the ages of 12 and 15.

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